North Hastings Review.

J. R. ORR, Publisher and Proprietor.

"PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."

TERMS, $1.50 ; $1.00 IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

28th Year.—No. 40. Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Thursday, October 5, 1905. Postage Prepaid.

Madoc's Coming Fall Fairs.

The Past Reviewed and the Future Outlined by the President.

Madoc, October 3rd, 1905.

To the Editor of The Review.

Allow me through your columns to call attention to the steps already taken towards carrying out the legitimate results of the Fair just held in our town, especially to address myself

TO ALL INTERESTED IN THE MADOC FALL FAIR OF 1906.

The Fair held on the 14th and 15th of September last was, as we all know, an attempt to start permanent Fairs in our midst and in which we were successful beyond our most sanguine expectations. Who are interested in the Fair of 1906? 1st,—At a meeting held last night it was determined to call a meeting for Friday, the 27th day of October, at Town Hall, Madoc village, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., at which to elect officers for the coming Fair of 1906. The officers would be a President, vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Board of Directors to represent this district at the Fair. By this district, in its strict sense, we mean the townships of Madoc, Elzevir, Marmora, Rawdon, Huntingdon and Hungerford, in the wider sense the county of Hastings, east part of the county of Peterboro, and west part of Addington. The days of small fairs are gone, the desirableness has been known for years. The Ontario Government has decided to abolish them. Now is our time to act. We have made a good beginning, we are admirably situated for the location geographically and in the midst of a splendid farming and dairying community. Let as many as possible of the farming community be present with the business men. Select a strong Board of Directors, men who will act as well as talk. A committee was appointed to negotiate for grounds by a long lease or purchase, and it is expected that at the meeting the fullest information as to grounds and procedure will be given. We want good men on the Directorate; we have tested a few already. We appointed Mr. W. J. Allen and Dr. Harper as Managers, better men could not be got, but the special services of Dr. Harper deserve special mention. Our extensive exhibit of cheese was due to a great degree to Mr. Thos. Thompson, Cheese Inspector, who gave earnest personal attention to it. Our large display of poultry deserves much of its success to Mr. W. C. Connor. We propose in 1906 to give the poultry a special tent. A number of the Board of Directors gave very valuable service, some few looked on. But one source of our success should not be overlooked. I especially refer to the proprietor of the North Hastings Review, Mr. John R. Orr, who acted as Secretary. His untiring attention to his duties, the extensive use of the columns of his paper, and the complete manner in which the accounts were kept, has had very much to do with preventing friction and giving a successful ending to the fair. To the Rev. E. W. Mackay and those associated with him we owe the success of the evening entertainments. We propose in the fair of 1906 to add very materially to our accommodation on the grounds by adding two additional large tents and also to the amusement for the benefit of those who attend the fair. I shared with many others the objections to what is called "horse racing," but to the "speeding in the ring" as it was conducted at our fair there could be no reasonable fault found. On the whole the fair was a great success and should stimulate all to greater efforts. To those who grumbled without reason—well, we can't thank them—but, as with those who criticized fairly, we intend to profit by it. Don't fail to attend the meeting on the 27th of October. Give the coming fair your hearty assistance by your membership, by your exhibits, and I believe we can and will make the Madoc Fair a permanent institution and one of the best outside the cities.

I am just in receipt of a letter from H. B. Cowan, Superintendent of Fairs for Ontario, complimenting us on our success. I am in hopes he will be with us on the 27th of October, and, in answer to my statement that we were commencing to prepare for the fair of 1906, he says, "Your Board is acting wisely in calling a meeting now to plan for next year's fair. The features of your last exhibition are fresh in the minds of your Directors, which will enable them to plan better for the next exhibition."

A. F. Wood.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

No one who is acquainted with its good qualities can be surprised at the great popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It not only cures colds and grip effectually and permanently, but prevents these diseases from resulting in pneumonia. It is also a certain cure for croup. Whooping cough is not dangerous when this remedy is given. It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. It is also pleasant to take. When all these facts are taken into consideration it is not surprising that people in foreign lands, as well as at home, esteem this remedy very highly and very few are willing to take any other after having once use it. For sale by all druggists.

Meeting of License Board.

The Board of License Commissioners of North Hastings, composed of Messrs. T. H. McKee, chairman, Arch. Thompson and D. Fuller, met at Bancroft last Monday for the purpose of transferring the license of the Queen's hotel from Geo. A. Weese to Stephen Golding.

Inspector Allen recommended the granting of a license to Mr. Golding, and also reported that the repairs to the house as stipulated by the Board, were being satisfactorily carried out. A new horse barn and sheds had been erected.

On motion the license was transferred to Mr. Golding and extended for thirty days up to the 30th day of Oct., inclusive.

Lost Both Feet.

Wiley Hamilton Met With Terrible Accident in a Planer at Malone.

Mr. Wiley Hamilton met with a terrible accident while running a planer in Gordon's mill at Malone on Saturday. He was working at the planer alone at the time and the cause of the accident is therefore not definitely known But judging from appearances he must have caught in the belting as the skin on his hips is worn off with friction and all his clothing with the exception of parts of his boots was torn off. Both feet were cut off from the instep downward. One rib was broken, there were two severe cuts on his head, the end of one finger cut off and a thumb injured. He is doing as well as could be expected and the doctors think he will recover.

Mr. Hamilton was a farmer all his life in Marmora and one of the best esteemed citizens.—Herald.

Mining Matters.

A $2,200 Brick from the Craig Gold Mine.

Mr. Cushman has been delayed in getting the lead smelter to work at Bannockburn on account of a strike in a Chicago factory where the machinery is made. He expects to have it in operation in less than a month. The Katherine has been pumped out and the vein at the bottom shows well. Several lead prospects in the vicinity are also showing well.

Mr. White, at the Craig Mine, brought down a $2,200 gold brick yesterday, the output of 11 days' milling.

Mr. Kerr has given up the management of the Canada Corundum mine. Mr. Haultain, a former Peterboro boy, is the new manager. The company have expended so much capital that the interest has almost become a binder. The ore is rather low grade, which makes it difficult to make a large output of pure product. With careful management and provided the ore continues plentiful the Mine may be made to pay.

The mill at Craig mine has closed down for a few weeks to install additional machinery for crushing the rock to a finer mesh. When completed the plant will have a much larger output. Some very rich ore has been found recently. Work in the mine continues as heretofore. Mr. White, the chief stock-holder of the company, with his family, are stopping at Hotel Royal. — Marmora Herald.

A Limerick Man on Trial.

Charged With a Serious Offence.

Saturday's Belleville Ontario says:—"An old man named Eber Conley, is being tried before Judge Fraleck to-day charged with an unmentionable offence. Conley comes from Limerick township and was the principal witness in the recent sheep-stealing trial, in which David Trumble was sentenced to two months in gaol. Mr. F. E. O'Flynn is defending the prisoner and Crown Attorney Anderson is the prosecutor. The principal witness for the prosecution was Geo. Trumble, brother of David Trumble.

FIVE YEARS SENTENCE.

The prisoner came up before Judge Fraleck on Tuesday morning for sentence, and was given five years in the Kingston penitentiary. The judge gave a lengthy review of the evidence and said that he could come to no other conclusion than that of guilty. He said he was extremely sorry to have had to try the case and also to pronounce sentence, but the law must be carried out. The crime of which he had been found guilty was punishable by life imprisonment, being considered next to murder. He spoke highly of the able defence rendered by Mr. O'Flynn.

Conley, who is a man 75 years of age, was then told to stand up, when he was given the above sentence. The old man showed no emotion when the sentence was pronounced. He will be taken to Kingston in a few days, but it is doubtful if he will live out the sentence, as he looks as if in poor health. He has no family.

Why Burn Your Flesh

With acid corn salves when 25c. buys a bottle of Putman's Corn Extractor. It's purely vegetable, never causes sores, and acts entirely without pain. Use only Putnam's—the best.

Minerals at the Fair.

An Exhibit that Attracted Much Attention.

The splendid exhibit of minerals at the Madoc Fair this year was one of the "big features" of that very successful show. To Mr. Stewart, Mr. Harrison, Capt. Wallbridge, Mr. S. Wellington and Mr. Fraleck are the Directors chiefly indebted for this very interesting and valuable exhibit. The list comprised Mr. Stewart's splendid cases of gold and other ores; iron, from the Wallbridge and other Madoc mines; pyrites (mundic) from Bannockburn; silver, copper, actinolite, lead, marble, etc., etc., all from North Hastings mines. The large case contained the following:—

Catalogue of metallic and economic minerals, etc., mainly samples found in the Madoc Mining District and exhibited by J. E. Harrison at the Madoc Fall Fair, 1905.

1 Conglomerate, pudding-stone & breccia, Elzevir Tp.
2 Garnet crystals, Elzevir Tp.
3 Garnet rock, Michipocoton.
4 Amethysts, T. Cross' mine, Madoc Village.
5 do Lake Superior.
6 Quartz, massive and crystal, Madoc Tp.
7 do crystals coated with metallic crystals 2 samples, Lake Superior.
8 Quartzyte, fine grain, massive, Elzevir Tp.
9 Serpentine, Malone mines, Marmora and Talc mine, Madoc Tp.
10 Mica, muscovite, biotite, phlogophite, Hastings Tp.
11 Actinolite, fibrous, massive, Elzevir Tp.
12 do starry or radiating, Peeble mine, Kaladar Tp.
13 Chrysotile, asbestos, Campbell mine, Elzevir Tp.
14 do asbestos, Quebec asbestos mine, Quebec.
15 Talc, magnesium silicate, high grade white, Henderson mine, Madoc Tp.
16 do containing iron oxide, Elzevir Tp.
do do Indurated, Elzevir Tp.
17 do Rensselaerite, fibrous, white and Grey [Gouverneur N.Y.] St Lawrence Co., N. Y.
18 Calcite, massive spar, Elzevir Tp.
19 do crystals, various, locality Hastings.
20 Feldspar, very fine, white albiti, Addington
21 do crystal in mass, Dungannon Tp.
22 Red Spar, a calc-spar, Madoc Tp.
23 Dolomite, white mottled, etc., various localities, Hastings Co.
24 do rhomb or brown spar, Barry mine, Elzevir Tp.
25 Calcite, silurian limestone, Madoc Village.
26 do marble, black, F. Seymour's quarry Madoc Village.
27 Calcite, marble, pink, Elzevir Tp.
28 do do white, J. Harrison's quarry, Bridgewater Village.
29 Calcite, marble, dove, Elzevir Tp.
30 do hydraulic limestone, Cuba, W. I Islands, also from Manitoba.
31 Calcite, lithographic stone, Marmora Tp.
32 Canadian Goldfields Co., mine samples, mispickle, Deloro.
33 Canadian Goldfields Co., white arsenic, arsenous acid, Marmora Tp.
34 Cordova Mining Co., mine samples, gold ore, Belmont Tp.
35 Barry mine, samples, gold ore, Elzevir Tp.
36 Rebstock mine, samples, mispickle and gold ore, Kaladar Tp.
37 Bannockburn mine, gold ores, Madoc Tp.
38 Carscallen mine, gold ores, Belmont Tp.
39 Mispickle, Clapp mine, Bridgewater Vil.
40 do Gatlin mine, Marmora Tp.
41 do Cross mine, Madoc Village.
42 Copper, carbonates from Barrie Tp. and Hungerford Village.
43 Copper, native, Tennesee, U. S.
44 do matte do
45 do do Sudbury.
46 do chalcopyrite, various localities, Hastings Co.
47 Copper, chalcopyrite, nickle, pyrrhotite, Sudbury.
48 Copper, antimony and silver, Madoc Tp.
49 do barite, Elzevir Tp.
50 Iron pyrites samples from various places in Madoc and Hungerford.
51 Iron pyrrhotite, magnetic pyrites, Madoc Tp
52 do bog ore, Hungerford Tp.
53 do gossan do
54 do limonite, stalactite, Hungerford.
55 do magnetite, Madoc.
56 do do Coe mine, Coe Hill, Wollaston Tp.
57 Iron, magnetite, Elzevir Tp.
58 do micaceous, hematite, Minnesota.
59 do hemetite, Wallbridge mine, Madoc.
60 do do Moore mine, do.
61 do ilmenite titanic iron, do.
62 Zinc, blende, Tudor Tp.
63 do do Calumet Island, Ottawa River, Quebec Prov.
64 Lead galena, old Hollindia mine Tudor Tp.
65 Lead with copper, silver and gold, Rhodes mine, Elzevir Tp.
66 Black lead, graphite, Hastings Co.
67 Barita, massive and crystals, Hastings Co.
68 do do and Fluorite do
69 Hornblende, crystals, Elzevir Tp.
70 Tourmaline, crystals do
71 Pyroxene, crystal, Frontenac Co.
72 Nepheline, Syenite, Bancroft Village.
73 Sodalite near Bancroft Village.
74 Molybdenite, Kaladar Tp.
75 Cobalt, bloom, erythrite, Cross mine, Madoc.
76 Travertine, Hastings Co.
77 Flint, Chest, Madoc township.
78 Diorite, blotched, Cross mine, Madoc Vil.
79 Quartz, typical, barren, Hastings Co.
80 Petroleum, coke, residue, after refining Standard Oil Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
81 Coral, different varieties, West India Isl.
90 Fossils, a few varieties, Hastings Co.

A few sea shells were added to set off the exhibit of minerals.

Wedding Bells.

KEMP—HARRIS.

A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mrs. Charlie Harris, Belleville, Sept. 27th, when her eldest daughter, Edith Alberta, was united in marriage to J. H. Kemp, of that city, by the Rev. G. Brown.

The bride looked very charming in a gown of cream voile trimmed with silk lace and applique and carried a shower bouquet of cream roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Gertrude Coulter, of Madoc, also looked charming in a gown of white organdie trimmed with all-over lace and carried a bouquet of white asters. The groom was assisted by Mr. Allen Harris, brother of the bride. The bride received a number of useful presents. The groom's present to the bride was a gold locket set with rubies and brilliants, to the bridesmaid a gold necklace.

The bride's travelling suit was of navy blue cheviot with hat to match. The happy couple left on the early morning train amid showers of rice and the best wishes of many friends for Niagara and Western Points. They will reside in Belleville on their return.

A three-story brick building in course of construction in Buffalo collapsed, and six workmen were seriously injured.

...County News...

The Shannonville "World's Fair" was held on Saturday last.

Mr. A. C. Stewart, of Dungannon, lost his house and part of the contents by fire last week.

Mr. W. A. Parker, of Stirling, has been appointed manager of the Sovereign Bank at Tweed.

Rev. R. C. Blagrave, B.A., the new pastor of Christ Church, Belleville, took charge on Sunday last.

The new landlord of the Queen's Hotel, Bancroft, has decided to spend about $1,000 in improving the house.

Belleville citizens are amusing themselves firing off guns in the city limits, to the annoyance of the police and others.

The grading of the first five miles of the C.O.R. extension is about completed. The bridge gang arrived at Bancroft on Monday.

Several car loads of stock have been shipped from Bancroft within the past few days. Messrs. Haryett and McCaw are the principal buyers.

The members of the License Board, while at Bancroft last week, took a trip out to the sodolite quarry and were much impressed with what they saw out there.

Grand Trunk officials state that within two years the line between Midland and Belleville will be the greatest grain carrying route in Ontario.

Mr. Morrison, manager of the Princess quarries near Bancroft, recently made a large shipment of sodolite to India, where it will be used in decorating the palace of an Indian Princess.

At Cache Bay, on the 19th inst., after a two weeks' illness, the death took place of Mrs. Moore, widow of the late Josias Moore, and a former resident of L'Amable, aged 75 years.

Rev. Martin Callaghan, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, has been invited by the Rev. Father Twomey to preach at the dedication of the new St. Michael's Church in Belleville on the fifteenth of October. He will accept the invitation.

The Belleville Intelligencer says potato rot in this section of the country is far more serious than at first anticipated. An idea of its extent may be gathered from the fact that one farmer in Thurlow township had five acres planted and is not digging one hill, owing to the rot being so prevalent.

Word was received in Belleville that Malcolm J. McLean, son of Rev. M. W. McLean, has lost all his crops through a terrific storm that set in at his ranch in the Northwest. This would be a severe blow to him as he has been on his homestead only about three years and was just beginning to make a good start in as farmer.

An Indian named Joshua Brant was killed on the Grand Trunk a short distance west of Marysville some time during Thursday night, and it is thought he was struck by a train. The man was perfectly sober, and he was a hard-working and industrious man. It is probable that he did not think the train was as close as it was. He was about 50 years of age, and married.

For the past two weeks fire has been burning in a huge pile of coal at the Point Ann cement works, near Belleville, and a large gang of men have been turning the coal over trying to extinguish it. There are 9,000 tons of coal in the pile, with the fire in the centre. It is thought that the fire will soon be extinguished, but the loss to the company will be considerable.

The practice of distributing samples of patent medicines around to houses nearly caused a fatality at Belleville on Thursday. Some boys were distributing sugar-coated pills and a little girl got hold of a package and ate them. She became violently ill, and only the prompt services of a doctor, it is thought, saved her life. An emetic was at once administered.

This has been a great season for canning factories. All over the Bay district, especially—Belleville, Picton, Bloomfield, Wellington, South Bay, Trenton and Napanee—ever since the factories engaged in canning corn and tomatoes, they have been running day and part of the night, to keep up with the great abundance of this kind of produce. It is certainly a plentiful year, so far as these products are concerned.

The Bancroft Times says:—A man named Linnell from McArthur's Mills was in town on Friday morning "looking for law." His face looked as if he had a misunderstanding with a mule, but it transpired that it was a Bird that did the damage. Linnell and Bird, who lives near Coe Hill, traded horses, the former agreeing to pay $10 to boot. Linnell, it appears, got the best of the deal, but did not have the money to put up, and when Bird tried to take possession of his horse a fight ensued in which Linnell alleges that Bird bit him several times, and the appearance of his face certainly bore out his statement. It was covered with blood, which he did not take the trouble to wash off before he left home, and his mother would have hardly recognized him when he landed here. The matter will be ventilated in the police court unless Bird makes ample restitution in the meantime.

THE SUNSHINE SONG.

Would you make some saddened heart
Just a little lighter?
Would you make some burdened life
Just a little brighter?
Drop a word of hope and cheer;
Set the echoes ringing
With your notes of love and joy
As you go a-singing.

Would you smooth the rugged path
Down along life's highway?
Would you plant the rose of faith
In some lonely byway?
Just a deed of kindness done
Clears the path before us,
And the lilies of God's love
Bloom and blossom o'er us.

Just a little word of cheer
Lightens every duty;
Just a smile will often show
Faces wreathed in beauty.
Sprinkle sunshine as you go,
Comfort the distressing,
And your own reward will be
Heaven's choicest blessing.

—Endeavor World.

Drugging Won't Cure Catarrh.

All the medicine in the world taken into the stomach won't cure catarrh, and it's useless to squander money on tablets, bitters and liquid remedies. Catarrh is a disease of the nasal passages, throat and bronchial tubes. Stomach medicines can't reach these parts. It's only fragrant healing Catarrhozone which is breathed all through the air passages that is sure to reach the seat of Catarrh. No failure ever known if Catarrhozone was used. It heals and doesn't irritate: it sooths, kills the germs and therefore cures. Use only Catarrhozone the one certain cure. Two months treatment $1.00; trial size 25c.

Mr. E. T. Lumb, Fort Stewart, has been appointed an issuer of marriage licenses.

Because he objected to her marriage, Kaspan Kasparian, an Armmenian from Hamilton, shot his young and pretty daughter at Brantford, and then turned the revolver on himself. Both were seriously wounded.

It is just a common cold, people say, there's no danger in that. Admitting their statement, then there are *uncommon* colds, colds which are dangerous; for many a fatal sickness begins with a cold. If we could tell the common cold from the uncommon we could feel quite safe. But we can't. The uncommon variety is rarely recognized until it has fastened its hold on the lungs, and there are symptoms of consumption.

At the first symptoms the careful person will heed the warning by taking a mild laxative; some vegetable pill that will not disturb the system or cause griping. About the best is "Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets." If the cold starts with a cough, and it persists then some local treatment for this condition should be taken. A well known alterative extract, which has been highly recommended by thousands of users, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This tonic compound is composed of an extract of roots and herbs and has a soothing effect upon the mucous membrane, allays the irritation and at the same time works in the proper and reasonable way, at the seat of the trouble—the stagnated or poisoned blood.

It contains no alcohol to shrivel up the blood corpuscles, but makes pure rich red blood.

Dr. Pierce's 1000-page illustrated book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," is sent free in paper covers on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of customs and mailing *only*. For 50 stamps the cloth-bound volume will be sent. 1008 pages. It was formerly sold for $1.50 per copy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

J. C. DALE & Co.,

BANKERS,

DALE'S BLOCK, MADOC, ONT.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Drafts on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received, and interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum. Interest added to principal half-yearly, on the 11th of May and the 11th of November of each year.

Reference:—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

J. C. DALE, Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK

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Total assets, - $35,000,000

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T. G. Brough, General Manager.

MADOC BRANCH.

A general banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upwards received, and Interest allowed at highest current rates, compounded half yearly.

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Barrister and Solicitor.
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Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Will be supplied at either office or residence.

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Money to loan on first mortgages at lowest rates.
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Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer.
Appraiser at Madoc for The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation.
Money to loan at 5 per cent. on good farm security. No commission. No valuation fee.
Office—Wood Block Madoc.

DR. HARPER,
Graduate of Trinity University
Fellow of Trinity Medical College, Licentiate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office—Durham street, Dale's Block, Madoc.

DR. HARRISON,
Physician, Surgeon, etc.
Graduate of Queen's University, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
Special attention given to diseases of women and children.
Office—Opposite Methodist Church.

Madoc Lodge, No. 179, I.O.O.F

Meets in Oddfellows' Hall, Wilson Block, every Monday evening at the hour of 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren will always be cordially welcomed.

M. Maybee, Rec.-Sec. John McBain, Noble Grand.
L. F. Morrice, Fin.-Sec.

Madoc Lodge, No. 195, A.O.U.W.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen meets every first and third Friday of each month in Moon's new block. Visiting brethren are cordially welcomed.

M. Maybee, Master Workman. W. H. McBain, Recorder.

Marian Mayfield

Or, The Strange Disappearance

CHAPTER VII.

It was a jocund morning in early summer—some five years after the events related in the chapter.

Old Field Cottage was a perfect gem of rural beauty. The Old Fields themselves no longer deserved the name—the repose of years had restored them to fertility, and now they were blooming in pristine youth—far as the eye could reach between the cottage and the forest, and the cottage and the sea-beach, the fields were covered with a fine growth of sweet clover, whose verdure was most refreshing to the sight. The young trees planted by Marian, had grown up, forming a pleasant grove around the house. The sweet honeysuckle and fragrant white jasmine, and the rich, aromatic, climbing rose had run all over the walls and windows of the house, embowering it in verdure, bloom and perfume.

While Marian stood enjoying for a few moments the morning hour, she was startled by the sound of rapid footsteps, and then by the sight of a young woman in wild attire, issuing from the grove at the right of the cottage, and flying like a hunted hare toward the house.

Marian impulsively opened the gate, and the creature fled in, frantically clapped to the gate, and stood leaning with her back against it, and panting with haste and terror.

She was a young and pretty woman—pretty, notwithstanding the wildness of her staring black eyes and the disorder of her long black hair that hung in tangled tresses to her waist. Her head and feet were bare, and her white gown was spotted with green stains of the grass, and torn by briars, as were also her bleeding feet and arms. Marian felt for her the deepest compassion; a mere glance had assured her that the poor, panting, pretty creature was insane. Marian took her hand and gently pressing it, said:

"You look very tired and faint—come in and rest yourself and take breakfast with us."

The stranger drew away her hand and looked at Marian from head to foot. But in the midst of her scrutiny, she suddenly sprang, glanced around, and trembling violently, grasped the gate for support. It was but the tramping of a colt through the clover that had startled her.

"Do not be frightened; there is nothing that can hurt you; you are safe here."

"And won't he come?"

"Who, poor girl?"

"The Destroyer!"

"No, poor one, no destroyer comes near us here; see how quiet and peaceable everything is here!"

The wanderer slowly shook her head with a cunning, bitter smile, that looked stranger on her fair face than the madness itself had looked, and:

"So it was there," she said, "but the Destroyer was at hand, and the thunder of terror and destruction burst upon our quiet—but I forgot—the fair spirit said I was not to think of that—such thoughts would invoke the fiend again," added the poor creature, smoothing her forehead with both hands, and then flinging them wide, as if to dispel and cast away some painful concentration there.

"But now come in and lie down on the sofa, and rest, while I make you a cup of coffee," said Marian

But the same expression of cunning came again into the poor creature's face, as she said:

"In the house? No, no—no, no! Fanny has learned something. Fanny knows better than to go under roofs—they are traps to catch rabbits! 'Twas in the house the Destroyer found us, and we couldn't get out! No, no! a fair field and no favor and Fanny will outfly the fleetest of them! But not in a house, not in a house!"

"Well, then I will bring an easy chair out here for you to rest in—you can sit under the shade, and have a little stand by your side, to eat your breakfast. Come; come nearer to the house," said Marian, taking poor Fanny's hand, and leading her up the walk.

They were at the threshold.

"Are you Marian?" poor Fanny asked, abruptly.

"Yes, that is my name."

"Oh, I oughtn't to have come here! I oughtn't to have come here!"

"Why? What is the matter? Come, be calm! Nothing can hurt you or us here!"

"Don't love! Marian, don't love! Be a nun, or drown yourself, but never love!" said the woman, seizing the young girl's hands, gazing on her beautiful face, and speaking with intense and painful earnestness.

"Why? Love is life. You had as well tell me not to live as not to love. Poor sister! I have not known you an hour, yet your sorrows so touch me, that my heart goes out toward you, and I wanted to bring you in to our home, and take care of you," said Marian, gently.

"You do?" asked the wanderer, incredulously.

"Heaven knows I do! I wish to nurse you back to health and calmness."

"Then I would not for the world bring so much evil to you! Yet it is a lovelier place to die in, with loving faces around."

"But it is a better place to live in! I do not let people die where I am, unless the Lord has especially called them. I wish to make you well! Come, drive away all these evil fancies and let me take you into the cottage," said Marian, taking her hand.

Yielding to the influence of the young girl, poor Fanny suffered herself to be led a few steps toward the cottage; then, with a piercing shriek, she suddenly snatched her hand away, crying:

"I should draw the lightning down upon your head! I am doomed! I must not enter!" And she turned and fled out of the gate.

Marian gazed after her in the deepest compassion, the tears filling her kind blue eyes.

"Weep not for me, beautiful and loving Marian, but for yourself—yourself!"

Marian hesitated. It were vain to follow and try to draw the wanderer into the house; yet she could not bear the thought of leaving her. In the meantime the sound of the shriek had brought Edith out. She came, leading her little daughter Miriam, now five years old, by the hand.

Edith was scarcely changed in these five years—a life without excitement or privation or toil—a life of moderation and regularity—of easy household duties, and quiet family affections, had restored and preserved her maiden beauty. And now her pretty hair had its own will, and fell in slight, flossy black ringlets down each side the pearly brow and cheeks; and nothing could have been more in keeping with the style of her beauty than the simple, close-fitting black gown, her habitual dress.

But lovely as the young mother was, you would scarcely have looked at her a second time while she held that child by her hand—so marvelous was the fascination of that little creature's countenance. It was a face to attract, to charm, to delight, to draw you in, and rivet your whole attention, until you became absorbed and lost in the study of its mysterious spell—a witching face, whose nameless charm it were impossible to tell, I might describe the fine dark Jewish features, the glorious eyes, the brilliant complexion, the fall of long, glossy, black ringlets that veiled the proud little head; but the spell lay not in them, any more than in the perfect symmetry of her form, or the harmonious grace of her motion, or the melodious intonations of her voice.

Edith, still leading the little girl, advanced to Marian's side, where the latter stood at the yard gate.

"I heard a scream, Marian, dear—what was it?"

Marian pointed to the old elm tree outside the cottage fence, under the shade of which stood the poor stroller, pressing her side, and panting for breath.

"Edith, do you see that young woman? She it was."

"Good heaven!" exclaimed Edith turning a shade paler, and beginning with trembling fingers, to unfasten the gate.

"Why, do you know her, Edith?"

"Yes! yes! My soul, it is Fanny Laurie! I thought she was in some asylum at the North!" said Edith passing the gate, and going up to the wanderer. "Fanny! Fanny! Dearest Fanny!" she said, taking her thin hand, and looking in her crazed eyes and lastly, putting both arms around her neck and kissing her.

"Do you kiss me?" asked the poor creature, in amazement.

"Yes, dear Fanny! Don't you know me?"

"Yes, yes, you are—I know you—you are—let's see, now——"

"Edith Lance, you know—your old playmate!"

"Ah! yes, I know—you had another name."

"Edith Shields, since I was married, but I am widowed now, Fanny."

"Yes, I know—Fanny has heard them talk!"

She swept her hands across her brow several times, as if to clear her mental vision, and gazing upon Edith, said:

"Ah! old playmate! Did the palms lie? The ravaged home, the blood-stained hearth, and the burning roof for me—the fated nuptials, the murdered bridegroom, and the fatherless child for you. Did the palms lie, Edith? You were ever incredulous! Answer, did the palms lie?"

"The prediction was partly fulfilled, as it was very likely to be at the time our neighborhood was overrun by a ruthless foe. It happened so, poor Fanny! You did not know the mysteries of the future, 'not the angels in heaven, nor the Son, but the Father only.'"

This seemed to annoy the poor creature—soothsaying, by palmistry, had been her weakness in her brighter days, and now the strange propensity clung to her through the dark night of her sorrows, and received strength from her insanity.

"Come in, dear Fanny," said Edith, "come in and stay with us."

"No, no!" she almost shrieked again. "I should bring a curse upon your house! Oh! I could tell you if you would hear! I could warn you, if you would be warned! But you will not! you will not!" she continued, wringing her hands in great trouble.

"You shall predict my fate and Miriam's," said Marian, smiling, as she opened the gate, and came out leading the child. "And I know," she continued, holding out her palm, "that it will be such a fair fate, as to brighten up your spirits for sympathy with it."

"No! I will not look at your hand!" cried Fanny, turning away. Then, suddenly changing her mood, she snatched Marian's palm, and gazed upon it long and intently, gradually her features became disturbed—dark shadows seemed to sweep, as a funeral train, across her face—her bosom heaved—she dropped the maiden's hand.

"Why, Fanny, you have told me nothing! What do you see in my future?" asked Marian.

The maniac looked up, and breaking, as she sometimes did, into improvisation, chanted, in the most mournful of tones, these words:

"Darkly, deadly, lowers the shadow,
Quickly, thickly, comes the crowd—
From death's bosom creeps the adder
Trailing slime upon the shroud!"

Marian grew pale, so much, at the moment, was she infected with the words and manner of this sybil; but then, "Nonsense!" she thought, and, with a smile, roused herself to shake off the chill that was creeping upon her.

"Feel! the air! the air!" said Fanny, lifting her hand.

"Yes, it is going to rain," said Edith. "Come in, dear Fanny."

But Fanny did not hear—the fitful, uncertain creature had seized the hand of the child Miriam, and was gazing alternately upon the lines in the palm and upon her fervid, eloquent face.

"What is this? Oh! what is this?" she said, sweeping the black tresses back from her bending brow, and fastening her eyes upon Miriam's palm. "What can it mean? A deep cross from the Mount of Venus crosses the line of life, and forks into the line of death! a great sun in the plain of Mars—a cloud in the vale of Mercury! and where the lines of life and death meet, a sanguine spot and a great star! I cannot read it! In a boy's hand, that would betoken a hero's career, and a glorious death in a victorious field; but in a girl's! What can it mean when found in a girl's? Stop!" And she peered into the hand for a few moments in deep silence, and then her face lighted up, her eyes burned intensely, and once more she broke forth in improvisation:

"Thou shalt be bless'd as maiden fair was never bless'd before,
And the heart of thy belov'd shall be most gentle, kind and pure;
But thy red hand shall be lifted at duty's stern behest,
And give to fell destruction the head thou lov'st the best.

"Feel! the air! the air!" she exclaimed, suddenly dropping the child's hand, and lifting her own toward the sky.

"Yes, I told you it was going to rain, but there will not be much, only a light shower from the cloud just over our heads."

"It is going to weep! Nature mourns for her darling child! Hark! I hear the step of him that cometh! Fly, fair one! fly! Stay not here to listen to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely!" cried the wild creature, as she dashed off toward the forest.

Marian and Edith looked after her, in the utmost compassion.

"Who is the poor, dear creature, Edith, and what has reduced her to this state?"

"She was an old playmate of my own, Marian. I never mentioned her to you—I never could bear to do so. She was one of the victims of the war. She was the child of Colonel Fairlie and the bride of Henry Laurie, one of the most accomplished and promising young men in the State. In one night their house was attacked, and Fanny saw her father and her husband massacred, and her home burned before her face! She went mad from that night!"

"Most horrible!" ejaculated Marian.

"She was sent to one of the best Northern asylums, and the property she inherited was placed in the hands of a trustee—old Mr. Hughes, who died last week, you know; and now that he is dead and she is out, I don't know what will be done, I don't understand it at all."

"Has she no friends, no relatives? She must not be allowed to wander in this way," said the kind girl, with the tears swimming in her eyes

"I shall always be her friend Marian. She has no others that I know of now; and no relative, except her young cousin, Thurston Willcoxen, who has been abroad at a German University these five years past, and who, in event of Fanny's death, would inherit her property. We must get her here, if possible. I will go in and send Jenny after her. She will probably overtake her in the forest, and may be able to persuade her to come back. At least, I shall tell Jenny to keep her in sight, until she is in some place of safety."

"Do, dear Edith!"

"Are you not coming?" said Edith, as she led her little girl toward the house.

"In one moment, dear; I wish only to bind up this morning-glory, that poor Fanny chanced to pull down as she ran through."

Edith disappeared in the cottage.

Marian stood with both her rosy arms raised, in the act of binding up the vine, that with its wealth of splendid azure-hued, vase-shaped flowers, over-canopied her beautiful head like a triumphal arch.

The light tramp of horse's feet fell upon her ear. She looked up, and with surprise lighting her dark-blue eyes, beheld a gentleman mounted on a fine black Arabian courser, that curveted gracefully and capriciously before the cottage gate.

Smilingly the gentleman soothed and subdued the coquettish mood of his willful steed, and then dismounted and bowing with matchless grace and much deference, addressed Marian.

The maiden was thinking that she had never seen a gentleman with a presence and a manner so graceful, courteous and princely in her life. He was a tall, finely proportioned, handsome man, with a superb head, an aquiline profile, and fair hair and fair complexion. The great charm, however, was in the broad, sunny forehead, in the smile of ineffable sweetness, in the low and singularly mellifluous voice, and the manner, gentle and graceful as any woman's.

"Pardon me, my name is Willcoxen, young lady, and I have the honor of addressing——"

"Miss Mayfield," said Marian.

"Thank you," said the gentleman, then governing himself, he bent his eyes to the ground, and said, with great deference: "You will pardon the liberty I have taken in calling here, Miss Mayfield, when I tell you that I am in search of an unhappy young relative, who, I am informed, passed here not long since."

"She left us not ten minutes ago, sir, much against our wishes. My sister has just sent a servant to the forest in search of her, to bring her back, if possible. Will you enter, and wait till she returns?"

With a beaming smile and graceful bend, and in the same sweet tones he thanked her, and declined the invitation. Then he remounted his horse, and bowing deeply, rode off in the direction Fanny had taken.

This was certainly a day of arrivals at Old Fields. Usually weeks would pass without any one passing to or from the cottage, except Marian, whose cheerful, kindly, social disposition, was the sole connecting link between the cottage and the neighborhood around it. But this day seemed to be an exception.

While yet the little party lingered at the breakfast table, Edith looked up, and saw the tall, thin figure of a woman in a nankeen riding-shirt, and a nankeen corded sun-bonnet, in the act of dismounting from her great, rawboned white horse.

"If there isn't Miss Nancy Skamp!" exclaimed Edith, in no very hospitable tone—"and I wonder how she can leave the postoffice."

"Oh! this is not mail day!" replied Marian, laughing, "notwithstanding which we shall have news enough." And Marian who, for her part, was really glad to see the old lady, arose to meet and welcome her.

Miss Nancy was little changed; the small, tall, thin, narrow-chested, stooping figure—the same long, fair, freckled, sharp set face—the same prim cap, and clean, scant, faded gown, or one of the same sort—made up her personal individuality. Miss Nancy now had charge of the village postoffice; and her early and accurate information respecting all neighborhood affairs, was obtained, it was whispered, by an official breach of trust; if so, however, no creature except Miss Nancy, her black boy, and her white cat, knew it. She was a great news carrier, it is true, yet she was not especially addicted to scandal. To her, news was news, whether good or bad, and so she took almost as much pleasure in exciting the wonder of her listeners by recounting the good action or good fortune of her neighbors or the reverse.

And so, after having dropped her riding-skirt, and given that and her bonnet to Marian to carry up-stairs, and seated herself in the chair that Edith offered her at the table, she said, sipping her coffee, and glancing between the white curtains and the green vines of the open window out upon the bay:

"You have the sweetest place and the finest sea view here, my dear Mrs. Shields; but that is not what I was a-going to say. I was going to tell you that I hadn't hearn from you so long, that I thought I must take an early ride this morning, and spend the day with you. And I thought you'd like to hear about your old partner at the dancing-school, young Mr. Thurston Willcoxen, a-coming back—la, yes! to be sure! we had almost all of us forgotten him, leastwise I had. And then, Miss Marian," she said, as our blooming girl returned to her place at the table, "I just thought I would bring over that muslin for the collars and caps you were so good as to say you'd make for me."

"Yes, I am glad you brought them, Miss Nancy," said Marian, in her cheerful tone, as she helped herself to another roll.

"I hope you are not busy now, my dear."

"Oh, I'm always busy, thank Heaven! but that makes no difference, Miss Nancy; I shall find time to do your work this week and next."

"I am sure it is very good of you Miss Marian, to sew for me for nothing; when——"

"Oh, pray, don't speak of it, Miss Nancy."

"But indeed, my dear, I must say I never saw anybody like you! If anybody's too old to sew, and too poor to put it out, it is 'Miss Marian' who will do it for kindness; and if anybody is sick, it is 'Miss Marian' who is sent for to nurse them; and if any poor negro, or ignorant white person, has friends off at a distance they want to hear from, it is 'Miss Marian' who writes all their letters!"

When they arose from breakfast, and the room was tidied up, and Edith, and Marian, and their guest, were seated at their work, with all the cottage windows open to admit the fresh and fragrant air, and the rural landscape on one side, and the sea view on the other, and while little Miriam sat at their feet dressing a nun doll, and old Jenny betook herself to the garden to gather vegetables for the day, Miss Nancy opened her budget, and gave them all the news of the month. But in that which concerned Thurston Willcoxen alone was Edith interested, and of him she learned the following facts: Of the five years which Mr. Willcoxen had been absent in the eastern hemisphere, three had been spent at the German University, where he graduated with the highest honors; eighteen months had been passed in travel through Europe, Asia, and Africa; and the last year had been spent in the best circles in the city of Paris. He had been back to his native place about three weeks. Since the death of Fanny Laurie's old guardian, the judge of the Orphans' Court had appointed him sole trustee of her property, and guardian of her person. As soon as he had received this power, he had gone to the asylum, where the poor creature was confined, and hearing her pronounced incurable, though harmless, he had set her at liberty, brought her home to his own house, and had hired a skillful, attentive nurse to wait upon her.

"And you never saw such kindness and compassion, Miss Marian, except in yourself. I do declare to you, that his manner to that poor unfortunate is a delicate and reverential and devoted as if she were the most accomplished and enviable lady in the land, and more so, Miss Marian, more so!"

"I can well believe it! He looks like that!" said the beautiful girl, her face flushing and her eyes filling with generous sympathy. But Marian was rather averse to sentimentality, so dashing the sparkling drops from her blushing cheeks, she looked up and said: "Miss Nancy, we are going to have chickens for dinner. How do you like them cooked? It don't matter a bit to Edith and me."

"Stewed, then, if you please, Miss Marian! or stop—no—I think baked in a pie!"

(To be Continued.)

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FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

HANDLING SILAGE.

On the supposition that the silo is to be filled with corn chiefly or wholly, it is important that everything shall be ready when the crop has reached the proper stage for being siloed, writes Prof. Thos. Shaw. While it is true, of course, that the stage of maturity during which corn may be successfully cured in the silo varies from the first formation of grain on the cob until the crop is virtually or almost ripe, it is also true that there is a period of maturity at which it may be made into silage with less of hazard than at any other period. That period is usually spoken of as the glazed or roasting stage of the ears.

The aim should be, therefore, to have all things ready when the corn is ready. It is better to begin while the corn is a little short of readiness where much filling is to be done, as it will be more than ready before the last of the crop is stored. The all things include a corn harvester for putting the crop into sheaves, low wagon or trucks with platform for drawing the corn, a powerful cutting box to cut and shred the corn at the same time, a blower attachment to convey it to the silo, a gasoline or other engine of sufficient power, and enough help to keep moving on steadily in each department. This means that good planning is necessary, and it also probably means that under ordinary farm conditions more or less of co-operation will be necessary between farmers who are neighbors. In this way the labor question can be better solved probably than in any other. If two or three neighbors co-operate thus, additional hiring may be dispensed with entirely. Such co-operation would not be completely satisfactory if each man's crop should be ready for the silo at the same time, but this seldom happens.

CUT AND SHREDDED SILAGE.

The superiority of cut and shredded silage over that which is simply cut, consists in the more complete consumption of the silage by the stock. When corn is simply cut, though the lengths be very short, cattle will reject more or less of the hard portions of the stalk toward the butts. The rejected silage runs all the way from 5 to 10 p.c. and in some instances it is more. When the silage is both cut and shredded, waste is practically eliminated, as the cut portions of the stalk are also torn into shreds. Additional power is wanted to make such silage, but the addition is not so much as would be supposed at first thought, for the reason that when the cuts are shredded they may be left considerably longer than would otherwise be admissible. The relative waste in feeding corn in all the past has been one of the most regrettable things about its use, hence the possibility and easy practicability of thus using the entire crop should be hailed with peculiar satisfaction.

The way in which the silage is stored is a matter of much importance. Unless the silage is kept well spread the distribution of the light and heavy parts of the corn will be uneven. This will interfere with even settling of the silage and will furnish food not equal in its constituents. Not only should the spreading be even, but the tramping should be careful, and particularly toward the outer edges where the silage naturally sinks more slowly and packs less firmly at the first than it does in the center of the silo. The most valuable quality in the man in the silo is conscience, especially should the weather be hot. It is much hotter in the silo than outside. The person thus engaged is out of sight, and is so far master of the situation. Because of these things, a conscientious man in a silo who weighs only 140 pounds is worth many times more than a man with a sleeping conscience who weighs 200 pounds.

Many plans have been adopted of covering the silage. None probably has proved better than that which scatters a thick seeding of oats over the silage, adds a few buckets of water, and then allows the mass of greeen food produced to decay. No silo can be filled so as to remain quite full, hence when the silo is full it is usually necessary to allow it to settle a few days and fill again.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Earth floors that have become saturated with the droppings of the fowls should be removed to a depth of five or six inches and replaced with fine, dry, clean, soil, and see that the floor is some six inches higher than the outside ground.

Continued experiments made abroad with feeding dried potatoes to stock, especially with pigs and steers, show that the potatoes were not found to be as satisfactory for pigs as ground barley and corn, from the viewpoint of economy. With steers fed dried potatoes fairly good results were obtained. This feeding stuff was better digested by the steers than by pigs, while the finely ground product is regarded as preferable.

English experts are advocates of the theory that undulating lands are decidedly best as grazing grounds for young horses. Apart from the question of the soil, which is in itself, of course, an important matter in the production of nutritious grasses, it is argued that undulating fields are necessary for full and proper muscle development. The perfect horse, or one pleasing in form needs symmetrical development of all muscles, and the English experts are advocates of the theory that this development is not attained on level pastures; hence their favor for undulating pastures for the best development of all classes of horses.

"A judge has just decided that umbrellas are private property." "Good! And, by the way, where is the one that you took from my hat rack just two years ago?"

He—"At what age do you think a girl ought to marry?" She—"Well, I couldn't think of setting the day before next October, George, when I shall be just 29."

The Japs—"Well, it doesn't take much to make him feel good."

STANDS SEARCH-LIGHT

Michigan's Insurance Commissioner Can Find Only Good to Say of Canada Life.

Lansing, Mich., September 27.—The Michigan Insurance Department has completed an investigation of the Canada Life Assurance Co., and reports its affairs as being in a most satisfactory condition. The examiners' official statement says that "the company is most conservative and careful in regard to its investments," and that there has been "no attempt in any way to inflate the assets." The Canada Life's business is further referred to as being on a stronger reserve basis than that of any other company in America known to the examiners.

The Department is able to report "with no hesitation that the Canada Life Assurance Company has no improper or unprofitable financial relations or alliances with any other institution, and all its affairs seem to be conducted on a purely business basis. Its officers, in our opinion, make the best terms possible for, and in the interests of, the Company. The banking business of the Company is transacted with several of the leading Banks of Canada, preference being given to those banks giving the Company the best terms."

Special mention is made of the policyholders' defined rights in the Company's profits, as follows: "By the Company's Charter it is provid- that 90 per cent. of the profits of the Company shall go to the Policyholders, and no more than 10 per cent. of the profits to the Stockholders. Until $90 is earned for the Policyholders the Stockholders could not receive $10 Dividend. The Company has thus established a community of interest between the Policyholder and the Stockholder, and has combined the advantages of security and continuity of management inherent in a Stock Company with the most desirable privileges of a Mutual Company."

Reference is made also to the Company's voluntary action in 1899 when it requested the Government so to amend its Charter that Policyholders should be allowed to elect six of their number to sit on the Board of Directors. The Examiners state: "So far as we know, the Canada Life was the first purely Stock Company to give Policyholders a voice in the management, and it has in this manner succeeded in securing a harmonious blending of the rights of Policyholders and Stockholders. In our opinion this arrangement is a most equitable one."

The report is likely to be regarded as especially reassuring because it comes from Insurance Commissioner, Hon. J. V. Barry, who has a continental reputation as an impartial official. A year ago he was given the distinction of being Chairman of the Convention of State Insurance Commissioners. Of late the press of other states, where the insurance departments are less efficient than Michigan's, has been advocating Mr. Barry's appointment as National Supervisor of Insurance, should the United States Congress establish a Federal Insurance Department.

JAPAN'S GREAT FISHERIES.

Japan leads the world in the economical and scientific development of its fisheries. It has more persons engaged in this industry, says Dr. H. M Smith, than any other nation. Sharks are among the commonest food fishes of Japan. They are sent to the markets to be "butchered" like beeves in other countries. The extent of the Japanese fisheries may be judged from the size of the nets employed by the fishermen. Doctor Smith tells, in the National Geographic Magazine, of a net employed for catching yellowtails which was more than a mile long. It had a bag 900 feet long, 250 feet wide at its mouth, and 125 feet deep. On one occasion 10,000 fish, averaging 20 pounds in weight, were taken at a single haul.

DEADLY ANAEMIA.

Leads to Consumption Unless Promptly Cured.

Many a young life might be saved from consumption if simple anaemia were promptly treated. Anaemia is the doctors' name for weak, watery blood. When the blood is in this condition the lungs have no strength. The whole system begins to break down. Then the growing girl slips slowly into decline, until at last the cough starts and her doom is sealed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can cure all weak, anaemic people without doubt or difficulty. They actually make new, rich, health-giving blood—they cure anaemia and prevent consumption. This has been proved in thousands of cases. Mrs. Edward Cochran, Merriton, Ont., says:—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured my daughter Matilda, when I felt that her case was almost hopeless. For more than a year she was a sufferer from anaemia. She gradually grew weak, was subject to violent headache, and dark circles appeared under her eyes. She was melancholy, had no appetite and complained of being constantly tired. At different times she was treated by two doctors, but with no improvement. As her case progressed, she was attacked by violent palpitation of the heart, and a suffocating shortness of breath. She had a deathly pallor, took cold easily, and continued to decline in weight, until I felt that she was in a hopeless decline. At this time my attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began giving them to her. She had not been taking the pills many weeks when her appetite was greatly improved, and this was the first sign that they were helping her. She continued the pills until she had taken eight or nine boxes, when she was again the picture of healthy girlhood. Every symptom of her trouble had disappeared, she has increased in weight, and is strong and robust. Her recovery is looked upon as marvellous, for the doctors thought her case hopeless."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure any case of bloodlessness just as surely as they cured this case. The pale, anaemic need only one thing—new blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do only one thing—they make new, rich, life-giving blood. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all common diseases like anaemia, headaches and backaches, indigestion, kidney trouble, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, nervous troubles, and those special ailments that make the lives of so many growing girls and women miserable. Be careful to get the genuine pills with the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around each box. If in doubt, send direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

In 1788 the steamboat was first conceived by Robert Fulton, an American

HEALTH

THE GREATEST HEALTH FACTOR—WORK.

Congenial work with mind and hands should be encouraged in all persons, for its prophylactic as well as its curative influences. Rest will prove serviceable doubtless in numbers of cases, but its application should be restricted and carefully studied. There are many conditions where absolute rest will not only prove useless, but really harmful. To send a man from an active business life to one of complete inactivity will often prove disastrous, as much so as to proscribe all food for the obese.

The nervous will complain that they do not feel like work. If left to themselves and told to do absolutely nothing, not even to read, they are sure to dwell upon their infirmities, and grow thereby morose and hypochondriacal, thus increasing their invalidism. The desire for work should be encouraged in all conditions, and in all classes. If one's interest is aroused, even to a slight degree, a continuance in the work will develop a desire for occupation. One will never feel like work if one has nothing to do. Work will often accomplish what medicine, however properly applied, will not, for it is not alone that we must earn our bread by the sweat of the brow, but every man and woman should work for the pleasure of it, as well as for the health-giving, brain-expanding results, and the benefit of example.

EAT TO SAVE DOCTOR'S BILLS.

If people would study the various vegetables, fruits, etc., as to their medicinal qualities in adjusting ailments, there would be less demand for the doctor's services. It should not be difficult to remember that:

Fruits and acid vegetables (tomatoes are good for the liver.

Lettuce and celery are good nerve tonics.

Beans, peas, lentils, etc., produce strength and heat, and are a good substitute for meats in winter.

Onions and radishes are preventives of colds.

Eggs are easier to digest when slightly boiled than when eaten raw.

Macaroni and vermicelli, on account of their closeness of grain, are not as easily digested as light bread.

Potatoes, when mealy, are easily digested. When close and watery they are hard to digest.

Bananas, on account of the amount of nitrogen they contain, are easily digested.

The sufferer from dyspepsia should take turnips, spinach, cresses, salads, celery, lettuce, and dandelions.

A person suffering from chronic rheumatism should avoid dried fish.

SHUN THE "BLUES."

"Blues" are unnecessary. They mean one of two things—an unhealthy body or a diseased mind. In either case distraction is the best remedy. One must strive to forget self in work, in reading, or in pleasure. A busy life, judiciously arranged, will crowd vapours to the wall. There are women who never seem to have any resources. Let them cultivate a good-sized feminine acquaintance, with varied types to suit one's moods, to sew with this one, shop with that one, entertain and be entertained. There is always charity work to fill up one's time, even when the social amenities are not pleasing. The best cure for loneliness is a brisk walk through the clear sunshine and pure air. It generally puts a person into a reasonable frame of mind, but is often avoided by sick-minded people.

CARE OF THE EYES.

There are certain rules with regard to the care of the eyesight which should be religiously followed. They might be formulated in the following way: First, do not use the eyes in a poor or flickering light. Second, do not have the light directly in front or behind; the light should fall, without interruption, from one side. Third, do not use the eyes much when you are tired or when recovering from an illness. Fourth, do not use the eyes when they become watery or show signs of indistinctness of vision. Fifth, do not work with the head bent over. This tends to gorge the vessels of the eyes with blood and to produce congestion. Sixth, do not read lying flat on the back or reclining, unless the book is supported in the same relative angle and position as when erect. Seventh do not remain a single day without glasses after you should put them on.

CURE OF CROUP.

When a child has an acute attack of croup, make a poultice of linseed meal and mustard, rub a little oil or lard on top, then put it right round the child's neck. Give the child a good dose of castor oil, enough to make it sick. Many a child's life is saved through this when there is no doctor at hand. If mothers would make a small chest-preserver of red flannel the shape of a heart back and front, and twice a week put a few drops of turpentine on it, it would prevent many a sore throat and chest complaint.

TO CURE A STY.

The best thing is to bathe the eyes frequently with warm water, boracic lotion (5grs. to 1oz. of water), and apply at night a piece of boracic lint wrung out of boiling water; cover with a piece of jaconet and a pad of cotton-wool on top; fix with a bandage.

HEAT FOR EARACHE.

Earache is one of the most distressing ailments of childhood. Heat, perhaps, gives as much as any application. The ear may be gently filled with water as hot as can be borne, poured in with a teaspoon. The child should lie with the affected ear uppermost, and after a short time turn on that side and let the water run out. Sometimes a small mustard plaster behind the ear stops the pain. It should be left on only a few minutes.

HOME COUGH REMEDY.

Cover 2 ozs. flaxseed with 1 qt. boiling water, add ¼ sugar, 1 pint strained honey and juice of 3 lemons. Let it heat on back of range until sugar and honey are well dissolved, then put in a fruit can. This may be taken freely in case of cold or grip until the cough is relieved.

TRIED ALL ELSE TO NO BENEFIT

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIS DIABETES.

Startling Case of Thos. Harrison, of St. Mary's Ferry—He Tells the Story Himself.

St. Mary's Ferry, York County, N. B., Sept. 25—(Special).— That Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Diabetes, one of the most deadly forms of Kidney Disease, has been satisfactorily proved by Mr. Thos. Harrison, of this place. Speaking of his cure Mr. Harrison says:

"I began to suffer with severe pains above the region of the Kidneys. When I lay down it was torture to get up again. My appetite failed and I lost flesh rapidly.

"I doctored with several physicians, but it was all no use. Shortly after this I began to urinate blood and then I knew I was in the grip of that dread monster, Diabetes.

"At this time a friend prevailed on me to try a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they did me so much good I continued the treatment till I had used three boxes. They cured me completely."

FUEL IN YUKON.

Coal Being Mined—Some Steamers Are Using Oil.

Fifteen men are employed this summer in the Tantalus coal mine, on the Upper Yukon River, says the Dawson News. Several of the White Pass steamers are using the coal, and are doing well with it. Miller, the owner of the Tantalus coal property, promises to realize a good thing out of it.

The White Pass, notwithstanding it is burning coal to some extent, has 32 wood camps along the river between Dawson and White Horse. An average of two men are engaged at each camp. This means the distribution of considerable money for fuel.

The lower river boats are buying considerable wood also this year, and wood camps are scattered along the entire 1,700 miles from Dawson to St. Michael, but are not patronized so extensively as in some of the years past

The Northern Commercial Company now burns oil on most of its steamers. The oil is brought from California.

Coal for the river steamers also is being produced on the lower river. At the Coal Creek mines, below Forty-mile, and near Nulato, coal is being produced. Another mine is being opened on Roy Creek, below Eagle. A large traction engine, to be used in drawing coal to the river bank, was sent down the river a few days ago by steamer.

Finishing up the windows of a new house is a pane-full proceeding.

"Do you think my little boy looks like me?" "Yes, but he's liable to outgrow it."

A little Sunlight Soap will clean cut glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Sunlight Soap will wash other things than clothes. 4B

ARCTIC MAIL DELVIERY

FIVE THOUSAND MILES FROM OTTAWA.

The Settler Now Has His Letters Regularly Carried to Him by Dog Teams.

"Fort McPherson Postoffice, Arctic Circle." The idea of addressing a letter in such a way and having it delivered by agents of the Postoffice Department would have been deemed absurd and impracticable at one time. To-day it has become an established fact. A few years ago Edmonton was the remotest point in the Northwest Territories reached by the Canadian postoffice. Beyond, no attempt had been made to extend postal facilities. Nevertheless there was a scattered population throughout the vast area between Edmonton and the Arctic regions wholly unserved by the postoffice. Quietly but steadily, however, the postoffice is embracing this great expanse of territory in the postal area and has now in sucessful operation a postoffice at Fort McPherson, a point on the Mackenzie River not far from Beaufort Sea, situate in latitude 148 north, distant over 2,000 miles northerly from Edmonton and nearly

5,000 MILES FROM OTTAWA.

Between Fort McPherson and Edmonton the department has been gradually establishing other postoffices, but owing to their great distance from each other has supplemented their work by arranging with the couriers to deliver mail matter to settlers on the way between the various offices.

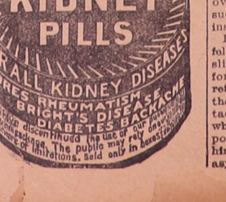
Fancy rural delivery in the Arctic regions! Yet that is practically what is happening. It is less than four years since the department inaugurated its policy of mail services and postoffices north of Edmonton. It began by establishing a mail service between Elmonton and Athabasca Landing, a point on the Athabasca River about one hundred miles from the former place. This service having been successfully carried out, the department in the following year established a mail service between Athabasca Landing and Peace River Crossing, a distance of some 300 miles; also a service between Peace River Crossing and Spirit River, a distance of 75 miles; also a service from Peace River Crossing to Fort Vermillion, a distance of about 260 miles, In 1903 successful efforts adopted to reach Fort Chipewyan, a point on Lake Athabasca, distant 400 miles farther north. Apart from the very great expense involved in these services, the question was whether they could be successfully performed throughout the winter. The country being without roads of any kind, and covered with ice and snow, the only practicable means of transportation are dog teams. But

THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE

in the shorter distance between Edmonton and Fort Chipewyan having shown the practicability of this system, last fall it was determined to make the bold attempt to send his Majesty's mails throughout the winter practically as far north as the Arctic Sea. The experiment carried out throughout last winter has proved successful, and now a permanent postoffice is in operation at Fort McPherson, served during the winter by dog teams.

It is impossible for persons enjoying the conveniences supplied in the old settled parts of Canada to realize the loneliness and solitude of those citizens in the remote semi-arctic regions. To them the arrival of a mail is the most exciting event of the year, bringing to them news from the outer world from relatives and friends, keeping them in touch to some extent with their country and mitigating in a degree the hardships of their lives. Great as is the expense involved to the country, it will doubtless be cheerfully acquiesced in because of the pleasure and satisfaction that it will bring to those hardy northern settlers who are thus reminded that their country is deeply interested in their welfare. That two cents will defray the cost of their sending a letter by this route for thousands of miles is not one of the least triumphs of the day.

A celebrated oculist offered to operate on a blind beggar's eyes, and said, "I'll guarantee to restore your sight." "What," exclaimed the beggar, "restore my sight, and so ruin my business! A pretty notion! Do you want to deprive me of my livelihood?"



DO YOU WANT PURE TEA?

not mixed with sweepings, dust or refuse, but the

CHOICE YOUNG LEAVES,

carefully selected, manufactured and packed in lead to

PRESERVE THEIR FRESHNESS.

That's why you want

Blue Ribbon TEA

STOPS WHISPERING.

The hats worn by Korean state functionaries have brims of enormous dimensions, three feet across sometimes, and are required to be made of clay. The reason for this is that some years ago the then ruler of Korea was annoyed at the habit of whispering that prevailed at court, and so decided upon compelling his courtiers to wear hats that would make it somewhat more difficult to put their heads close together to exchange confidences.

Mamma (at breakfast table)—You should always use your napkin, Georgie. Georgie— I am using it, mamma. I've got the dog tied to the leg of the table with it.

A Requisite for the Rancher.—On the cattle ranges of the West, where men and stock are far from doctors and apothecaries, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is kept on hand by the intelligent as a ready made medicine, not only for many human ills, but as a horse and cattle medicine of surpassing merit. A horse and cattle rancher will find matters greatly simplified by using this Oil.

"I shook hands with Bilkins this morning. He doesn't seem well. What's the matter with him?" "I think it's ennui." "Heavens! my wife would worry if she knew. She's always afraid I'll carry some of these contagious diseases home to the children."

Faulty Kidneys.— Have you backache? Do you feel drowsy? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you frequent headaches? Have you failing vision? Have you dizzy feeling? Are you depressed? Is your skin dry? Have you a tired feeling? Any of these signs prove kidney disease. Experience has proved that South American Kidney Cure never fails.—6.

He—"Did I ask you to marry me last night at the dance?" She—"Good gracious, no! Why?" He—"Well—er—you know, I got excited, and I often do silly things when I'm like that."

No person should go from home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's dysentery Cordial in their possession, as change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently brings on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure remedy at hand, which oftentimes saves great suffering and frequently valuable lives. This Cordial has gained for itself a widespread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.

"FERROVIM" IS A GENTLE STIMULANT to the stomach, thereby aiding digestion. As a tonic for patients recovering from fevers and all diseases lowering the vitality, it is without a rival. At all drug and general stores.

Mr. Headstall—"That horse you brought yesterday is a vicious-looking animal. Is he kind?" Mr. Cropper—"Kind? I should think so. Why, when he came out of the stable he stood upon his hind legs and tried to embrace me."

Itching, Burning, Creeping, Crawling Skin Diseases relieved in a few minutes by Agnew's Ointment. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves instantly, and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Ulcers, Blotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in all Baby Humors, Irritation of the Scalp or Rashes during teething time. 35 cents a box.—7

She—Before we were married you told me that you never stayed out late. He—Did I, dear? She—Yes, you did. He—Do you recollect what the time was that night when I told you that? She—No. He—Nearly twelve o'clock.

A Purely Vegetable Pill.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded from roots, herbs and solid extracts of known virtue in the treatment of liver and kidney complaints and in giving tone to the system whether enfeebled by overwork or deranged through excesses in living. They require no testimonial. Their excellent qualities are well known to all those who have used them and they commend themselves to dyspeptics and those subject to biliousness who are in quest of a beneficial medicine.

DEVOURED BY BEAR.

Terrible Experiences of Two Brothers in the Tyrol.

A terrible adventure with a bear has befallen two Hungarian goatherds, the brothers Paul and Martin Dosek, one of whom was killed and partly devoured by the animal.

The brothers were making their way in the direction of the Belebit mountains, one of the most romantically beautiful spots in the Tyrol, when they came upon a huge she-bear in the act of devouring a goat.

The bear, disturbed in her meal, sprang at the men, who ran for their lives, with the bear in pursuit. They finally succeeded in climbing a large tree, finding an uncertain refuge in a thick overhanging branch. The bear then sat down on her haunches at the foot of the tree.

Shortly after daybreak, Paul, the elder of the two brothers, probably overcome with fatigue and terror, suddenly lost his hold, fell, and was instantly torn to pieces.

Finally, towards noon, the animal fell asleep. Martin then silently slid down from his perch and made for Divoselo, where he was given refreshment. He began to foam at the mouth, and made a savage attack with his teeth on a peasant who was sitting at a table. Four policemen were required to master him, and he was taken to the asylum, a raving maniac.

YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded Suits would look better dyed. If no agent of ours in your town, write direct Montreal, Box 158 BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

30 Practical Every day Lessons on FARM ACCOUNTS For 75c. post paid. FARM PUB. HOUSE, Box 425, Chatham, Ont.

"But," protested the bridegroom, during their little quarrel, "you promised to love, honor and obey me." "Maybe I did," replied the bride, "but I had my fingers crossed."

PLEASE BEAR IN MIND that what is called a skin disease may be but a symptom of bad blood. In that case, Weaver's Cerate, externally applied, should be supplemented with Weaver's Syrup, taken daily.

"Well," said his wife, "I'll bet you a box of cigars." "No," replied the brute; "I won't bet!" "You're afraid you'll lose." "No; I'm afraid I'd win!"

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

Mrs. Littlewit (proudly)—"Only just think! Charles has gone to address a public gathering." Friend—"I didn't know he was a speechmaker." Mrs. Littlewit—"Nor I; but he's been called upon to make a statement before a meeting of his creditors."

Ill fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

Three gas companies in London consume between them 4,000,000 tons of coal per annum.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

Doctor—"You seem to have had a relapse. Looks like a severe case of nervous prostration, too." Patient (weakly)—"Nothing—nothing at all except looking over your bill."

WE ARE ALL FAMILIAR with the deep, hoarse bark, grimly called "a grave-yard cough." Take Allen's Lung Balsam, a remedy for pulmonary trouble, highly recommended even in the earlier stages of Consumption.

He—"I think every woman is entitled to be considered man's equal." She—"Well, if she is willing to bring herself down to his level, I don't see why she shouldn't be allowed to pose as his equal."

Eat what you like. — Give the digestive organs some work to do. These functions need exercise as much as any part of the human anatomy, but if they're delicate, give them the aid that Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets afford and you can eat anything that's wholesome and palatable—60 in a box, 35 cents.—8

A very loquacious lady asked a friend what position he would give her were she a man. "I'd make you superintendent of a deaf and dumb asylum," was the reply. "Why?" "Because either the inmates would learn to talk or you to keep silent."

They Never Knew Failure.—Careful observation of the effects of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills has shown that they act immediately on the diseased organs of the system and stimulate them to healthy action. There may be cases in which the disease has been long seated and does not easily yield to medicine, but even in such cases these Pills have been known to bring relief when all other so-called remedies have failed. These assertions can be substantiated by many who have used the Pills, and medical men speak highly of their qualities.

A prison visitor recently asked one of the prisoners how he came to be there. "Want," was the answer. "How was that, pray?" "Well, I wanted another man's watch. He wasn't willing I should have it, and the judge wants me to stay here five years."

A Pleasant Duty. — "When I know anything worthy of recommendation, I consider it my duty to tell it," says Rev. Jas. Murdock, of Hamburg, Pa. "Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has cured me of Catarrh of five years standing. It is certainly magical in its effect. The first application benefited me in five minutes. 50 cts."—9

Polite Tramp—"Will you oblige me with a little vinegar and a bit of rag, madam? I've bruised my heel." Lady of the House—"I'm very sorry, but our vinegar is all out; wouldn't a little rum do as well?" Tramp—"I don't know, madam, but I'll try it; and—er—never mind the rag."

Cash or Cure

If Shiloh's Consumption Cure fails to cure your Cold or Cough, you get back all you paid for it. You are sure of a Cure or the Cash.

If it wasn't a sure cure, this offer would not be made.

Can anything be fairer?

If you have a Cold, Cough, or any disease of the Throat, Lungs or Air Passages, try

SHILOH

25c. per bottle. All dealers guarantee it.

ISSUE NO. 39—05.

THE
NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW
MADOC, ONT.

J. R. ORR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

SUBSCRIPTION $1.00 per annum, if aid in advance; $1.50 if in arrears

Contributions, articles and letters intended for publication must be addressed to the Editor

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The date of expiration of all subscriptions is on the printed address slips.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Ten cents per solid nonpareil line for first insertion; three cents per line for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements unaccompanied with specific instructions will be inserted until ordered out.

SPECIAL RATES for Commercial Advertisements furnished on application.

Reading Notices, in local column,—10 cents per line single week, 5 cents for each succeeding week.

Notices of entertainments where an admission fee is charged or where pecuniary benefit is realized,—10 cents per line. Same notices FREE when printing is ordered from this office.

Births, Deaths and Marriages inserted FREE

The North Hastings Review.

MADOC, OCTOBER 5, 1905.

—During September 1,322 immigrants arrived in Toronto. Over 500 have gone through to points in Western Ontario.

—OVER $250,000 was subscribed in one day in Toronto, by private citizens, towards the building fund of the new General Hospital in that city. Very creditable.

—TORONTO had a case of sunstroke on the first day of October. The Star advises the Mayor to cable the news to Kipling, who wrote of Canada as a frozen country.

—SOMEBODY stole $360,000 from Wall Street last week, and a terrible row is being raised about it. Wall Street steals more than that every day from the deluded public, but it passes merely as high finance.

—ONTARIO is still the agricultural back-bone of the Dominion! Of the 16,858 farm laborers carried to the Northwest by the Canadian Pacific this year, 12,544, or nearly 75 per cent., came from this Province, as against 1,166 from Quebec and 3,148 from the Maritime Provinces.

—THIS IS "growing time" in Canada. Mr. Frederic Nicholls, of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, confirmed the report this week that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company had placed an order for four million dollars worth of steel rails to be delivered within five years.

—THE PROVINCIAL survey parties which have been at work all summer in the Abittibi District are expected to conclude their work by Nov. 1st or thereabouts, when about 40 townships will have been laid out. On the new land thus opened it is expected that the Government will be able to locate about 1,500 veterans.

—COLLIERS, the great national weekly of the United States, points with admiration to the greater Provinces of Canada's North-west. It says:—

"Go north, young man, go north," is now the revised form of Horace Greeley's famous "Go West" maxim. Half a century ago Opportunity was the hostess of every city in the broad Mississippi Valley, and a quarter of a century ago fortune and fame lured the ambitious youth of the continent west of the Rocky Mountains. Horace Greeley was right, and Canadians as well as Atlantic States boys accepted his advice with profit. But even in that fair haven of opportunity necessity had to wait upon invention. Factory and transportation machinery were in their first stages of evolution, and agricultural implements were slowly shaping themselves to the service of expansive farming. To-day all this is the contribution of American genius to the development of the great empire north of latitude 49. The greatest wheat crop in the world has just been harvested in the new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Where wheat grows so abundantly people must go and cities must arise. Because of the great material heritage of these people, the development of this new nation will be much faster than it was in the West of the United States. The youth of wisdom and ambition who dreams of great things should not overlook these significant facts. To-day the index finger of opportunity points north.

Mrs. Reuben Park, of Chatham, aged 70 years, was killed while walking on the railway.

Thos. Eaton, of Harvey township, fell off a bicycle he was riding and died of heart disease.

Geo. C. Campbell, implement agent, committed suicide at Woodstock by taking carbolic acid.

English-Speaking Monopolists.

The returns of the world's gold production for 1904 help to explain the jealousy with which some European Powers regard the "greedy Anglo-Saxons." Of a total output of about $341,000,000, the British Empire and the United States control no less than $278,000,000, or over four-fifths of the whole. The United States alone, with a product of over $82,000,000, far exceeds the entire non-English-speaking world. So does Australia alone, or the little colony of the Transvaal. The next returns will be still more impressive, for the Transvaal, Alaska and the Canadian Yukon are all going ahead. In addition to cornering four-fifths of the gold of the world, the two English-speaking powers have a third of all the land, four-sevenths of the shipping, two thirds of the coal, and considerably more than half of the iron and steel.

Two Death Sentences.

Joe Bennett and Felix Doyle Hear Fatal Words.

Brantford, Sept. 30.—Joe Bennett and Felix Doyle were to-day sentenced to be hanged on Friday, December 15. Felix Doyle killed his mother, aged 82, to conceal from her that he had forged her name to various notes for farm implements purchased, and which notes were about to fall due. Joe Bennett, the Indian, strangled Betsy Jacobs, an old Indian woman, who was living alone in a shanty. He had been drinking.

It is believed counsel for Doyle will appeal to Ottawa for commutation of sentence.

Twelve Million Bushels.

Amount of Western Wheat Marketed on Both Railways.

Winnipeg, Oct. 1.—The total amount of wheat marketed along both lines of railway in the Canadian west is 12,049,000 bushels, compared with 2,614,000 last year. The inspection total is 5,000,000, against 1,769,000 in the same period in 1904.

Many Mothers of a Like Opinion.

Mrs. Pilmer, of Cordova, Iowa, says, "One of my children was subject to croup of a severe type, and the giving of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy promptly, always brought relief. Many mothers in this neighborhood think the same as I do about this remedy and wont no other king for their children." For sale by all druggists.

New Advertisements.

Bargain List of Valuable Farms

FOR SALE.

Of all descriptions located in Fruit and Canning Factory Districts and elsewhere in Ontario and North-West, suitable for all kinds of farming and ranching. Get our list before buying. Colonies located. We list farms.

ALF. BROWN,
Real Estate, Picton.

Estray Heifer.

Came into the premises of the undersigned, lot 17th in the 8th con. of Madoc, on about August 1st, one Yearling Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

GEO. SMITH,
40 3 Madoc.

DR. PERRY G. GOLDSMITH,

OF BELLEVILLE, will be in *Madoc 2nd Monday each month* at St. Lawrence Hall, for consultation on diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.

Arthur Mullett Homestead

Farm For Sale or to Rent.

The Arthur Mullett homestead being the s ½ lot 14, 1st con. Huntingdon, an excellent farm. Owner desires to give up farming, will sell stock and implements with place if desired. Will lease to desirable tenant if property not sold. Apply to owner on the premises or

F. S. WALLBRIDGE,
Barrister, Belleville.

For Sale.

Large Wood Stove. Takes four foot stick.

ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE.

Four Young Horses for Sale.

Can be seen at the Woollen Mill.

S. J. DANFORD,
Madoc, Sept. 26, 1905.

House to Rent.

To rent in the village of Madoc, a first-class dwelling house, belonging to Mrs. W. M. Doig, of Sault Ste Marie, Michigan. For terms, etc., apply to

F. G. LYNDE,
Madoc, Ont.

Estray Heifer.

Came into the premises of the undersigned, lot 4 in the 9th concession of Madoc, on or about May 10th last, one black yearling Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

THOS. CALLERY,
Madoc, Sept. 25, 1905.

Coal! Coal!

NOTICE

is hereby given that after this date all Coal delivered by the undersigned must be paid for at the time of delivery. This rule will apply TO ALL.

CHAS. CAVERLY,
Madoc, Sept. 25th, 1905.

Farm for Sale.

Containing fifty acres first-class garden land between Picton and Bloomfield. County of Prince Edward, 1 mile from 3 canning factories. R. R. Station, Churches and schools. On the premises is a first-class 2 story brick house, barns, drive house and other out buildings, 6 acres bearing orchard, 3 never failing wells, farm free from foul seeds. Apply to

J. M. MALLORY,
Bloomfield.

SHAKESPEARE SAYS:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

BYRON SAYS:

"There is a tide in the affairs of women which, taken at the flood, leads dear knows where."

CROSS & Co THINK

It should lead them to their Dress Goods Department,

CORNER STORE, MADOC,

where they show the finest and largest stock of Dress Goods ever shown in Madoc in all the newest shades of fashionable materials, imported direct from the largest Dry Goods establishments in the world, which enables them to sell at prices that cannot be beat in Canada. Call and see and be convinced.

CROSS & CO.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE.....

BY AUCTION!

The Following Village Lots,

and possibly some others, all suitable for Private Residences, will be offered for sale by Public Auction on

Saturday, October 28, 1905,

at 12 o'clock noon, in the Village of Madoc,

On the north side of Livingstone Avenue, Nos. 31, 33, 34, 118; on the south side of Livingstone Avenue, Nos. 44, 46, 48; east side of Baldwin street, Nos. 46, 48, 50, 52, 54; west side of Baldwin street, Nos 34, 35; east side of MacNab street, Nos. 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89; west side of MacNab str., Nos. 12, 13, 14, 16, 18; north side of Elgin street, Nos. 23, 25, 27, 28; east side of St. Peter's street, Nos. 61.

TERMS.—Ten dollars down at time of sale, and remainder, when under $100, to be arranged within thirty days when deed will be given. For larger amounts a longer time will be allowed if desired and terms can be arranged with the undersigned by those proposing to purchase, at or before the time of sale. Interest on deferred payments at six per cent. per annum. The right is reserved of withdrawing any parcel at discretion of the owner. A perfect title given.

F. E. SEYMOUR.

Estray.

Strayed from the premises of the undersigned, three Yearling Heifers, about the middle of May. One is white with some red on the neck, two are black; the one has a white spot over each eye, the black ones horns turn out; the white ones horns turn in. Any person giving information leading to their recovery will receive $10 reward if returned to the undersigned within three weeks.

G. S. McTAGGART,
Madoc.
Madoc, September 25, 1905.

For Sale.

South half lot 29, 4th concession of Thurlow, containing 100 acres, 9 miles from Belleville. Barn 80x30, stabling for 25 cows and 7 horses. Floor cement. Good dwelling house, drive house, pig and implement shed, good orchard of winter fruit, well watered and in first class state of cultivation. Clover grown extensively. Terms easy. Apply to

W. A. ESMOND,
on the premises.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm containing 220 acres, more or less, situated in township of Hillier, County Prince Edward. The above is one of the best grain and dairy farms in Ont. situated on the C.O.R., large two story brick house, 2 large bank barns and other out buildings. Convenient to churches, cheese factory and school on the premises. Plenty wood and water, well fenced and in good state of cultivation. Terms to suit purchaser by paying a reasonable amount down. Inspection invited.

W. B. KIRK.

THE ONTARIO *Business College*

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

For 38 years O. B. C. has maintained the highest standard in Commercial Education.

Send for catalogue to the

PRINCIPAL, J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale the south half of lot 15, in the 2nd con. of Huntingdon, containing 140 acres. On it is a good stone house, a small frame house, two good barns and waggon house with basement stables under all three of them, good orchard. The farm is well watered, well fenced and well wooded, convenient to school, church, store, post office, cheese factory. Will sell cheap as the owner wishes to retire from business. Terms easy.

S. P. VANTASSEL,
28 Moira P. O.

Sale of Land.

The undersigned offers for sale the following valuable farm property on easy terms, lot No. 6, in the 14th con. of the township of Rawdon, containing 200 acres, 100 under cultivation, three good wells on the property, also running water, wood for general purposes. There is also situate on said farm one frame house, drive-house, two barn, stone stable under one, school-house across the road, cheese factory one mile from premises and Post Office, about three miles away. Parties desiring to purchase can apply to D. E. K. Stewart, Barrister, Madoc, or to the undersigned.

ELLEN LIBERTY
Belleview. P. O.

Village Residence for Sale

Consisting of ½ acre of land in the village of Madoc, on which is a good brick house, good frame barn, good well, etc., will be sold subject to a lease expiring October 1st, 1906, now occupied by Mr. W. Tumelty. Terms reasonable. Apply to the owner up to April 1st at Madoc, after that at Marmora.

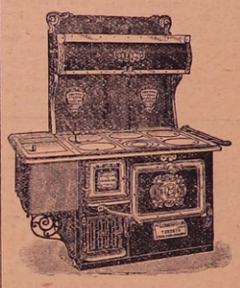
11 MRS. MARY FEENEY.

House and Lot for Sale.

In the village of Madoc, situated on the north side of St. Lawrence street, in the east end of the town. House contains eight rooms, pantry, cistern, cellar, etc. Lot contains over one-quarter of an acre of ground and is a first-class location. Good barn on the premises. Will be sold cheap and on terms to suit the purchaser.

J. S. DOUGAN,
33-4 Owner, Madoc P.O.

.....The Oxford Chancellor Range.....



Steel Ranges are growing more popular every day and the most highly perfected one on the market is the Oxford Chancellor Steel Range, the sales of which are rapidly increasing.

Its unusual capacity, ready consumption of fuel, facilities for burning hard or soft coal or wood, handsome appearance and efficiency are everywhere commended.

If you want to use an article of the highest merit we recommend the Oxford Chancellor Steel Range.

Call and we shall be glad to show this Range.

SOLD BY

THOMPSON & DAFOE.

M. W. CONNOR & SON

DURHAM STREET, MADOC,

Sole Agents for Plow Points and Repairs

for Verity, Percival, National Gang, Frost & Wood, Patterson, Wilkinson, Fleury, Garratt, Sylvester, and Conley Plows, manufactured by

The Massey-Harris Co., Limited, Toronto.

A complete assortment of Plow Points and Repairs for the above Plows always kept in stock.

Madoc Fall Fair, Sept. 14 & 15

As time and space will not permit us to make an exhibit at Madoc Fall Fair, Sept. 14th and 15th, do not fail to call at our ware-rooms on Durham street and inspect our display of

Stoves and Ranges, Furnaces, Graniteware, Rifles, Guns, Silverware, Cutlery, Carpenters' and Machinists' Tools and Wire Fencing.

M. W. CONNOR & SON.

General Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, etc.

REXALL HOUSE-HOLD DYES

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or Mixed Goods in one bath—they are the latest and most improved Dye in the world. Try a package. All colors. For sale by Harry H. Jones.

Farm for Sale.

The north ½ of lot 4 in the 8th concession, and the south east ¼ of lot 4 in the 7th concession, of Madoc township, containing over 150 acres. Good buildings, well watered, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. Easy terms to suit purchaser. Two miles from village of Madoc. Apply on the premises to

J. A. KETCHESON.
Madoc, August 28th, 1905

P. WALTER O'FLYNN,

BARRISTER,

MADOC, — — ONT.

Corporation and Private Funds for Investment. Collections promptly made.

OFFICE—North St. Lawrence street, next door west of T. L. Nickle's warerooms.

-Special Prices-

DURING THE FAIR,

Sept. 14 & 15,

AND ALL SEPTEMBER.

Watches, Clocks, Chains and Jewelry

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing.

Goods purchased from me Engraved Free of Charge.

J. H. IRVING,
4 Doors South of Moon's Hotel, Madoc.

Established 1897.

A. MILNE.

-Special OFFERING-

—IN—

LADIES' WHITE

Silk Blouses

New goods, new sleeves,

was $3.75, Bargain Price $2

Don't Miss the SALE

—OF—

Flannelette Remnants.

You will save money by buying them from us.

A. MILNE.

The Central Ontario Railway.

TIME TABLE.

Trains leave Eldorado station as follows:—

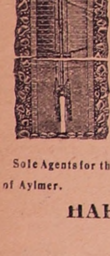
Going North.—	Going South —
8 a.m. for Bancroft	8 a.m. for Trenton
4 p.m. for Coe Hill	2.40 p.m. "

Trains leave for the South, Coe Hill at 6 a.m., and Bancroft at 12.15 p.m.

GEO. COLLINS,
Receiver and Manager.

Madoc Pump Works

ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS



Wood and Iron Pumps, Wind Mills, Grain Grinders, gasoline Engines. Steam Engines and Boilers.

Sole Agents for the Anderson Force Pump of Aylmer.

HART BROS.,
Proprietors.

Choice Groceries

—AND—

Provisions, Crockery and glassware,

—TRY—

GEO. WRIGHT'S.

HOME NEWS — GOSSIP — CHAT

MADOC, OCTOBER 5, 1905.

Business Notice.

All reading notices of gatherings or entertainments of any kind where an admission fee is charged will be counted as advertising, for which our regular rate will be charged. In cases where posters or dodgers have been printed at this office for such entertainment or gatherings a short notice will be inserted free of charge. Where an admission fee is not charged we will gladly publish a free notice, especially for churches, or church societies.

REVIEW, Madoc.

—All the country fairs are reported as being "the best in years."

—Lieut. A. M Louttit, of Marmora, spent Sunday with Madoc friends.

—Inspector Mackintosh and Mr. A. B. Ross, of Madoc, were at Bancroft last week.

—Mrs. P. H. Huyck will be "At Home" on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

—Mr. John Hart, of Madoc, has been appointed agent to sell Hunting Licenses for this part of Hastings County.

☞ Live Poultry wanted. F. G. LYNDE.

—There was a flurry of snow at Bancroft last week and the Times was afraid they were going to have sleighing for the Fair.

—Our Band! The Bancroft Times says:—"The Madoc band, one of the best musical organizations in the country has been engaged for the 4th, and will give a concert in the evening."

—Smallpox has appeared in several localities. It is early for the pest, which thrives in cold weather. The health authorities throughout the province will have to be on the alert if it is to be exterminated.

☞ See Young & Co. to-night and to-morrow night.

—The annual Harvest Thanksgiving Service was held in St. John Baptist Church on Thursday of last week. The Church was well filled and the bright service was appreciated by those present. The Rev. T. J. O'Connor-Fenton, of the District of Ontario, preached an able sermon. The offering of the congregation was a very liberal one.

—Country Gentleman says a story comes from Colorado Springs to the effect that six valuable ducks, issuing from a barn after a hailstorm, partook so heartily of the hailstones that they died, and on being opened were found frozen inside. Another duck was saved by pouring hot water on its craw. Needless to say, C. G. does not vouch for the truth of the yarn. It probably originated with the man who proposed to immerse his hens in boiling water just before laying so that he might have hard boiled eggs.

—Counterfeit quarters are in circulation.

—Mrs. Green and children, of Toronto, are spending a few weeks with Mrs. B. Kemp.

—Mr. Fred Rollins will engage in the poultry and egg business in Stirling this fall.

☞ We sell our best Butter at 24c.
F. G. LYNDE.

—A cut apple put in a cake box will keep the cake fresh for a long time. Unless the small boy finds the box.

—Mr. Peter Vankleek has been dangerously ill for the past few days. He has been failing in health for some months.

—Mr. Wm. Ashley, of Stirling, has taken over the Massey-Harris agency in Madoc and has moved his family to this village.

—Members of the A.O.U.W. are reminded that this Friday night is regular meeting. The officers would like to see a good turn out.

—Mr. Will Harrison, who spent the past year in Cuba, is visiting his father, Mr. J. E. Harrison in Madoc. He will return to Cuba in a few weeks.

—Mrs. Hugh Ketcheson, of Madoc township, has been visiting her daughter at the Swan River District, and is now a patient in the Swan River Hospital.

—The Bishop of Ontario visited Madoc and Queensboro on Sunday, Sept. 24th, in the course of his annual visitation, and preached at each place to large congregations.

—Chicago does not allow corporal punishment in the schools. Not a boy in Chicago has ever experienced the unfeigned joy of seeing the teacher lick one of his schoolmates.

—A Harvest Thanksgiving service will be held in St. Peter's Church, Queensboro, on Tuesday, Oct. 10th, at which the Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, of Yarker, is expected to preach.

—Mr. P. Walter O'Flynn has enlarged his building next to Nickle's show-rooms, and added a store for F. G. Lynde. Mr. Lynde's premises will be known as the O'Flynn Block No. 3.

—Mr. T. L. Nickle has commenced work on extensive improvements to his show-rooms in Madoc. The building will be enlarged and a second story put on, also a new plate glass front. Mr. J. A. McConnell has the contract.

—Mr. T. N. Lowe, Student from Toronto, who has been stationed at Bannockburn during the past four months, and has most acceptably fulfilled his charge of that Mission, returned to Toronto on Tuesday to complete his college course.

—Dr. Perry G. Goldsmith, of Belleville, eye, ear and throat specialist, having lately returned from his visit to European hospitals, has resumed his practice in Belleville, and will visit Madoc as formerly on the second Monday of each month. See card in another column.

—A New York girl was arrested for trying to blackmail her father. Instead of the customary way of threatening to tell mother about seeing him flirting with a woman, the poor little innocent adopted the crude method of writing him a note telling him to leave money on the green in an envelope or be blown up with dynamite.

—The poet says October is
The finest month of all.
When nuts are ripe, when corn is cut,
And leaves begin to fall
I cannot feel the autumn bliss
Which stirs the poets' hearts,
To me October is the month
The furnace fire starts.

—There will be fifty-three Sundays in this year, an occurrence that will not happen again for 110 years. This extra Sunday can be utilized in attending church, calling on your best girl, reading the Scripture, playing with the children, or some other way. One hundred and ten years from this date you will probably be paying the penalty for the pleasures of the method in which you choose to spend the day.

Prize Winners.

The following additional prizes were awarded at the Madoc Fair, and unintentionally omitted from the list published last week:—

W. T. Allen—2nd, heavy draft colt, 3 years old.

General purpose colts, 3 years old, in harness,—1st, J. H. Hill; 2nd, H. S. O'Hara; 3rd, R. Holland.

Width of Sleighs.

An important act was passed at the last session of the provincial legislature regulating the width of sleighs, which is not generally known. The act provides that after Dec. 1st, 1906, no sleighs shall be used on the public roads that measures less than four feet on the track. The law may be found in the 1905 statutes, chap. 13, sec. 1, 2 and 3, on page 50. It does not apply to cutters, which used at their present width will help to make a broader and better track, and therefore stop the crowding of horses, which is the great evil of the present track in winter.

Village Council.

The regular meeting of the Village Council was held on Monday evening last, October 2nd, all the members present.

A communication of Canadian Rubber Co. re hose sent in mistake received and no action taken on motion of Couns. Cross and Harper.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:—

R. O'Riordan, streets	$35 12
M. O'Riordan, ringing bell to October 1st	7 50
Poor and Indigent	50 00
F. Smith, cleaning lock-up	1 50
Electric light accounts.	
Smith, time bill	14 90
H. Smith, services	4 20

The amount of $8.80 being an over assessment on Rev. Mr. Saunderson's property, it was remitted.

Coun. Cross gave notice of a by-law to change time of nomination to 7.30 p.m., and also to borrow money.

Council adjourned.

A Great Event for Madoc.

H. WILMOT YOUNG and MARJIE ADAMS, with 18 first-class artists, will appear here on October 5th in their great war piece, "Under Two Flags."

On the 6th will be presented the great historical drama entitled "Nell Gywn."

Don't fail to see them at the Masonic Hall. Popular prices, 25 and 35 cents. Reserved seat tickets can be secured at George Maybee's jewelry store.

Sudden Death.

A young woman named Sarah Anson, late of England, died suddenly at Bannockburn, on Monday night, at the residence of her uncle, Mr. Joseph Anson. Heart trouble was the cause of death.

Honor Roll,

The following is the Honor Roll for September, S. S. No. 13, Madoc:—

CLASS IV.—Grace Pringle, Christina Trotter.
CLASS III.—Nellie Tokley.
SR. PT. II.—Earl Burnside.
JR. PT. II.—Carl Ault.

H. MAUD BUCKLEY,
Teacher.

Boys Fined.

Two young lads, Harry Barnum and Denton Pine, were charged last week with destroying property at the Model School building, spilling ink over the desks during the noon hour and writing profane language on pupils' books. On Saturday they voluntarily appeared before Magistrate R. R. Casement and pled guilty to the charges. Pine was fined $2 and costs, and Barnum's sentence was suspended pending further investigation.

An Important Convention.

Everything points to a very interesting and profitable meeting of the Ontario Christian Endeavor Union at the Convention to be held in Belleville, on Oct. 10th and 12th. The singing is to be under the direction of E. O. Excell, of Chicago, who will be assisted by a local choir of about 100 voices. Among the speakers who have arranged to address the meetings are: Mr. Wm. Shaw, of Boston, Rev. Elmore Harris, D. D., Rev. J. G. Shearer, B. A., Rev. Dr. McTavish, Rev. Alex. Ester, M. A., Rev. S. D. Chown, of Toronto, Rev. Dr. W. S. McTavise, of Deseronto, Rev. E. A. Henry, B. A., of Hamilton. The Union is composed of Young People's Societies of all denominations and it is hoped that every society will be represented. The programme is deeply interesting and cannot fail to be helpful. The meetings will be held in Bridge Street Methodist Church.

MARRIED

EVANS—GILLEN.—At the Bishop's Palace, Kingston, on Sept. 27th, by Father Killey, Mrs. P. J. Gillen, of Madoc, to Thomas Evans, of Erinsville.

Are all Women Pretty?

Quite an unnecessary question, because so many women have such poor complexions. We want to tell all women with pale sallow checks about Ferrozone, which quickly imparts fine color and gives the skin a clear, rich appearance. It's pure blood that makes fine complexions, so by producing lots of vitalizing blood, building up the debilitated system, increasing the circulation Ferrozone quickly brings the glow of health to faded checks. It's no trouble at all to beautify your looks—simply use Ferrozone. Try it. Price 50c. at druggists.

Head About to Burst From Severe Bilious Attack.

"I had a severe billious attack and felt like my head was about to burst when I got hold of a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. I took a dose of them after supper and the next day felt like a new man and have been feeling happy ever since," says Mr. J. W. Smith, of Juliff, Texas. For billiousness, stomach troubles and constipation these tablets have no equal. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

The British far eastern squadron will visit Tokio early in October.

Joseph Robertson, of Clifford, Ont., fell from a street car in London, with fatal results.

There is talk of transporting the entire Canadian exhibit at the Liege Exposition to London.

Ayer's

For coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, weak throats, weak lungs, consumption, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Cherry Pectoral

Always keep a bottle of it in the house. We have been saying this for 60 years, and so have the doctors.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 40 years. It is the best medicine in the world, I know, for all throat and lung troubles."
MRS. J. K. NORCROSS, Waltham, Mass.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for **The Lungs**

Daily action of the bowels is necessary. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

Weather Notes for August and September.

The character of the weather during August was much the same as that of the two previous months, damp rainy days alternating with hot periods. The highest temperature during August at Madoc was 86° on the 10th, the lowest temperature was 38° on the 17th when there was almost a frost. The mean temperature for the month was 64°. Rain fell on 11 days to the amount of 3.85 inches. Thunder and lightning was frequent, two of the storms being very violent and causing some destruction in the neighborhood.

September has been a fine month but with a rainfall again in excess of the average. The highest temperature was 83° in the shade on Saturday the 30th, the lowest was 28° on the 26th. The average temperature for the month was 59.88. There were two frosty nights, the latter one, the 26th, being destructive to vegetation. However, the frost held off better than usual and allowed tomatoes and some other things to ripen this year which are usually spoilt before they have an opportunity of doing so. There were were two bad thunderstorms and rain fell to the amount of 4.56 inches, making the rainfall of the four summer months, June, July, August and September, 15.86 inches, which is considerably in excess of the average. The summer has been warmer by several degrees than the two previous ones, and growth of trees, etc., has been remarkable.

Temperance people in Brant county are organizing for a local option campaign.

Don't Experiment

with any other.

USE

Alexander's

PULMONIC COUGH SYRUP.

Don't let your cough linger till the cold weather comes—it may develop into something much more serious.

We have the surest and quickest cure you can buy.

Get a bottle to-day.

The money paid is returned if your cough is not cured.

Each bottle has a guarantee label attached which we stand behind.

It's best recommendation is the fact that people who have used it once want it next time they contract a cold.

The price is 25c. a bottle.

For sale only at

Alexander's

Corner Drug Store.

It will Pay You

to check that cold now and not have it all winter. Our **Horehound and Cherry Cough Syrup will cure it,** and relieve your cough. It cured over 300 coughs during the past year, so surely it will help you.

That Same Back can be cured with our Beliadonna Plasters. They brace you up and stop that aching.

HAVE YOU TRIED

Blaud's Iron Pills, the best Tonic,

only 25c. per hundred.

HARRY H. JONES, Phm. B.

HERE'S A CHANCE to Get a Good Watch for Little Money.

We have a few Regina Movements which we offer at $5 each in nickel cases. These movements are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Also a fine stock of Elgin and Waltham Movements in any style of case you wish at reasonable figures.

Special attention given to fine watch and clock Repairing. We do the work carefully and well, for which we charge a moderate price. Repairing guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Give us a trial. We can please you.

G. F. MAYBEE,
Agent for the Edison Phonograph Co.

Eyes tested Free.

MacGregor's BARGAINS for this Week.

5 Armed Clothes Rack, special 25c.
7 peg hardwood Hat and Coat Racks, 20c.
10 do do do 30c.
Heavy hardwood Towel Rollers, last a life-time, 20c.
Nail Brushes, reg. 5c., 3 for 10c.
Fancy hardwood Salt Boxes, while they last 20c. each.
H.B. Drawing Pencils, 10c. per dozen.
Gilt Mirrors 14x20, 75c. each.
do 15x26, 95c. each.
Buckeye wood handle Sets, 3 knives in a set, reg. 20c. knife, per set 25c.
Chinese Handy Ironing Wax, 5c. each.
6 doz. best Talcum Powder, softens and preserves the skin, reg. 25c., this week 5c. each.
Imperial French Coffee, only 25c. per lb.
Handy dry Powdered Ammonia, special 3 for 25c.
Klenzine Household Ammonia, 5c, each.
6 doz. Flint Glass Tumblers, reg. 95c., sale price 75c.doz,
All lines in Patent Medicines at reduced prices.
Parafine Wax Candles, 3 for 5c.
A few Diamond Fruit Jars still on hand and to be cleared out this week at reduced prices at

ALEX. MACGREGOR'S.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Oct. 3.—Wheat—Trade in Ontario grades is quite. No. 2 white is quoted at 74½ to 75c, and No. 2 red Winter at 73½ to 74c at outside points; goose wheat, 67 to 68c outside. New No. 1 hard is unchanged at 87c, Georgian Bay ports; No. 1 Northern at 85c, and No. 2 Northern at 83c.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted at 30c, north and west, and at 21c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 45 to 46c; No. 3 extra, at 43 to 44c, and No. 3 at 40c at outside points.

Peas—Sales of No. 2 at 67 to 68c, north and west, and at 70c east.

Corn—American corn sells at 61½c for No. 2, and at 61c for No. 3, lake and rail.

Rye—Prices at 58c at outside points.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents made of new wheat for export, are quoted at $3 to $3.10 in buyers' sacks at outside points; do., bbls., $3.50 to $3.60. Manitoba flours unchanged; No. 1 patents, $5 to $5.20; No. 2 patents, $4.70 to $4.80 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $11.50 to $12, and shorts at $17 to $17.50. Manitoba bran in sacks, $16.50 to $17, and shorts at $19 to $20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, $1.50 to $2 per bbl., and cooking apples, $1 to $1.25.

Beans—Hand-picked, $1.75; prime $1.60 to $1.65.

Honey—The market is steady at 6½ to 7½c for strained, and $1.50 to $2 per dozen combs.

Hops—The market is dull at 15 to 20c per lb.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at $8 to $8.50 on track here, and No. 2 at $6 to $6.50.

Straw—Car lots quoted at $6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—They are quoted at 60 to 70c per bag on track.

Live poultry—Fat hens, 7 to 8c; thin, 6 to 7c; fat chickens, 9 to 10c; thin, 7 to 8c; ducks, 8c, all live weight.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound rolls are jobbing at 20 to 21c; tubs good to choice, 18 to 19c, and inferior, 16c. Creamery prints sell at 22½ to 23c, and solids at 21 to 22c.

Eggs—Sales are 18½c per dozen in case lots; splits, 16 to 16½c.

Cheese—Prices at 11¾ to 12c per lb., the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, 11½ to 11¾c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $18; short cut $22 to $22.50.

Cured Meats—Hams, light to medium, 14 to 14½c; do., heavy, 13c; rolls, 12c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c.

Lard—Tierces, 10½c; tubs, 10¾c; pails, 10¾c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 3.—The flour market is steady with an easy undertone. The new crop of beans is being offered more freely on the market, and prices have come down on spot to $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel in carload lots for choice prime; hand-picked pea beans are quoted about 15c per bushel higher. Peas are easier, and new crop boiling peas can be bought for 95c to $1 per bushel in carload lots in Montreal. Oats are unchanged, and sales on a firm market are being made at 34½ to 35c for No. 2 white, and 33½ to 34c for No. 3. The provision market, owing to a somewhat inadequate supply on the market, the packers' demand for hogs this morning had the effect of stiffening prices, and from $6.75 to $7 per 100 was paid for good mixed lots; a corresponding increase in the price of dressed hogs is looked for, and prices this week have a minimum of $9.25; hams, bacon and lard show no change, and a good trade is passing especially with the country dealers.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—Wheat—Closed—September, 82¾c; December, 82½c; May, 86½c.

Milwaukee, Oct. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 87½ to 88½c; No. 2 Northern, 84 to 87c; Dec., 86c bid. Rye—No. 1, 68 to 69c. Barley—No. 2, 54c; sample, 37 to 53c. Corn—May, 44½ to 44¾c bid.

Duluth, Oct. 3.—Wheat closed:—No. 1 Northern, 84½c; No. 2 Northern, 81½c; Sept., old, 84c; do., new, 81½c; Dec., 79½c; May, 82½c.

Minneapolis, Oct. 3.—Wheat closed:—Sept., 82½c; Dec., 83½ to 83¾c; May, 86½c; No. 1 hard, 86½c; No. 1 Northern, 85½c; No 2 Northern, 82½c. Flour—First patents, $5 to $5.10; second patents, $4.80 to $4.90; first clears, $3.80 to $3.90; second clears, $2.50 to $2.65. Bran—In bulk, $11.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Oct. 3.—The Western Market was characterized to-day by a good all-round trade in all offerings excepting those of pronounced inferiority.

Export cattle, choice ..	$4 25	$4 75
Do., medium	4 00	4 25
Do., bulls	3 00	3 75
Do., cows	3 25	3 50
Butchers', picked	4 00	4 25
Do., choice	3 75	4 00
Do., medium	3 00	3 25
Do., common	2 50	2 75
Do., cows, choice	2 25	2 50
Do., common	2 00	2 25
Feeders, short-keep	3 50	3 75
Do., bulls	1 75	2 25
Do., medium	3 25	3 50
Do., light	3 00	3 25
Stockers, choice	3 00	3 25
Do., common	2 00	2 50
Do., bulls	2 00	2 25
Export ewes, per cwt. .	4 00	4 15
Do., bucks	2 50	3 50
Cull sheep, per cwt.	3 00	3 50
Lambs, per cwt.	5 00	5 75
Calves, cwt:	3 50	6 00
Calves, each	2 00	12 00
Hogs, selected, cwt.	6 12½	0 00
Do., lights, cwt.	5 75	0 00
Do., fats, cwt.	5 75	0 00

DYNAMITE SHIP BLOWN UP.

Column of Water Shot 2,000 Feet in the Air.

A despatch from Port Said says:—The British ship Chatham, which was sunk in the Suez Canal Sept. 6, in order to prevent an explosion of some 80 tons of dynamite, which formed part of the cargo, while the ship was menaced by flames, was blown up at 9.53 o'clock on Thursday morning. The Suez Canal is blocked for a considerable time.

The world's record in planned explosions, as seen from the Eastern Exchange, consisted first of a vast column of grey smoke shooting skyward. Within a second of the pressing of the button at the firing point, which was three miles distant from the Chatham, a column of water, 300 feet high, rose. Eight seconds later it had risen to a height of 1,400 feet, and in four seconds more it was nearly 2,000 feet high. Then wreckage rose, immense fragments of iron soaring aloft hundreds of feet. The total duration of the ascent was 35 seconds. The whole body of water in the canal for a distance of about 200 linear yards was apparently lifted and thrown over the banks and spread over a mile of the country, depositing thousands of dead fish. The vegetation in that section was destroyed. Much of the wreckage fell on the railway. Subsequent investigation showed that 600 feet of the east bank of the canal was destroyed. The west bank was not injured. The telegraph and telephone lines were leveled. The greater part of the steamer vanished, but part of her stern remains. It may possibly be necessary to blow this up.

BASUTO RISING FEARED.

Flying Force of British Despatched From Pretoria.

A despatch from London says:—It is stated that a flying force left Pretoria on Sept. 26th for the border of Basutoland. Since the death of Lerothodi, the paramount chief, and the report of the last German defeat in South-west Africa, the Basutos have been restless, and a warlike feeling has been simmering, ready to burst out at any moment. Young chiefs are traversing the country stirring up a sort of holy war, that is aimed more at the Boers than the British. It is alleged that the British resident at Maseru has urgently appealed to the High Commissioner to arm the farmers living on the borders. The Boers there are persistently asking permission to carry rifles. The Pondos are also reported to be restless and anxious to join the Basutos. The story includes a statement that Great Britain is being asked to send more troops. Nothing official on the subject is given out.

OIL IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Remarkable Discovery Made at Brockville.

A despatch from Brockville says:—About six weeks ago a man observed while fishing in the river at the east end of Brockville that the surface of the water for a wide stretch was covered with oil, and, following the streak up-stream, made an interesting discovery, about 300 yards out from the shore. There he found oil bubbling up in several spots and being carried with the current down the river. The phenomena has been noted several times since then by the same man, and no later than Wednesday he found the same conditions prevailing as on the first day of his discovery. The odor from the oil resembles that of petroleum, and pervades the eastern portion of the town when the wind is blowing in the right direction. Several parties have visited the spot.

JURISDICTION IN LABRADOR.

Quebec Will Ask Courts to Determine Boundary Line.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Quebec Government, with the co-operation of the Federal authorities, will take steps shortly before the Supreme Court to have accurately determined the width of the strip of the Labrador Peninsula the ownership of which is vested in Newfoundland has for some time been issuing timber licenses in the interior of Labrador. Premier Gouin's intention is to have some of this timber seized, after which the courts will be asked to say whether the Island Colony had any right to issue the license under which the lumbermen operate. The case may ultimately go to the Judical Committee of the Privy Council.

TO WINTER IN MANCHURIA.

Order of Linevitch to His Army Leads to This Conclusion.

A despatch from Godzyadani, Manchuria, says:—A recent order of Gen. Linevitch to the army leads to the conclusion that the troops will spend the winter in Manchuria. Drills and target practice will continue, and games will be organized to keep the men occupied.

DOUKHOBOR ENTERPRISE.

Community Undertakes One of Heaviest Sections of G. T. P.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The Doukhobor community has contracted for one of the heaviest portions of the G. T. P. construction, and will put a thousand men and a hundred teams on the job.

ILLUSTRATION FAIRS.

AT NORTH RENFREW AND SIMCOE EXHIBITIONS.

Provincial Department Is Arranging to Have a Number of Educational Features.

All the agricultural societies in the province have been written to by Mr. H. B. Cowan, Provincial Superintendent of Agricultural Societies and urged to appoint delegates to attend either the Beachburg exhibition, in North Renfrew, on October 5 and 6, or the Simcoe exhibition in Norfolk County, October 18th and 19th.

These are two of the very best purely agricultural societies in the Province. They both have splendid grounds and buildings, the equal of any in the Province, and the grounds and buildings are practically all paid for. The annual report of the North Renfrew society for 1904 showed that its buildings are worth $13,000, its lands $3,000, total $16,000, with liabilities of only $400. The report of the Norfolk Union society showed that its lands are worth $3,000, its buildings $6,500, total $9,500, with a mortgage of only $600. The Ontario Department of Agriculture is arranging for a convention of representatives from the other agricultural societies in the Province at each of these exhibitions. Reduced rates are being secured over the railroads, particulars of which will be mailed your society later. It is expected that delegates will be able to attend at half rates.

The Department believes that the time is coming when there will be a material reduction in the number of societies in the Province and that instead of holding so many exhibitions,

FEWER AND LARGER

exhibitions will be held. This will make it possible to arrange the exhibitions into circuits and for the various educational institutions of the country to prepare special exhibits to take from one exhibition to another. To illustrate what can be done in this direction the Department is arranging to have a number of educational features at both of these exhibitions. Delegates who attend will be able to gain full information as to the cost of introducing these features and as to the best methods of conducting them at their exhibitions. The evening of the first day a meeting of the delegates will be held, when an opportunity will be given them to discuss the various features of the exhibition and other matters relating to the management of fairs.

The special features of these exhibitions will include:

1. Demonstrations in the women's department under the direction of Mr. G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Ontario Women's Institutes.

2. Live stock judging competitions for farmers' sons.

3. A special exhibit prepared by Mr. F. C. Elford, Chief of the Poultry Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, illustrating desirable and undesirable types of birds for fattening purposes, showing a model poultry house, fattening crates, packing cases, methods of packing, trap nests, etc., etc.

4. An exhibit of desirable and undesirable types of hogs, with sides of bacon showing injuries caused by the treatment and methods of handling hogs when alive.

5. An exhibit in the fruit department prepared by Mr. Alex. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, illustrating the right and wrong methods of packing fruit, infractions of the Fruit Marks Act, etc. There will also be a special exhibit of desirable and undesirable fruit for the district from sprayed and unsprayed trees, etc. This fruit for the exhibit will be in charge of Mr. W. T. Macoun, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

6. A special exhibit by the Seed Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture showing various weeds designated in the Seed Control Act passed at the recent session of Parliament. This exhibit will include what is know as "The Noxious Weeds of Ontario."

7. Labor Saving Devices. This will include a gasoline engine operating a cream separator, sawing wood, cutting ensilage, pumping water, etc.,

ALL AT THE SAME TIME.

8. A complete system of farm sewerage, such as can be introduced into any farmer's house at slight cost.

9. A special exhibit in the Dairy Department prepared by the cheese exporters of Montreal, and Mr. N. G. Somerville, Superintendent of the Government Cool Curing Room at Brockville. This will include properly and improperly constructed cheese boxes, strong boxes, broken boxes as received at Montreal, improperly packed boxes showing the cheese much too large or too small for the boxes they were shipped in, properly and improperly cured cheese, defective cheese, etc.

At the Simcoe exhibition in addition to the above, there will also be a gymkhana or competition on horse back in front of the grand stand, competitions by school children for the best drilled squads, and demonstration plots illustrating methods of growing farm crops and crops suitable for the district.

As already stated delegates will be able to obtain full information as to the cost of each of these features, should they desire to introduce them at their exhibitions, and pointers in regard to the best methods of managing them.

As these have been for some years two of the best exhibitions in the Province, and these special features have been added for the purpose of illustrating to fair managers and directors that they can be put on it is earnestly hoped that every society that can do so will arrange to send delegates to either one of these exhibitions.

Norway and Sweden have reached an amicable agreement upon the terms of separation.

M. DE WITTE CHEERED.

Russian Envoy Accorded a Hearty Welcome Home.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:

M. de Witte arrived here at 8.25 a.m., on Thursday, and was accorded a very hearty reception by a large crowd of officials and others. When he left St. Petersburg in July a small delegation of officials accompanied him to the railroad station to bid him farewell. There was no public demonstration whatever. On Thursday there were seven or eight times as many officials, despite the early hour of the train's arrival, and an enthusiastic crowd of 500 or 600 people.

The Russo-Japanese Treaty will be signed early next week. M. de Witte had a long interview and lunched with Foreign Minister Lamsdorf on Thursday. He will be received at Peterhof and give the Emperor a report of the conference, but the treaty itself will be taken to Peterhof by Count Lamsdorf, whose counter-signature will complete the execution of the instrument.

JAPAN IS JUBILANT.

Newspapers a Unit in Welcoming Alliance With Britain.

A Tokio despatch says: The newspapers are almost a unit in welcoming the alliance with England, especially as regards its extension of scope and enhancement of power. The Jiji expresses unqualified satisfaction with it, and, despite its severe criticisms of the peace terms with Russia, warmly welcomes the Japanese Cabinet's achievement.

The Asahi and Nichi Nichi consider the conclusion of the alliance the greatest diplomatic feat of modern times.

In business circles there is general jubilation. The Bourse is remarkably active, and there is an all-round advance in prices.

With reference to the alliance, the leading metropolitan newspapers express satisfaction. While holding the Ministry responsible for the blunders of the peace conference, they do not withhold the praise due the contractors of one of the most important international agreements of modern times.

GROWTH OF WINNIPEG.

Building Permits Amount to Nearly Ten Million Dollars.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The building record is greater than ever. Compared with the total figures for previous years it shows a marvellous increase. In last year's record several millions were represented by the new C. P. R. terminals, the Eaton block, the gas works improvements and other large structures. There are over 1,200 more buildings this year to date than last year, but the majority of these are residences. The report, which speaks for itself, is as follows:—

1904—Permits, 1,768; buildings, 2,268; cost, $9,651,750.

1905—Permits, 2,761; buildings 3,539; cost, $9,627,950.

THEFTS OF BAGGAGE.

C. P. R. on Track of Systematic Looting at St. John, N. B.

A St. John, N. B., despatch says: The local police have seized a banjo in a Carleton house and held it as part of the property stolen from C. P. R. passengers' baggage in transit through here. During the year the C. P. R. has paid thousands of dollars in claims for trans-Atlantic baggage stolen from passengers. The robberies consisted chiefly of jewelry and valuable articles. The robberies were committed by persons who had access to the baggage before it was put on board steamers going to Europe or after being taken from steamers coming to Canada.

CANADA AT PITTSBURG.

Great Interest Being Taken in Her Exhibits at the Fair.

An Ottawa despatch says: Mr. William A. Burns, who has charge of the Canadian exhibit at Pittsburg, Pa., is in the city for a day or two to arrange for the transference of some mineral displays at Liege, Belgium, to the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute in London, England. Mr. Burns brings the best of news from the Pittsburg Exposition. In the five weeks during which the fair has been running he says the people have visited the Canadian building in great numbers. The attendance at the fair is about 14,000 daily, and interest centres in the Canadian goods, which constitute the most attractive exhibition feature on the ground.

SECURES MASTERY OF ASIA

Britain Victorious in a War She Did Not Wage.

A Vienna despatch says:—That England has come victorious out of a war she did not wage is the commonly expressed opinion of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. The newspapers here regard it as a diplomatic triumph, laying the foundation for an Anglo-Japanese mastery of Asia. Some fears are expressed lest it provoke a Russo-German alliance, the cost of which Austria might have to pay in the Balkans.

LOAD OF WHEAT FIRED.

Horses Ran Into Strawstack and Were Smothered.

A Carman, Man., despatch says:—A spark from a thrashing engine set fire to a load of wheat sheaves near here on Wednesday. The horses became frightened and ran away, becoming tangled in a straw stack, which caught fire and smothered the animals.

BIG SHIP COMBINE.

Anglo-Japanese Co. Will Have a Capital of $25,000,000.

The London Standard's Liverpool correspondent reports the formation of a big Anglo-Japanese ship-owing and carrying combination, with a capital of £5,000,000. It will take over about 40 steamships, varying from 2,000 to 3,000 tons each, which Japan acquired for transport work during the war, and will use them chiefly for centralizing the Japanese coasting trade. Some of them will be used for carrying shipments to and from India and China. Port Arthur will be the Far Eastern headquarters and distributing centre. The Japanese Government has granted concessions there for warehouses and docks. The combination, furthermore, proposes to acquire several large cargo steamers of from 10,000 to 20,000 tons, to carry freight direct between Japan, China, Liverpool, London, Antwerp, and some French port. It is believed that Japan's export trade will receive enormous development, and that it will be linked with China's, while a brisk business will be done with European manufacturers. Sir Alfred Jones, senior partner in the firm of Elder Dempster and Co., R. D. Holt, and several China merchants are mentioned in connection with the plan.

TAKE OVER C. A. R. LINE.

Grand Trunk Now Operates Mr. Booth's Railway.

A Montreal despatch says:—The management of the Grand Trunk Railway announces that the Canada Atlantic Railway has been taken over by them, and that the following board of directors has been elected:—Chas. M. Hayes, F. H. Fitzhugh, F. H. McGuigan, Jos. Hobson, W. H. Biggar, J. W. Wood, Frank Scott. The following named were elected officers:—Chas. M. Hayes, president; F. H. Fitzhugh, vice-president; Frank Scott, secretary-treasurer; H. W. Walker, general auditor.

FAVOR ADMISSION OF JEWS

St. Petersburg Professors Object to Restrictions.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: The council of professors has voted in favor of the unrestricted admission of Jews to the university courses, regardless of the regulation restricting Hebrew students to 3 per cent. of the student body. The rector of the university promised to give his hearty support to the recommendation.

A MONSTER NUGGET.

Hundred and Sixty Pounds of Silver in Cobalt Mines.

A Cobalt despatch says: The third monster nugget has been found in the Timmins mine. It weighs 160 pounds. Mine managers are having difficulty in stopping the stealing of silver.

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Government Will Dispose of 300,000 Acres in Alberta.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Government has decided to sell about 300,000 acres of school lands in Alberta. Mr. W. M. Ingram, Inspector of School Lands, has received instructions from the Department of the Interior to make arrangements for holding a number of sales. The first sale will be that of Tyndall and some other sections in the neighborhood on Oct. 16. The Township of Tyndall is located on a school section, and this sale will enable the people living there to secure titles for the lands they occupy.

ARTILLERYMAN'S SUICIDE.

Halifax Gunner Found on Ramparts With Throat Cut.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says:—Gunner Jas. King, of the Royal Grarison Artillery, was found dead on the ramparts of the Citadel Hill at an early hour on Thursday morning, with a big gash in his throat, and by his side was found a razor. King was 35 years of age, and unmarried, and had fifteen years' service to his credit. No reason is given for his act.

GRADING THE G. T. PACIFIC.

Work West of Portage la Prairie Being Vigorously Pushed.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—About 130 miles of G. T. P. road west of Portage la Prairie is now under sub-contract, and the work is being pushed forward with all possible speed. All these contracts will be completed early next spring, and the grade will easily reach Touchwood Hills by midsummer.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Probable Effect of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

A despatch from London says:—A St. Petersburg despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance has produced a bad impression in Russia. Hope is expressed in diplomatic circles that Russia will arrange an alliance with Germany to counterbalance that between England and Japan, which is generally considered to be directed against Russia and Germany.

MOUNTAIN SPLIT IN TWO.

Earthquake Responsible for Phenomena in Italy.

A despatch from Rome says:—A mountain near Ajello, called Pietra Calondia, 300 metres high, split in two on Wednesday, owing to shocks of earthquakes, and threatens to bury the town. All the inhabitants have fled. There was a terrible cyclone at Sparanise, in the Province of Caserta. All the trees and telegraph poles were uprooted, houses were damaged, and several people were killed and injured.

ANGLO-JAPAN TREAT

TERMS OF PACT STRENGTHEN FORMER ALLIANCE.

Integrity of Chinese Empire Open Door, and Maintenance of Territorial Rights.

A despatch from London says: The text of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, which was signed on Aug. 12, and a despatch to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg forwarding a copy of it, with instructions to communicate it to the Russian Government at the earliest opportunity, have been issued.

The preamble declares that the Governments of Great Britain and Japan, being desirous of replacing the agreement concluded Jan. 30, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following articles, having for their object the consolidation and maintenance of general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India, the preservation of the common interests of all the powers in China by ensuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China, and the maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and India, and the defence of their special interest therein. The agreement continues:—

Article I.—It is agreed whenever in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan any of the rights or interests referred to in the preamble are in jeopardy the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly and consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those general rights and interests.

Article II.—If by reason of an unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other power, or powers, either contracter be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble, the other contractor shall at once come to the assistance of its ally and conduct war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Article III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military and economic interests in Corea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures for the guidance, control and protection of Corea as it may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

SECURITY OF INDIA.

Article IV.—Great Britain having special interests in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in proximity to that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

Article V.—The high contracting parties agree that neither, without consulting the other, will enter into separate agreements with another power to the prejudice the objects described in the preamble of this agreement.

Article VI.—In the matter of the present war Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless another power, or powers, join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, conduct war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

Article VII.—The conditions in which armed assistance will be afforded by either power to the other, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the contracting parties, who, from time to time, will consult one another fully and freely on all questions of mutual interest.

Article VIII.—The present agreement shall, subject to the provisions of article VII., come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date. In case neither of the high contracting parties should be notified 12 months before the expiration of the said ten years of the intention of terminating the agreement it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the contracting parties shall have denounced it, but if when the date fixed for its expiration arrives either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance, ipso facto, shall continue until peace shall have been concluded.

In faith whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this agreement and affixed their seals. Done in duplicate at London, Aug. 12.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.
HAYASHI.

FREE SPEECH IN RUSSIA.

Censorship of Press Is Now Practically Abolished.

The Moscow correspondent of The London Times says:—The expectation that the Government would cancel vexatious restrictions on the reports of the meetings of the Zemstvo Congress was realized on Wednesday. The censorship is now practically abolished so far as the proceedings of the congress are concerned. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this step, because for the first time the Russian press is able freely to record the debates of political meetings. This will in itself greatly contribute to promote confidence and spend the necessary compromise of political questions to the masses.

It is said that France and Germany have reached an agreement on the Moroccan question.

Marian Mayfield

Or, The Strange Disappearance

CHAPTER VI.

In February the deepest snow storm fell that had fallen during the whole winter. The roads were considered quite impassable by carriages, and the family at Luckenough were blocked up in their old house. Yet one day, in the midst of this "tremendous state of affairs," as the commodore called it, a messenger from Benedict arrived at Luckenough, the bearer of a letter to Mrs. Waugh, which he refused to intrust to any other hands but that lady's own. He was, therefore, shown into the presence of the mistress, to whom he presented the note. Mrs. Waugh took it and looked at it with some curiosity—it was superscribed in a slight feminine hand—quite new to Henrietta; and she opened it, and turned immediately to the signature—Marian Mayfield—a strange name to her; she had never seen or heard it before. She lost no more time in perusing the letter, but as she read, her cheek flushed and paled—her agitation became excessive, she was obliged to ring for a glass of water, and as soon as she had swallowed it she crushed and thrust the letter into her bosom, ordered her mule to be saddled instantly, and her riding pelisse and hood to be brought. In two hours and a half Henrietta reached the village, and alighted at the little hotel. Of the landlord, who came forth respectfully to meet her, she demanded to be shown immediately to the presence of the young lady who had recently arrived from abroad. The host bowed, and inviting the lady to follow him, led the way to the little private parlor, the door of which he opened to let the visitor pass in, and then bowing again, he closed it and retired.

And Mrs. Waugh found herself in a small, half-darkened room, where, reclining in an easy chair, sat—Edith? Was it Edith? Could it be Edith? That fair phantom of a girl to whom the black ringlets and black dress alone seemed to give outline and personality? Yes, it was Edith! But oh! so changed! so wan and transparent, with such blue shadows in the hollows of her eyes and temples and cheeks—with such heavy, heavy eyelids, seemingly dragged down by the weight of their long, sleeping lashes—with such anguish in the gaze of the melting, dark eyes!

"Edith, my love! My dearest Edith!" said Mrs. Waugh, going to her.

She half arose, and sank speechless into the kind arms opened to receive her. Mrs. Waugh held her to her bosom a moment in silence, and then said:

"Edith, my dear, I got a note from your friend, Miss Mayfield, saying that you had returned, and wished to see me. But how is this, my child? You have evidently been ill—you are still. Where is your husband, Edith? Edith, where is your husband?"

A shiver that shook her whole frame—a choking, gasping sob, was all the answer she could make.

"Where is he, Edith? Ordered away somewhere, upon some distant service? That is hard, but never mind! Hope for the best! You will meet him again, dear? But where is he, then?"

She lifted up her poor head, and uttering—"Dead! dead!" dropped it heavily again upon the kind, supporting bosom.

"You do not mean it! My dear, you do not mean it! You do not know what you are saying! Dead! great trouble.

"Shot! shot!" whispered the poor thing, in a tone so hollow, it seemed reverberating through a vault. And then her stricken head sank heavily down—and Henrietta perceived that strength and consciousness had utterly departed. She placed her in the easy chair and turned around to look for restoratives, when a door leading into an adjoining bedroom opened, and a young girl entered, and came quietly and quickly forward to the side of the sufferer. She greeted Mrs. Waugh politely, and then gave her undivided attention to Edith, whose care she seemed fully competent to undertake.

This young girl was not over fourteen years of age, yet the most beautiful and blooming creature, Mrs. Waugh thought, that she had ever beheld.

Her presence in the room seemed at once to dispel the gloom and shadow.

She took Edith's hand, and settled her more at ease in the chair—but refused the cologne and the sal-ammoniac that Mrs. Waugh produced, saying, cheerfully:

"She has not fainted, you perceive—she breathes—it is better to leave her to nature for a while—too much attention worries her—she is very weak."

Marian had now settled her comfortably back in the resting chair, and stood by her side, not near enough to incommode her in the least.

"I do not understand all this. She says that her husband is dead, poor child—how came it about? Tell me!" said Mrs. Waugh, in a low voice.

Marian's clear blue eyes filled with tears, but she dropped their white lids and long black lashes over them and would not let them fall; and her ripe lips quivered, but she firmly compressed them, and remained silent for a moment. Then she said, in a whisper:

"I will tell you by and by," and she glanced at Edith, to intimate that the story must not be rehearsed in her presence, however insensible [illegible] might appear to be.

"[illegible]u are the young lady who [illegible] to me?"

"Yes, madam."

"You are a friend of my poor girl's?"

"Something more than that, madam—I will tell you by and by," said Marian, and her kind, dear eyes were again turned upon Edith, and observing the latter slightly move, she said in her pleasant voice:

"Edith, dear, shall I put you to bed—are you able to walk?"

"Yes, yes," murmured the sufferer, turning her head uneasily from side to side.

Marian gave her hand, and assisted the poor girl to rise, and tenderly supported her as she walked to the bedroom.

Mrs. Waugh arose to give her assistance, but Marian shook her head at her, with a kindly look, that seemed to say, "Do not startle her—she is used only to me lately," and bore her out of sight into the bedroom.

Presently she reappeared in the little parlor, opened the blinds, drew back the curtains, and let the sunlight into the dark room. Then she ordered more wood to the fire, and when it was replenished, and the servant had left the room, she invited Mrs. Waugh to draw her chair to the hearth, and then said:

"I am ready now, madam, to tell you anything you wish to know—indeed I had supposed that you were acquainted with everything relating to Edith's marriage, and its fatal results."

"I know absolutely nothing but what I have learned to-day. We never received a single letter, or message, or news of any kind, or in any shape, from Edith or her husband, from the day they left until now."

"You did not hear, then, that he was court-martialed, and—sentenced to death!"

"No, no—good heaven, no!"

"He was tried for mutiny or rebellion—I know not which—but it was for raising arms against his superior officers while here in America—the occasion was—but you know the occasion better than I do."

"Yes, yes, it was when he rescued Edith from the violence of Thorg and his men. But oh! heaven, how horrible! that he should have been condemned to death for a noble act! It is incredible—impossible—how could it have happened? He never expected such a fate—none of us did, or we would never have consented to his return. There seemed no prospect of such a thing. How could it have been?"

"There was treachery, and perhaps perjury, too. He had an insidious and unscrupulous enemy, who assumed the guise of repentance, and candor, and friendship, the better to lure him into his toils—it was the infamous Colonel Thorg, who received the command of the regiment, in reward for his great services in America. And Michael's only powerful friend, who could and would have saved him—was dead. General Ross, you are aware, was killed in the battle of Baltimore."

"God have mercy on poor Edith! How long has it been since this happened, my dear girl?"

"When they reached Toronto, in Canada West, the regiment commanded by Thorg was about to sail for England. On its arrival at York, in England, a court-martial was formed, and Michael was brought to trial. There was a great deal of personal prejudice, distortion of facts and even perjury—in short, he was condemned and sentenced one day and led out and shot the next!"

There was silence between them then. Henrietta sat in pale and speechless horror.

"But how long is it since my poor Edith has been so awfully widowed?" at length inquired Mrs. Waugh.

"Nearly four months," replied Marian, in a tremulous voice. "For six weeks succeeding his death, she was not able to rise from her bed. I came from school to nurse her. I found her completely prostrated under the blow. I wonder she had not died. What power of living on some delicate frames seem to have. As soon as she was able to sit up, I began to think that it would be better to remove her from the strange country, the theatre of her dreadful sufferings, and to bring her to her own native land, among her own friends and relatives, where she might resume the life and habits of her girlhood, and where, with nothing to remind her of her loss, she might gradually come to look upon the few wretched months of her marriage, passed in England, as a dark stream. Therefore I have brought her back."

"And you, my dear child," she said, "you were Michael Shields' sister?"

"No, madam, no kin to him—and yet more than kin—for he loved me, and I loved him more than any one else in the world, as I now love his poor young widow. This was the way of it, Mrs. Waugh: Michael's father and my mother had both been married before, and we were children of the first marriages; when Michael was fourteen years old, and I was seven, our parents were united, and we grew up together. About two years ago, Michael's father died. My mother survived him only five months, and departed, leaving me in charge of her stepson. We had no friends but each other. Our parents, since their union, had been isolated beings, for this reason—his father was a Jew—my mother a Christian—therefore the friends and relatives on either side were everlastingly offended by their marriage. Therefore we had no one but each other. The little property that was left was sold, and the proceeds enabled Michael to purchase a commission in the regiment about to sail for America, and also to place me at a good boarding school, where I remained until his return, and the catastrophe that followed it.

"Lady, all passed so suddenly, that I knew no word of his return, much less of his trial or execution, until I received a visit from the chaplain who had attended his last moments, and who brought me his farewell letter, and his last informal will, in which the poor fellow consigned me to the care of his wife, soon to be a widow, and enjoined me to leave school and seek her at once, and inclosed a check for the little balance he had in bank. I went immediately found her insensible through grief, as I said—and, lady, I told you the rest."

Henrietta was weeping softly behind the handkerchief she held at her eyes. At last she repeated:

"You say he left you in his widow's charge?"

"Yes, madam."

"Left his widow in yours, rather, you good and faithful sister."

"It was the same thing, lady; we were to live together, and to support each other."

"But what was your thought, my dear girl, in bringing her here?"

"I told you, lady, that in her own native land, among her own kinsfolk, she might be comforted, and might resume her girlhood's thoughts and habits, and learn to forget the strange, dark passages of her short married life, passed in a foreign country."

"But, my dear girl, did you not know, had you never heard that her uncle disowned her for marrying against his will?"

"Something of that I certainly heard from Edith, lady, when I first proposed to her to come home. But she was very weak, and her thoughts very rambling, poor thing—she could not stick to a point long, and I overruled and guided her—I could not believe but that her friends would take her poor widowed heart to their homes again. But if it should be otherwise, still——"

"Well?—still?"

"Why, I cannot regret having brought her to her native soil—for, if we find no friends in America, we have left none in England—a place besides full of the most harrowing recollections, from which this place is happily free. America also offers a wider field for labor than England does, and if her friends behave badly why I will work for her, and—for her child if it should live."

"Dear Marian, you must not think by what I said just now, that I am not a friend of Edith. I am, indeed. I love her almost as if she were my own daughter. I incurred my husband's anger by remaining with her after her marriage until she sailed. I will not fail her now, be sure. Personally, I will do my utmost for her. I will also try to influence her uncle in her favor. And now, my dear, it is getting very late, and there is a long ride, and a dreadful road before me. The commodore is already anxious for me, I know, and if I keep him waiting much longer, he will be in no mood to be persuaded by me. So I must go. To-morrow, my dear, a better home shall be found for you and Edith. That I promise upon my own responsibility. And, now, my dear, excellent girl, good-by. I will see you again in the morning."

And Mrs. Waugh took leave.

"No," thundered Commodore Waugh, thrusting his head forward and bringing his stick down heavily upon the floor. "No, I say! I will not be bothered with her or her troubles. Don't talk to me! I care nothing about them! What should her trials be to me? The precious affair has turned out just as I expected it would! Only what I did not expect was that we should have her back upon our hands! I wonder at Edith! I thought she had more pride than to come back to me for comfort after leaving as she did!"

This was all the satisfaction Mrs. Waugh got from Old Nick, when she had related to him the sorrowful story of Edith's widowhood and return, and had appealed to his generosity in her behalf. But he unbent so far as to allow Edith and Marian to be installed at Mrs. L'Oiseau's cottage, and even grudgingly permitted Henrietta to settle a pension upon her.

(To be Continued.)

"No, mum, I do not desp air of marrying. There are as good fish in th' say as i ver wuz caught!"
"Yis, but in your case, ai n't th' bait gettin' a trifle stale?"

FARM · FIELD AND GARDEN

THE DAIRY HERD.

I first became engaged in dairying in 1876, at which time I purchased a half-interest in a herd of grade Shorthorn and native cows writes Mr. S. H. Clark. After several years experience, I came to the conclusion that the income from this source was not what it should be. In 1888, after studying many different breeds of dairy cattle and visiting some of the most successful dairymen in my state I purchased a pair of thoroughbred Holsteins—Angelique No. 6848 and the bull General Hood No. 6428. Both were imported animals from good stock.

With this pair, I became more interested in the business and studied proper methods of caring for and feeding them, and the results were quite satisfactory from the start. I made one expensive mistake. I will mention it for the benefit of young breeders who are ambitious to succeed. The first calf from Angelique was a very fine heifer. I was very proud of this animal and always kept her very fat while growing. This was a serious mistake, as she later took on flesh instead of making milk, and I was obliged to sell her to the butcher when she was only four years old.

My first cross with a Holstein sire on the Durhams was a very great improvement, while the second and third crosses were somewhat more satisfactory. In comparing grades with thoroughbreds the balance nearly always favored the latter. In 1902 I disposed of all grades and now have thoroughbreds only. I became an early convert to the feeding value of corn silage and built the first silo in the town of Peru in 1894. Previous to this time, I utilized such feed as I happened to have on the farm, with the addition of wheat middlings and some cottonseed meal. I found this feed too expensive for proper milk production in winter. The silage filled a long-felt want by increasing the milk flow, as well as keeping my cattle in far better condition for less money. All ambitious people have certain difficulties to overcome in any line of business and this is certainly true of dairymen who breed Holsteins.

The low percentage of butter fat as compared with Jerseys was an argument always presented to me in balancing figures. The question was often asked me which is the most profitable cow, one that gives 70 pounds of milk testing 3 p.c. butter fat, or one that produces 30 pounds of milk of 4 p.c. butter fat in the same period with the same care and feed. At one time, I purchased two well-bred Jerseys for the sake of comparison. With the same care and feed, I found the figures given above practically true in this instance. I had some difficulty in disposing of these Jerseys to get my money back, after I was satisfied that the Holsteins were more profitable for me.

In feeding silage a good-sized cow needs about 40 pounds per day in two feeds, with from five to ten pounds of grain with a high percentage of protein. A cow should always have all the clover hay she will eat up clean. I deliver all my milk to a butter and cheese factory, and have received the past 12 years from 71 cents to $1.10 per 100 for it.

I think the most satisfactory way to establish a dairy herd is to start in a small way and grow up with the business, becoming acquainted with every individual cow. Start right in the first place by securing as good as can be found for foundation stock, then improve by the introduction of new blood from high record cows and stick to certain lines with those having an upward tendency for greater milk production. The dairyman must understand his business and give personal attention to care and feed. He must look after the details every day and not trust too much to the hired man, be he ever so faithful.

In my opinion there never was a better time than the present for a young dairyman of good business ability and energy to embark in this business. There is no more profitable and popular breed of cattle than the "black and whites" of to-day. No young man should think he can succeed because someone else has. He should realize that personal effort and close application coupled with untiring energy and perseverance are required in the dairy business. There is plenty of room on top in the dairy business for the right sort of boys on the farm.

SILAGE AS AN APPETIZER.

Utilize a silo and provide for the long winter that is sure to come. Pickle your pasture so the stock can have succulent feed next winter when the frost has killed the pumpkins. There may be an abundance of pasture now, but the silo is the only thing that will give it to you next winter, or next August for that matter. Are you doing the best you can to provide suitable as well as cheap feed for your stock? Many are not!

Hay is good enough, is it? Good hay is good; poor hay is good for nothing, except as a monument to mark the spot where you lost a lot of money. Good hay is necessary, but it is not sufficient. How would you like to live on dry toast, predigested sawdust breakfast food without cream and water for six months? You would not stand for the kind of economy that cut out your supply of canned fruits, fresh fruits, pickles and vegetables.

The silo is as necessary as the Mason fruit jar, or the refrigerator fruit car. Silage is as much a necessity for stock as fresh meats and vegetables are for you. You cannot buy palatability in anything that is very cheap. Silage has it at $2 per ton. There is a pungent aroma and a decided flavor to silage that makes everything hungry that gets a whif of it. To get returns from cows or beef cattle, they must be induced to eat an abundance of feed. Silage does the business. It gives zest to the appetite and aids in digesting other feeds.

REARING THE DAIRY CALF.

To raise a good calf I believe it should be allowed to stay at its mother's side the first day, to consume the first milk, writes Mr. C. A. Lyon. The milk seems to be especially adapted to the calf. Take the calf away after it is one day old. For convenience in feeding use a shallow metal pail. For an average sized calf give three quarts of fresh milk soon as it is drawn. Be kind to your subject and place the milk under its nose. Gently place your fingers near the pail and the calf will take them in its mouth, then force the head down into the pail. A little patience will crown your efforts with success. Feed twice a day at regular hours and use whole milk at first. After fourth day add a little skim milk. Later add a little more at each feed and at the end of 15 days you will have your calf on a full feed of skim milk.

Watch closely and if any bad results come, lessen the amount of skim milk but gently increase again later. Always use sweet milk and give the calf a warm place to stay. After the calf is three months old sour milk can be used. Let calves have access to grass or feed and salt once every week. At five months old they can be weaned, by slacking on milk and increasing in other feed such as grass or sheaf oats and hay. By this method the growth of the animal will be undisturbed.

LAYING A GHOST.

Rev. John Todd Tells of a Remarkable Case.

Now and then a circumstance or combination of circumstances, strange and apparently inexplicable, comes to the world's notice. In olden times such phenomena were almost always attributed to a supernatural power, and even to-day there are many who retain the fear of ghosts. Experience and investigation have demonstrated, however, that there is always some reasonable and natural solution to such mysteries. If the Rev. John Todd had not worked on that principle, the residents of his town might have lived out their lives in terror of a haunting spirit. Mr. Todd tells the story in his "Autobiography."

In the village stood a house which was said to be haunted. It was a large, three-story building, well lighted and ventilated, and in a thickly settled neighborhood, the last house one would have connected with the idea of ghosts. The neighbors, however, were much excited. They heard strange sounds proceeding from the closed rooms: groans and sighs and unearthly wails. Some who had ventured to listen at the doors told of the patter of little feet on the bare floors.

"All is not right there," they said. "Strange secrets lie within those walls."

I had been the last one to occupy the house, and just before I had left it I lost a little boy. Of course the good people did not suspect me of ill-doing, but in some way they connected the noises with the death of my son. This made me more anxious to clear up the mystery.

One day I got the keys of the house and made known my determination to investigate. The neighbors gathered about the gate, but would not enter. A few moments satisfied me that the little feet which pattered about were those of the numerous rats. But how to account for the groans?

I went from room to room. All was still. Then I opened the door of the room in which my child died. Instantly I heard a deep, sharp groan. The people about the door heard it, and called out in fear. The room was perfectly bare, but the groans and moans repeated themselves, now low, now shrill.

I went to the chimney and tore away the fire-board. Looking up the flue, I discovered a shingle which had lodged half-way down and which swung back and forward, now almost closing the chimney, now presenting its edge to the draft. Here was the ghost.

With difficulty I persuaded the neighbors to come in. I displayed the "haunt," and then I pulled it down, and the groans ceased forever.

SOME GREAT MEMORIES

REMARKABLE EXHIBITIONS BY CHESS EXPERTS.

Marshall and Pillsbury Can Play Dozens of Games Simultaneously.

Imagine being pitted against a mind that can visualize the positions of 32 pieces of ivory on as many squares, and every possible variation therefrom, and, building one picture upon another, can foretell not only the end of the game, but the exact number of moves required to bring it about, and, as Marshall did in London, proceed to accomplish it in spite of all an ordinary player and his pieces can do to prevent. Just what this means may be realized in view of the computation that there are 318,979,564,000 ways of playing the first four moves on each side of the board.

During the Cambridge Springs tournament Pillsbury took a hand in a game at whist, and at the same time played two games of chess and two games of checkers, without looking at any one of the four boards. Mr. Pillsbury sat at the whist table, with his back to the chess and checker boards, and the moves of the players thereon were called out to him, and, without interrupting the whist game a moment, he would call back the name of his own piece, which he wished moved in reply, specifying on which of the 64 squares it was to be placed. In this way he won the chess and checker games and helped to win the game of whist.

DOES IT BLINDFOLDED.

Pillsbury performs these blindfolded plays seemingly with comparative ease. He has played against as many as 22 different boards at one and the same time, without seeing a single board, and has won a large majority of the games. Seated with his back to the other players and constantly smoking a big cigar, he is apparently able to visualize and to remember 22 different pictures, in each of which 32 chessmen are being changed about in an indefinite variety of combinations. At each of these boards sits an expert chess-player with every faculty concentrated on his own game, caring nothing for his neighbor's difficulties, bent on baffling the memory of the man at the end of the room, whose mind recurs to his particular game once only in 22 times. There is seldom any hesitation on Mr. Pillsbury's part in recalling the picture presented on any given board. The referee calls the number of the board and the move made by the player thereon, and instantly the reply comes back from the master with a request for the move on the next board. Before Pillsbury's time the record for blindfolded play was 16 games, played in two days by Zukertort In Chicago in 1900 Pillsbury played 16 simultaneously blindfolded games in 4 hours and 55 minutes, winning 12, drawing 3, and losing 1.

PILLSBURY'S SYSTEM.

Of course, Mr. Pillsbury has a system for memorizing the various games. By courtesy, he is allowed the first move on each board. So he resolves the various boards into mental groups. In a 12-game circuit he would probably group boards 1, 4, 7 and 10 together. Boards 2, 5, 8 and 11 would comprise the second group. Thus he would need but three styles of openings on the twelve boards. If the standard, or what are considered the best replies were made to those openings, he would make counter-replies that would carry him several moves into each game. After that he would probably begin to sub-divide his groups, or, if a player tried a special variation, he would individualize that board and place it in a class by itself. Thus, eccentricity of play at any board presents no terrors for the blindfold master. Rather does he welcome it, since it gives that particular board character of its own, causing it to stand out in his memory. After a while, each of the boards takes on a character of its own, and then he is compelled to depend upon memory pure and simple, but that is so marvellous that it seldom fails him.

A MARVELLOUS PLAYER.

Marshall's play has all the brilliance demanded by the one school and all the modern science which has been the mainstay of the other. And as he is but twenty-seven years old, his vogue must strengthen rather than decline, that is, unless he inadvertently overtaxes his powers. That, by the way, seems to have been the ultimate fate of most of the great chess players of the past. The emoluments of the game are not so great that ease of living is always to be enjoyed, even by a champion, and this fact, with the inevitable mental strain, has been productive of a number of sad endings to the lives of masters of days gone by.

Morphy early went insane, although his financial circumstances were easy. Kieseritzky and Neumann both died in the asylum. Gorming committed suicide, and Buckle tried to. Labourdonnais and Leonard died of starvation. Steinitz broke down in 1897, and his death followed soon after.

Do More than You are Paid For.

Pittsburg Press.

A number of girls in a training school in Boston have adopted as their motto the sentiment expressed in the above lines. "If you never do more than you are paid for, you will never get paid for more than you do," is the way they put it. These girls have, early in their career, discovered the secret of business success. It is a principle that has worked itself out in life a thousand times, and always to the advantage and success of the follower of it. It has been the foundation stone of many a notable career. Men right here in Pittsburg have accepted it as their motto and have risen to eminence through it. The streets are crowded with men and women who have failed in life because they were looking for the soft snap and the easy job. Pull may get a man a position, only hard work and merit lead to his advancement.

Do more than you are paid for! It is a motto that might well be expanded into a philosophy for life. It stands for fidelity, for honesty and for efficiency. It stands for courage, purpose and zeal. It recognizes the value of sincerity and abhors sham. It is the true pathway of worth and merit leading upward to the serene heights of fame and business prosperity. Those who do more than they are paid for will soon have stamped upon them the seal of approval by their employer. When hard times come, as come they sometimes do, the man who gives more than value received will be kept on the pay roll while the man who scimps his work and shirks his duty will be released. Look out for the young man who says: "I wasn't paid to do this, therefore I won't do it." Very presently he will not be paid for what he does want to do. Shirkers and jerkers are not wanted in any department of life and labor. The worker is always sure of a steady and well paying position. He exemplifies in his life the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. The man who gives less than he receives will be left behind in the race of life.

Men who expect much and give little are doomed to disappointment. They may accumulate money, but their lives are destitute of the achievements which mean success. The only path to an honest success is found in giving more than value received. The servant, in order to retain the respect and consideration of his employer, must not alone be worthy of his hire, he must be more than worthy. Worth is the stepping-stone to better things.

Don't Leave the Cows Out.

Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

"Don't leave the cows out in the fields too late in the fall after the cold weather has set in. They fall off more in milk production than is generally realized until the returns are received from the factory. If a cow is allowed to run down in milk production, it is always harder to get her back to her normal supply again. Cows should be tied in much sooner than is the usual practice, even if the grass is good. It will generally be money in the farmer's pocket, if he keeps the cows tied in the stable, not only over night, but permanently, once the cold weather has commenced.

When the nights are cold it pays to keep the cows in the stable. The cows may not relish being inside, but it is better for them. An elderly lady has said that cows are much like children. When kept inside they fancy it would be much nicer if they were allowed out of doors. They do not understand that the weather is cold and the nights chilly and uncomfortable. On account of this fretting, the milk flow may at first decrease as a result of keeping them inside, but it will soon reach or go beyond normal.

Whosoever would attain success in caring for cows must study them in relation to feed and weather. These two things have probably more influence on the milk flow during the summer and early autumn than all other things combined. The dairy cow is a wonderful study and she will repay careful thought and attention on the part of our dairy farmers."

Cause of Lockjaw.

Lockjaw, or tetanus, is caused by a bacillus or germ which exists plentifully in street dirt. It is inactive so long as exposed to the air, but when carried beneath the skin, as in the wounds caused by percussion caps or rusty nails, and when the air is excluded the germ is roused to activity and produces the most virulent poison known. These germs may be destroyed and all danger of lockjaw avoided by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely as soon as the injury is received. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and causes such injuries to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. It is sold by all druggists.

The well-known druggist, W. P. J. Alexander, has been appointed special Agent for the sale of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure Catarrhal Powder, Ointment and Pills, as well as South American Rheumatic Cure, Nervine and Kidney Cure. 4-52

Lumber for Sale

AT GILMOUR.

About fifty thousand feet of Hemlock Lumber, plank, scantling and 1-inch; also twenty thousand feet of ash, basswood, pine and spruce. For sale on reasonable terms.

GEORGE SPRACKETT.
Gilmour, June 22, 1905.

Farm For Sale.

Containing 115 acres more or less in good state of cultivation, well watered with creek and two never-failing wells. All the wood and fruit a person wants for a life-time. Farm double width with a lane in centre, good soil, frame house, drive-house, pig pen, 2 frame barns and shed. Convenient to church, post-office, grocery, blacksmith shop and feed mill. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to

T. A. JACOBS,
Rose Hall, Prince Edward Co.

Lady Shot a Bear.

Miss Lewis, of Newboro', Kills Big Game.

Newboro', Oct. 1.—Miss Bessie Lewis, youngest daughter of L. S. Lewis, postmaster of this place, shot a large black bear at Devil Lake, about ten miles from here, on Wednesday afternoon.

The bear was about one and a half years old and weighed nearly two hundred pounds. Several bears have been seen in the vicinity of this lake recently and local nimrods are in hopes of securing another soon.

For a Stiff Neck.

Or any soreness in the muscles of the back or sides you can't get anything half so good as Nerviline, the most powerful liniment made. "My neck was stiff I couldn't turn it a quarter of an inch," writes Fred T. Baldwin, of Portsmouth. "I had it rubbed with Nerviline a few times and all the soreness and stiffness disappeared. I don't know another liniment you can depend on like Nerviline; it's splendid for colds, lameness, and can't be beaten for cramps and internal pain." Try Nerviline yourself. Price 25c.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

We have ordered over $3000 worth of Furs of all kinds as follows:—Ladies' and Gents' Fur Coats, Ladies' Persian Lamb, trimmed in Mink; Bokhara and Astrachan trimmed in Alaska Sable a specialty. Ladies' and mens' Fur Caps.

We have also a full line of Muffs, Ruffs, and all the latest neck wear in Furs. Mits, Gloves and Gauntlets to fit and suit all. These Furs, etc., will be shown up during the Madoc Fall Fair, and prices will be made specially low during that time.

Call and see our stock.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Buggies and Cutters, a full stock. Our Piano and Organ ware-rooms will be in apple-pie order during the Madoc Fall Fair.

T. L. NICKLE.

Farm for Sale.

One of the finest farms and homes in the County of Hastings, only 8 miles from Belleville, consisting of 160 acres, extra fine large brick house, spacious lawns, beautiful surroundings, also smaller brick house, (good) good barn buildings and stables, wind mill on barn. School on the premises, cheese factory and creamery adjoining the premises, ½ mile from G. T. R. Station, 1 mile from Post Office and churches, well fenced, well watered, in good state of cultivation, 2 orchards choice fruit, also small fruits. We have also 50 acres pasture land close for sale, also a fine city residence for sale. Terms made satisfactory. Reason for selling, failing in health. For full information apply to

J. G. DAVIDSON,
36-2m Auctioneer, Belleville.

Wool! Wool!

As the Season is Open and Wool on the Go,

the undersigned has added the latest new and improved machinery and will be able to give satisfaction in every line.

Can now supply

Broad Blankets, all wool or part cotton, Tweeds, Full-Cloths, Shirtings, Sheetings, Wool Carpets, Yarn, etc.

Highest prices paid in either cash or trade at the Madoc Woollen Mills.

Call and see us.

S. J. DANFORD.

Notice.

CHAS. JOSE, VETERINARY SURGEON, has located in Madoc permanently. All diseases of the domesticated animals treated on the latest and most scientific principles. Filing horses teeth a speciality. Examination and consultation free.

CHAS. JOSE, V. S.,
MADOC.

OFFICE—St. Lawrence street, opposite the Post Office.

Removal Notice.

W. C. MIKEL, B. C. L.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Solicitor for the city of Belleville.

Office removed to the City Hall, where he will continue a general practice of Law except as against the corporation of the city of Belleville.

Money to loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent. according to quality of security.

Telephone No. 195. 44

Farm For Sale.

A valuable 100-acre farm, 14 miles from Trenton, on the Wooler gravel road. It is 80 rods wide, good roads on both sides of it, has a never failing spring creek running through it, five rods from barn. The soil is clay loam. Has a brick residence 32x28, frame kitchen 14x20, and a good cistern in kitchen. The barn is 95x5, has an 8-foot stone basement, with stabling for 10 cows and 6 horses underneath, drive-house 24x36 with stables attached. Buildings are all in first-class repair. There is a bearing orchard of 400 apple trees, besides pear and plum trees, and berries. There is also a tenement house on the farm. No encumbrance on place. Immediate possession given and purchaser may buy stock on hand consisting of horses, cows and farm implements. Owner is desirous of selling, owing to indifferent health. Terms easy.

J. G. WILLIAMS, Owner,
6 Box 7 Trenton, Ont

NEW FALL JACKETS!

From $3 to $15.

We are in the cloak business with all our might. The collection embraces nearly 100 attractive styles in Tweeds, Beavers, Coverts, etc.

Display of Autumn Dress Goods.

Novelties in Tweeds, Blacks, Chiffon Cloths and German Suitings. Our trade has this year doubled in these goods. Best values we ever offered.

B. O'HARA.

Ayer's Pills

The dose is one, just one pill at bedtime. Sugar-coated, mild, certain. They cure constipation. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

JACOB HUFF

Licensed Auctioneer

for the County of Hastings,

MADOC, — — ONT.

- JAS. WHYTOCK -

BUTCHER,

DEALER IN

Groceries and...

...Provisions.

MADOC, — — ONTARIO.

S. WEST, V.S.,

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

Office and Residence — St. Lawrence Street, Madoc.

Treats all diseases of domesticated animals. All calls promptly attended to, day or night.

Sale of Land.

The undersigned offers a most desirable farm for sale on easy, suitable terms, being part of lot 1, 7th concession of the Township of Huntingdon. Parties desiring to purchase can apply to Jas. C. Dale, Madoc, Miles Reed, on the premises, or to the undersigned.

A. A. McDONALD,
Assignee of the Reed Estate.
Madoc, 3rd January, 1905.

A. F. WOOD,

LAND, LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY

Agent for "London, Liverpool & Globe," "Equity," and "Metropolitan" Fire Insurance Companies. Lowest rates in Tariff and Non-tariff Companies, and risks absolutely safe.

NEW PAINT SHOP.

The undersigned, having fitted up a new Paint Shop, is now prepared to do all kinds of

Painting on Buggies, Carriages, etc.

—IN—

FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

Durable work given. Fifteen years' experience. Charges moderate. Shop next door to his residence.

W. J. REED.

Madoc, Nov. 15, 1904.

Attention!

New SPRING GOODS!

We have just received a complete assortment of

MEN'S UITINGS,

consisting of the best English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Venetians, Irish Serges, etc., and invite the patronage of the public. Call and satisfy yourselves.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. McGHEE,
Tailor.

For Sale.

First-class farm, east half lot No. 12, in the 5th concession of Sidney, large brick house, good out-buildings, and a large orchard, close to cheese factory and school, a mile from Frankford. Terms to suit the purchaser. Possession any time. Apply to

JAMES MUNNS,
on premises, Frankford P.O.

ALEX. BELAIR, Merchant Tailor,

O'FLYNN BLOCK, - - MADOC

My stock consists of Canadian, English and Scotch Tweeds and Suitings, Blue and Black Serges, Fine Black Venetians, Overcoatings and Pantings. All new Goods.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
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BATHS.

Why not have a bath with every accommodation when it is within your reach?

Each 25c., or Six for $1.00.

Special attention paid to

Shaving and Hair-cutting

—AT—

Vandervoort's Barber Shop,

Next Harry Jones' Drug Store.

Our Great Clearing Sale

—OF—

All 1904 Wall Papers

we will sell the balance of our 1904 wall papers at just half of the regular price.

we will not carry old papers far into the new year, and each year we adopt this method of closing out to make room for the new year's papers.

we have abundant assortment too for you to select from, papers at all prices and all sorts of styles.

This is a grand opportunity for you to save money and get your spring house-cleaning done early.

we keep the best paper-hangers and painters obtainable.

Our prices are very moderate, less than elsewhere for similar work. We execute the very highest class of decorative work done in the Dominion, and we go anywhere for business.

we keep Lead, Oil, Paints, etc., and sell to our customers at wholesale prices when we do the work.

C. B. Scantlebury,
Decorator, Belleville

Wall Papers, Paints, Oils, etc., a wholesale and retail.

QUESTION

—AND—

ANSWER.

Where can I get a good Suit of Clothes? At the Big 4.

Are they well made? Yes, they are.

What can I get a good Suit for? He has Men's from $3.70 to $12.00.

Has he Black Suits, Long and Short Coats? Yes sir, and good ones too.

Where can I get a good Hat? At the Big 4.

What price will I have to pay? He sells Christie's Fedoras for $1. They keep the shape and color and wear just as well as a $2 Hat.

What else does he sell? Oh, everything. Top Shirts, Overalls, Odd Pants, Sox, Boys' Clothes, Rubber Coats, and Dry Goods, all very cheap and good.

Who keeps the Big 4? Why

THOS. McNAMARA.

YOUR....

PRINTING

It pays to catch the best trade—the money-spending trade. You can't catch money spenders with penurious or cheap looking printed matter. You must use attractive work—not necessarily expensive—that will catch your customer's eye and cause him to read it. Try an ad. in the

REVIEW

The knack of printing is the result of artistic insight into the "Art preservative of all arts." With us printing is not mechanical—we treat it as an art should be treated. To have

NEAT, STYLISH, APPROPRIATE PRINTING

Is rapidly becoming the demand of the average business and professional man. We wish to assist you in making your printing just what you need. We will quote prices willingly, and will gladly call on and give all the assistance we can to those requiring special work.

TRY MORRICE & SON

—FOR—

Men's Fine boots,

Ladies' Fine Boots.

Children's School Boots,

Men's Working Boots,

Trunks, Valises, Shoe Polish.

Boots and Shoes made to order.

An assortment of Home-made Work always on hand. Mending done promptly.

MORRICE & SO

North Hastings Review.

J. R. ORR, Publisher and Proprietor. "PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW." TERMS, $1.50 ; $1.00 IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

28TH YEAR.—No. 41. Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Thursday, October 12, 1905. POSTAGE PREPAID.

Presbyterial S. S. Conference.

Largely Attended Meetings at St. Peter's in Madoc.

A very successful, interesting and instructive meeting of the Presbyterial Sabbath School Union, of Kingston Presbytery, was held in St. Peter's Church, Madoc, on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, 4th of October inst. The chairman was Rev. Mr. Burns, of Stirling, and papers read and addresses delivered by Rev. Messrs. Drumm, of Belleville, Smith, of Burnbrae, Bennie, of Tweed, and Mrs. Robt. Allen, of Queensboro. The principal speaker was Rev. J. C. Robertson, of Toronto, formerly of Nova Scotia, appointed by the General Assembly as Superintendent of the Presbyterial Sabbath Schools for the Dominion. The Presbytery of Kingston has been holding annual meetings within the bounds of the Presbytery, but decided lately to hold them at different points each year so as to more effectually meet the objects in view.

The meeting was well attended by delegates in the afternoon, and in the evening in addition a goodly number of members of the congregation. The programme carried out was as follows :

Afternoon,—"Our Young People in heir Relation to Bible Study and hristian Work," by Rev. Mr. Smith. "How to be a Successful S.S. Teacher," by Mrs. Robt. Allen, "Teacher Training Classes," by Rev. J. C. Robertson, B. A., General Secretary.

Evening,—"Young People's Missionary Movements," by Rev. Mr. Burns, B.A., "The Teacher, the Child and the Goal," by Rev. Mr. Drumm, and "The Supreme Aim of the Sabbath School," by General Secretary Robinson. Each paper or address was open to discussion and the spirit in which it was carried out was ideal. Owing to the very great interest evoked the meeting did not break up until between 10 and 11 o'clock. Where the papers generally were of such high class it would be invidious to name any specially, but we might refer to Rev. Mr. Drumm, of Belleville, which was not only of high class, but eloquent beyond the ordinary. He held services in St. Peter's, on Sabbath the 8th, morning and evening.

This was the first visit of the General Secretary, Mr. Drumm and Mr. Smith to Madoc, and they did not fail to express their appreciation of the beauty of the place and the treatment they received at the hands of the people of St. Peter's, and their great satisfaction at the results of the meeting.

The Hunting Season.

Sudbury Journal.

The Toronto Telegram says a suggestion was made before the Game Commission at Toronto last week, to have the deer hunting season changed from the first fifteen days in November to December 10th to 30th inclusive. This is about the most silly proposition we have heard of in connection with the deer hunting season. We are inclined to think, however, that the Telegram has made a mistake in regard to the date, and that the suggestion made was that the date should be changed to November 10th to 30th. This would be far better than as it is at present. The Journal has previously advocated changing the date to Nov. 10th to 25th, but giving until the 30th waould be still better. But in case that were done, the licenses should only be for 15 days. The extended time would give hunters a choice of dates when to go out, and to a certain extent would minimize the danger attendant on so many hunters being in the woods at the same time. If the deer hunting season is changed from Nov. 1st to 15th, to Nov. 10th to 30th it will meet the views of the large majority of hunters in New Ontario, and we think we know a little more about what is right in that respect than those from down in Old Ontario can possibly know of the subject.

Looking Backward.

Belleville Ontario.

By the courtesy of Judge Fraleck, The Ontario has been allowed the privilege of inspecting a copy of The Hastings Chronicle dated Thursday, Oct. 28, 1854, being number nine of the 13th volume of that publication. The Chronicle was established in the early 30's by Seth M. Washburn. The next proprietor was Mr. T. T. Fraleck, father of Judge Fraleck, who had advanced money to Mr. Washburn, and took the office in payment. Shortly afterwards he sold to Capt. Edward Harrison, who carried on a book store in town for many years. Mr. Harrison sold to Mr. E. Miles, who was the proprietor in 1854, and who conducted it successfully until he disposed of it in the early 70's to The Ontario Publishing Company. It is now The Weekly Chronicle, being the weekly edition of The Daily Ontario, and is the property of Messrs. T. S. and S. E. Carman.

The Court of Appeal warns headstrong wives who provoke ill-treatment and then complain of their husbands that they will get small consideration.

John W. Hartnell, who pleaded guilty to passing a forged check on the Bank of Montreal at Kingston, was sent to the central prison for two years, less one day.

Death of Peter Vankleek.

An Old Resident Gone to His Reward.

Death has claimed one of the oldest, best known, and most highly respected citizens of North Hastings in the person of Peter Vankleek, who passed peacefully away at his residence in this village early on Monday morning. He had been in failing health for the past year or two, and this was greatly aggravated by the sudden death of his wife in April last. His age was 80 years, 3 months and 14 days.

Mr. Vankleek comes from a long lived race, his father, the late Barnabus Vankleek, being nearly 99 years of age when he died. He was born in 1825 at Vankleek Hill, and came with his parents to Madoc in 1841, locating in the Allen Settlement, where he resided until about two years ago when he moved into Madoc village. He was twice married; his first wife, Miss Jackson, died early, leaving one daughter, Mrs. J. C. Dale. He afterwards married Miss Armstrong, of this village, who, as stated above, died suddenly in April last. By this union there are left six children—Mrs. S. Rollins, of the Allen Settlement, Misses Annie, Martha and Margaret at home; Dr. P. D., of British Columbia; and Bruce, a law student in this village. One brother, Robert, lives in Madoc, and a sister, Miss Cecelia Vankleek, is at present visiting in the North West.

Mr. Vankleek was never a seeker after public honors, but yet his sterling integrity and great popularity was the means of thrusting him into prominence. For some years he was Deputy-Reeve and afterwards Reeve of Madoc township, and so served in the higher position of County Councillor. On three occasions he was unanimously selected by the Liberals of North Hastings as their standard bearer—once for the Legislature against the late Dr. Boulter; once against Sir Mackenzie Bowell for the House of Commons, and also once for the Dominion House against Mr. Alex. Carscallen. Although defeated on each occasion, he gave his opponents closer calls than any other candidates had ever done, once cutting the majority down to less than 50—a marvellous performance in this Conservative stronghold.

In his early days he was engaged in extensive lumbering operations in North Hastings, and for years was the favorite and trusted contractor of the big firm of Bronson & Weston. He helped to build, as contractor, the first gravel roads between Madoc and Belleville, and later also the Hastings Road north of Madoc. His extensive knowledge and capability in this direction led some years ago to his appointment by the County Council to the position of Superintendent of County Roads and Bridges, which he held until failing health compelled his retirement a couple of years ago.

The deceased was a quiet, unassuming man, yet one of the most popular and highly respected residents of North Hastings. He was a large man in the best acceptation of the term—large hearted and generous to a fault, and it can safely be recorded of him, (what can be said truly of so few others) that he died as he lived, the friend of every fellow-being with whom he ever came in contact, and without an enemy in the world. His home in Madoc township was a bountiful hayen of succor for many a distressed neighbor and traveller in the early history of the township, and no case of distress or misfortune in the wide community ever appealed to Peter Vankleek in vain. His generosity went further than this, and of his plentiful stores and his money he was continually giving to relieve hardship among his fellow men. His reward was the good words spoken of him by all who knew him from one end of Hastings to the other.

The funeral services on Wednesday were conducted by his pastor, Rev. E. W. Mackay of St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, and also under Masonic auspices, he being one of the oldest members of Madoc Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M. There was a good attendance despite the heavy rainfall during the entire day—an index of the respect and esteem in which he was held.

COOPER.

We don't hear anyone complaining of the weather just now. It seems to be all one desires.

The hum of Mr. John Rollins' threshing machine is heard above all else these days.

Miss Libbie Bailey is visiting her brother, Mr. Herb. Bailey, at Coe Hill.

Miss Jennie Laffan, who has been on the sick list the past few weeks, is around again quite smart.

Mrs. H. M. Blair is having a touch of la grippe, but last reports say she is getting better.

Our Presbyterian minister, Mr. M. A. F. Lindsay, is staying at Mr. H. Rollins'.

Miss Ellen Wannamaker left last week for Toronto.

Quite a number of our young people attended the fair at Bancroft and report a good time.

Mr. Allan Diamond has been on the sick list but is getting along nicely now.

...County News...

A movement is on foot in Stirling to have an open skating rink the coming winter.

Mr. N. A. Green, of Gilmour, has a number of men at work on a galena proposition.

The sodolite Company at Bancroft are installing machinery for sawing and dressing the stone.

Mr. Wm. Crawford was injured at the Marmora Fair by a horse in the running race, jumping the fence and knocking him down. No bones were broken and he is slowly recovering.

Harry Farley, 25 years old, the only child of Mr. Samuel Farley, died at Belleville on Monday from consumption. He was a very bright young man and a third year student at Victoria College, Toronto.

The telephone lines of the North American Telegraph Company have lately been extended to Bancroft. The company has opened an office in that village, and it is worth noting that Bancroft can now be reached by telephone.

Mrs. Allen Reid, of Springbrook, after a long illness, died on Monday morning last. Though treated by several physicians nothing ayailed to help her. She leayes a large family to mourn her loss. On Wednesday she was laid to rest in Stirling cemetery.

Some time ago Mr. W. Eddy, near Colborne, sold his crop of apples to Mr. Jas. Coyle for $1,950. The Colborne Enterprise says that last week Mr. Coyle sold the crop to Mr. J. E. McDonald for four thousand dollars, making a profit of $2,050 without touching the fruit.

A girl named Bumhour, who lives near Bancroft, was shot through the foot on Saturday. The bullet passed through the bone and it is likely the foot will haye to be amputated. The accident happened by her brother playing with a gun which was loaded and accidentally discharged.

The height of meanness has been reached by a Montreal concern which returned to a Belleville business man who paid them about $500, a "defaced" five cent piece that had a hole in it through which a needle would scarcely pass. The little coin was enclosed in an envelope which was in a larger envelope and was returned by express.—Ontario.

Detective John Murray arrived in Belleville on Monday. He says he is here to look over the ground and get everything in shape for the murder charges against Mrs. Diamond for poisoning her daughter-in-law, and also against Adam Lloyd for murdering his wife by setting her on fire, both of whom will be tried at the coming assizes.

There was a small but interesting exhibit of ores at Bancroft Fair. The company operating the Sodolite property had fine samples of polished sodolite, blue marble, gray marble, and gray granite. It looks as if Bancroft might become the centre of an important marble and granite industry. Canada Corundum Co. had a large piece of corundum and bottles containing ground corundum in different degrees of fineness.

The Board of Health of the township of Seymour last week destroyed the cheese in the factory at Hoard's Station and fumigated the building. This step was taken after much deliberation on the part of the authorities. Owing to the presence of smallpox in the district and the fact that persons suffering from the disease had entered the factory, the danger of infection was considered great. It was accordingly decided to remove the source of danger. No attempt was made by the people of Hoard's to prevent the destruction of the cheese. The value of the cheese destroyed is estimated at from $1,500 to $2,000.

That the gate receipts at Bancroft Fair last week amounted to over $600 shows the crowd in attendance to have been large. The excursion trains from Picton crowded 16 coaches. The exhibits show improvements each year. The grounds are being improved and, as far as nature could do, are ideally located. The mining exhibit was an attractive feature. Madoc band furnished music throughout the day and gave a band concert in the evening. There were some politicians present, viz.: J. W. Pearce, M. P. P., W. B. Northrup, M. P., T. C. McConnell, and others. Government expert judges were employed to judge the live stock.

Tweed News: — Mr. D. G. Larkin had an experience with a big three-year-old bull on Saturday which he will not soon forget, and as a result of which he is suffering from rather severe injuries. Accompanied by Mr. James Rush, who had just purchased the animal, they were driving him to Larkins station to weigh. When near their destination the animal became ferocious and made an attack on Mr. Larkin, charging him in the shoulder after a run of fifty yards. Fortunately one horn entirely missed him and the other made only a slight wound. The force of the charge, however, knocked Mr. Larkin to the ground and slightly fractured his left shoulder. He had recovered from his injuries sufficiently to drive to Tweed on Monday.

Our Butter Abroad.

Making a Good Record on the British Markets.

Montreal, Oct. 8.—J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, returned to-day on the steamship Virginian from a two months' trip to the leading dairying centres of Europe. He spoke encouragingly of the outlook on the British markets for Canadian butter, because during the last season it had competed successfully with the best makes of the continent. He spoke of one case where 120 shillings were realized, while the best Danish was selling at 118 shillings. The quality and shipping conditions of Canadian butter had been generally good. He had investigated some complaints and had found that shippers here had delayed sending on bills of lading, and consequently the consignees on the other side did not know of the arrival. Some of the European makers excelled Canadians in attention to details, sanitary conditions and buildings.

Huntingdon Council.

TOWN HALL, MOIRA, Oct. 3, 1905.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. All the members present.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Moved by J. Gay, seconded by S. Ray, that all gravel bills and road jobs which have not been paid be presented at next meeting of Council for payment. Carried.

Moved by J. Gay, seconded W. E. Tummon, that G. Post be paid $2 for one days work on Schryyer's hill and cedar for culvert. Carried.

Moved by W. E. Tummon, seconded by J. Gay, that Geo. Salisbury be refunded $3 for overpaid taxes in 1904.

Moved by J. G. Elliott, seconded by S. Ray, that W. E. Tummon give notice for tenders to purchase the wood on concession road between 9th and 10th concessions, across the east half of lot 13. Carried.

The county rate is 6.47 mill, township 2.13 and special school rate 3.43 mill.

Murney Coulter was again appointed Collector.

Council adjourned until Dec. 15th.

JAS. HAGGERTY, Clerk.

Matrimonial.

MURRAY—MCCALLUM.

On Monday 2nd inst., at 8 a.m., Miss Margaret McCallum, of Deloro, late of Seattle, Wash., and Mr. Martin Murray, formerly of Deloro, were married at the Church of the Sacred Heart by the Rev. Father Murtagh. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lillian, while Mr. Jas. O'Brien saw the groom through the ordeal. The bride's gown was of navy blue broadcloth tailored in box-plaited effect, with box coat opening over a blouse of cream lace of taffeta, the hat being in Colonial style in navy and white. The bridesmaid wore dark red silk appliqued in cream with hat of bisque tinted felt. Breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents, at which Father Murtagh presided. Mr. and Mrs. Murray will reside in Marmora.

Fire at Bancroft.

Store and Hotel Stables Destroyed.

A serious fire took place in Bancroft at eight o'clock on Thursday evening last, when Mr. John Dobensky's store and its contents were entirely destroyed, also the stables of Kenned y's hotel. Mr. Dobensky is a Jew, and formerly lived in Belleville, his son being the first Jew to be circumcised in that city. He has run a general store in Bancroft for several years. The building was owned by County Councillor Jas. Best, and was insured, as were the contents of the store, but not enough in either case to cover the loss.

Much difficulty was experienced in saving the Bancroft House adjoining, from destruction, the building catching fire several times. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

No one who is acquainted with its good qualities can be surprised at the great popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It not only cures colds and grip effectually and permanently, but prevents these diseases from resulting in pneumonia. It is also a certain cure for croup. Whooping cough is not dangerous when this remedy is given. It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. It is also pleasant to take. When all these facts are taken into consideration it is not surprising that people in foreign lands, as well as at home, esteem this remedy very highly and very few are willing to take any other after having once use it. For sale by all druggists.

Mrs. John Perry, of Rickman's Corners, died from strychnine poison, probably taken by mistake.

THE CASE OF JIM.

Maw's callin' from the milkhouse,
Callin' stern;
"Jim, yer lazy good fer nuthin',
Come an' churn."

Paw's callin' from the cornpatch,
Callin' loud;
"James, yer hulkin', stupid loafer,
Time yer plowed."

Nature's callin' from the trout-brook,
Callin' whish:
"Son, yer poor, tired, lazy-feller,
Come and fish."

Stranger, if we just swapped places,
Put it clear,
Which of all the three a-callin'
Would you hear?

—New York Sun.

Madoc Prize Winners.

Some Money Carried Off at Marmora Fair.

The following Madocers were awarded prizes at the Marmora fall fair this year:—

Wm. Moore—Heavy draught brood mare with foal by her side, 1st; foal of 1905, 1st; blood beets, long, 2nd; parsnips, 2nd; potato onions, 2nd; red onions, 2nd; pickling onions, 1st; white cabbage, 3rd; red cabbage, 1st; celery, 2nd; cauliflower, 2nd; winter radishes, 1st; sweet corn, 2nd.

Chas. Whytock—Single roadster in harness, 2nd; special, best turn-out, horse, harness and buggy.

Wm. Emmons—Pair roadsters in harness, 1st.

F. A. Comerford—Bull calf of 1905, 2nd; shearling ram, 3rd; ram lamb, 3rd.

A. Pitts—Blood beets, short, 3rd; white onions, 1st; red onions, 1st; white cabbage, 2nd; red cabbage, 3rd; cauliflower, 1st; citron, 3rd; pumpkin, 2nd; watermelons, 1st; muskmelons, 2nd.

C. M. Wallbridge—On Poultry, two 1sts, six 2nds, three 3rds.

W. E. Connor—On Poultry, six 1sts, six 2nds, four 3rds.

Caverly and Whytock—On Poultry, seventeen 1sts, thirteen 2nds, twelve 3rds.

Roy Dale—On Poultry, three 1sts, one 2nd, two 3rds.

House of Refuge.

Dr. Smith, the inspector of prisons and charities, has intimated to the Wentworth County Council that the law passed by the Legislature some years ago, requiring the establishment of County House of Refuge, will be strictly enforced.

This is as it should be; for it is but fair that all counties should be treated alike. It has been abundantly proven that the poor can be better cared for, and at a smaller expense, under systematic treatment in a county institution, than they can be under the haphazard arrangement which has so long been in vogue, of each municipality caring for its own poor. It is, then, in the interest of the counties and the recipients of their bounty that the law should be carried into effect.

The Hastings Council have had the subject under consideration for a year or more, but has not, as yet, come to a decision as to the site. The matter will come up for final disposal at the next session, when, no doubt, a decision will be made.—Ontario.

[THE REVIEW has just received a note from County Councillor Cornell saying that the County Clerk has notified him that the 17th or 24th would likely be the date selected to visit the various sites around Madoc. Parties having suitable property should have their prices and location ready for the visit of the Committee. ED. REVIEW.]

Fire early on Saturday morning destroyed the barn and season's crops of Mr. James Brenton, Corbyville, three miles from Belleville. Mr. Benton's loss is very heavy, and he has only $600 insurance in the Waterloo Mutual. How the fire originated is a mystery, although there are suspicious circumstances.

J. C. DALE & Co.,

BANKERS,

DALE'S BLOCK, MADOC, ONT.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Drafts on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received, and interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Interest added to principal half-yearly, on the 11th of May and the 11th of November of each year.

REFERENCE:—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

J. C. DALE, Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK

Capital and Reserve, $6,000,000
Total assets, - $35,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, — TORONTO

T. G. Brough, General Manager.

MADOC BRANCH.

A general banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upwards received, and Interest allowed at highest current rates, compounded half yearly.

F. COTTLE, Manager.

F. E. O'FLYNN,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
BELLEVILLE, - - ONT.

JAMES WHITE,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Will be supplied at either office or residence.

W. J. MOORE, B.C.L.,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER.
OFFICE—Dominion Bank Building.
MONEY TO LOAN,
Solicitor for the Dominion Bank,

D. E. K. STEWART,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, MADOC, ONTARIO.
Money to loan on first mortgages at lowest rates.
Solicitor for J. C. Dale & Co., Bankers.
Solicitor for Murphy, Gordon & Co., Bankers, Tweed.

WILLIAM CROSS, LL.B.,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER.
Appraiser at Madoc for The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation.
Money to loan at 5 per cent, on good farm security. No commission. No valuation fee.
Office—Wood Block Madoc.

DR. HARPER,
GRADUATE OF TRINITY UNIVERSITY
Fellow of Trinity Medical College, Licentiate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office—Durham street, Dale's Block, Madoc.

DR. HARRISON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC,
Graduate of Queen's University, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
Special attention given to diseases of women and children.
Office—Opposite Methodist Church.

Madoc Lodge, No. 179, I.O.O.F

Meets in Oddfellows' Hall, Wilson Block, every Monday evening at the hour of 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren will always be cordially welcomed.

M. MAYBEE, Rec.-Sec. JOHN MCBAIN, Noble Grand.
L. F. MORRICE, Fin.-Sec.

Madoc Lodge, No. 195, A.O.U.W.

THE Ancient Order of United Workmen meets every first and third Friday of each month in Moon's new block. Visiting brethren are cordially welcomed.

M. MAYBEE, Master Workman. W. H. MCBAIN, Recorder.

Marian Mayfield

Or, The Strange Disappearance

CHAPTER VIII.

On the afternoon of the same day spent by Miss Nancy Skamp at Old Field Cottage, the family at Luckenough were assembled in that broad central passage, their favorite resort in warm weather.

Five years had made very little alteration here, excepting in the case of Jacqueline, who had grown up to be the most enchanting sprite that ever bewitched the hearts, or turned the heads of men. She was petite, slight, agile, graceful; clustering curls of shining gold encircled a round, white forehead, laughing in light; springs under springs of fun and frolic sparkled up from the bright, blue eyes, whose flashing light flew bird-like everywhere, but rested nowhere. She seemed even less human and irresponsible than when a child—verily a being of the air, a fairy, without human thoughtfulness, or sympathy, or affections! She only seemed so—under all that fay-like levity there was a heart. Poor heart! little food or cultivation had it had in all its life.

For who had been Jacqueline's educators?

First, there was the commodore, with his alternations of blustering wrath and foolish fondness, giving way to his anger, or indulging his love, without the slightest regard to the effect produced upon his young ward—too often abusing her for something really admirable in her nature—and full as frequently praising her for something proportionately reprehensible in her conduct.

Next, there was the dark, and solemn, and fanatical Dr. Grimshaw, her destined bridegroom, who really and truly loved the child to fatuity, and conscientiously did the very best he could for her mental and moral welfare, according to his light. Alas! "when the light that is in one is darkness, how great is that darkness!" Jacqueline rewarded his serious efforts with laughter, and flattered him with the pet names of Hobgoblin, Ghoul, Gnome, Ogre, etc. Yet she did not dislike her solemn suitor—she never had taken the matter so seriously! And he on his part bore the eccentricities of the elf with matchless patience, for he loved, her, as I said, to fatuity—doted on her with a passion that increased with ripening years, and of late consumed him like a fever.

And then there was her mother, last named because, whatever she should have been, she really was the least important of Jacqueline's teachers. Fear was the keynote of Mrs. L'Oiseau's character—the keystone in the arch of her religious faith—she feared everything—the opinion of the world, the unfaithfulness of friends, changes in the weather, reverses of fortune, pain, sickness, sorrow, want, labor!

Now the time had not yet come for this proposed marriage to shock the merry maiden. She was "ower young to marry yet."

So thought not the commodore; for a year past, since his niece had attained the age of fourteen, he had been worrying himself and the elders of the family to have the marriage solemnized, "before the little devil shall have time to get some other notion into her erratic head," he said. All were opposed to him, holding over his head the only rod he dreaded, the opinion of the world.

"What would people say if you were to marry your niece of fourteen to a man of thirty-four?" they urged.

"But I tell you, young men are beginning to pay attention to her now, and I can't take her to church that some jackanapes I don't come knowing around her, and the minx will get some whim in her head like Edith did—I know she will! Just see how Edith disappointed me! ungrateful huzzy! after my bringing her up and educating her, for her to do so! While, if she had married Grim when I wanted her to do it, by this time I'd have had my granchil——! I mean nieces and nephews climbing about my knees. But by——! I won't be frustrated this time!"

And so Jacqueline was kept more secluded than ever. Secluded from society, but not from nature. The forest became her haunt. And a chance traveler passing through it, and meeting her fay-like form, might well suppose he was deceived with the vision of a wood-nymph.

The effervescent spirits of the elf had to expend themselves in the same way. As a child she had ever been as remarkable for surprising of agility as for fun, frolic, mischief, and diablerie. And every one of these traits augmented with her growth. Feats of agility became a passion with her—her airy spirit seemed only to find its full freedom in rapid motion in daring flights, in difficult achievements, and in hair-breadth escapes. Everything that she read of in that way, which could possibly be imitated, was attempted. She had her bows and arrows, and by original fitness, as well as by constant practice, she became an excellent markswoman. She had her well-trained horse, and her vaulting bars, and made nothing of flying over a high fence or a wide ditch. But her last whim was the most eccentric of all. She had her lance. And her favorite pastime was to have a small ring suspended from a crossbeam, and while riding at full speed, with her light lance balanced in her hand, to catch this ring and bear it off upon the point of that lance. In feats of agility alone she excelled, not in those of strength—that airy, fragile form was well fitted for swiftness and suroness of action, yet not for muscular force. Her uncle and Gwen indulged her in all these frolics—her uncle in great delight; Grim, under the protest that they were unworthy of an immortal being with eternity to prepare for.

In these five past years, Cloudesley had been at sea, and had only returned home once—namely, at the end of the stated three years. He had been received with unbounded joy by his child-friend; had brought her his outgrown suit of uniform; had spent several months at Luckenough, and renewed his old delightful intimacy with its little heiress presumptive, and at length had gone to sea again for another three years' voyage. And it must be confessed that Jacqueline had found the second parting more grievous than the first. And this time Cloudesley had fully shared her sorrow. He had been absent a year, when, upon one night the old mansion, that had withstood the storms of more than two hundred winters, was burned to the ground!

The fire broke out in the kitchen. How, no one knew exactly.

Be the cause as it may, upon the evening of the fire, Jacqueline had gone to her room—she had an apartment to herself now—and feeling for the first time in her life some little uneasiness about her uncle's "whim" of wedding her to Grim, she had walked about the floor for some time in much disquietude of mind and body; then she went to a wardrobe, and took out Cloudy's treasured first uniform, and held it up before her. How small it looked now; why, it was scarcely too large for herself! And how much Cloudy had outgrown it! It had fitted him nicely at sixteen, now he was twenty-one, and in two years more he would be home again! Smiling to herself, and tossing her charming head, as at some invisible foe, she said:

"Yes, indeed. I should so like to see them marry me to that ogre Grim!"

She pressed the cloth up to her face, and put it away, and, still smiling to herself, retired to rest, to dream of her dear playmate.

She dreamed of being in his ship on the open sea, the scene idealized to supernatural beauty and sublimity, as all such scenes are in dreams; and then she thought the ship took fire, and she saw, and heard, and felt the great panic and horror that ensued.

She woke in a terrible fright. A part of her dream was true! Her chamber was filled with smoke, and the house was chaotic with noise and confusion, and resounded with cries of "Fire! Fire!" everywhere. What happened next passed with the swiftness of lightning. She jumped out of bed, seized a woolen shawl, and wrapped it around her head, and even in that imminent danger not forgetting her most cherished treasure—Cloudy's suit of uniform—snatched it from the wardrobe and fled out of the room. Her swift and flipping motion that had gained her the name of "Lapwing" now served her well. Shooting her bright head forward and downward, she fled through all the passages and down all the stairs and out by the great hall, that was all in flames, until she reached the lawn, where panic-stricken and nearly idiotic household were assembled, weeping, moaning and wringing their hands, while they gazed upon the work of destruction before them in impotent despair!

Jacqueline looked all around the group, each figure of which glared redly in the light of the flames. All were present—all but the commodore! Where could the commodore be?

Jacqueline ran through the crowd looking for him in all directions. He was nowhere visible, though the whole area was lighted up, even to the edge of the forest, every tree and branch and twig and leaf of which was distinctly revealed in the strong, red glare.

"Where is uncle? Oh! where is uncle?" she exclaimed, running wildly about, and finally going up to Mrs. Waugh, who stood looking, the statue of consternation.

Jacqueline shook her by the arm.

"Aunty! aunty! Where is uncle? Are you bewitched? Where is uncle?"

"Where? Here, somewhere. I saw him run out before me."

"No, you didn't! You mistook somebody else for him. Oh, my Lord! he is in the burning house! he is in the house!"

"Oh, he is in the house! he is in the house!" echoed Henrietta, now roused from her panic, and wringing her hands in the most acute distress. "Oh! will nobody save him! will nobody save him!"

It was too late! Commodore Waugh was in the burning mansion, in his bedchamber, near the top of the house, fast asleep!

"Good heaven! will no one attempt to save him?" screamed Henrietta, running wildly from one to the other.

They all gazed on each other, and then in consternation upon the burning building, every window of which was belching flame, while the sound of some falling rafter, or the explosion of some combustible substance, was continually heard! To venture into that blazing house, with its sinking roof and falling rafters, seemed certain death.

"Oh! my God! my God! will none even try to save him?" cried Henrietta, wringing her hands in extreme anguish.

Suddenly:

"Pray for me, aunty!" exclaimed Jacqueline, and she darted like a bird toward the house, into the passage, and seemed lost in the smoke and flame!

Wrapping her woolen shawl closely about her, and keeping near the floor, she glided swiftly up the stairs flight after flight, and through the suffocating passages, until she reached her uncle's door. It was open, and his room was clearer of smoke than any other, from the wind blowing through the open window.

There he lay in a deep sleep! She sprang to the bedside, seized and shook the arm of the sleeper.

"Uncle! uncle! wake, for God's sake, wake! the house is on fire!"

"Hum-m-m-e!" muttered the old man, giving a great heave and plunge and turning over into a heavier sleep then before.

"Uncle! uncle! You will be burned to death if you don't wake up!" cried Jacqueline, shaking him violently.

"Humph! Yes, Jacqueline! um—um—um—Grim! um—um—Luckenough, muttered the dreamer, flinging about his great arms."

"Luckenough is in flames! Uncle! wake! wake!" she cried shaking him frantically.

"Ah! ha! yes! the little rascal is at her tricks again!" he said, laughing in his sleep.

At that moment there was the sound of a falling rafter in the adjoining room. Every instant was worth a life, and there he lay in a sodden, hopeless sleep.

Suddenly Sans Souci ran to the ewer: it was empty. There was no time to be lost! every second was invaluable! He must be instantly roused, and Jacqueline was not fastidious as to the means in doing so!

Leaping upon the bolster behind his great, stupid head, she reached over, and, seizing the mass of his gray, grizzly beard, she pulled up the wrong way with all her might, until, roaring with pain, he started up in a fury, and, seeing her, exclaimed:

"Oh! you abominable little vixen! is that you? Do you dare! Are you frantic, then? Oh, you outrageous little dare-devil! Won't I send you to a mad-house, and have you put in a strait-jacket, till you know how to behave yourself! You infernal little wretch, you!"

A sudden thought struck Sans Souci to move him by his affection for herself.

"Uncle, look around you! The house is burning! if you do not rouse yourself and save your poor little 'wretch,' she must perish in the flames!"

This effectually brought him to his senses; he understood everything! he leaped from his bed, seized a blanket enveloped her in it, raised her in his arms, and, forgetting gout, lameness, leg, and all, bore her down the crackling, beached stairs, flight after flight, and through the burning passages out of the house in safety.

A shout of joy greeted the commodore as he appeared with Jacqueline in the yard.

But heeding nothing but the burden he bore in his arms, the old sailor strode on until he reached a convenient spot, where he threw the blanket off her face to give her air.

She had fainted—the terror and excitement had been too great—the reaction was too powerful—it had overwhelmed her, and she lay insensible across his arms, her fair head hanging back, her white garments streaming in the air, her golden locks floating, her witching eyes closed, and her blue lips apart and rigid on her glistening teeth—so she lay like dead Cordelia in the arms of old Lear.

Henrietta and Mrs. L'Oiseau, followed by all the household, crowded around them with water, the only restorative at hand.

At length she recovered and looked up, a little bewildered, but soon memory and understanding returned and, gazing at her uncle, she suddenly threw her arms around his neck and burst into tears.

She was then carried away into one of the best begro quarters and laid upon a bed, and attended by her mother and her maid Maria.

The commodore, with his wife, found shelter in another quarter. And the few remaining members of the household were accommodated in a similar manner elsewhere.

It was near noon before they were all ready to set forth from the scene of disaster, and it was the middle of the afternoon when they found themselves temporarily settled at the little hotel at Benedict in the very apartments formerly occupied by Edith and Marian.

Here Jacqueline suffered a long and severe spell of illness, during which her bright hair was cut off.

And here beautiful Marian came, with her gift of tender nursing, and devoted herself day and night to the service of the young invalid. And all the leisure time she found while sitting by the sick bed she busily employed in making up clothing for the almost denuded family. And never had the dear girl's nimble fingers flown so fast or so willingly.

Every day the commodore, accompanied by Dr. Grimshaw, rode over to Luckenough to superintend the labors of the workmen in pulling down and clearing away the ruins of the old mansion and preparing the site for a new building.

Six weeks passed and brought the first of August, before Jacqueline was able to sit up, and then the physicians recommended change of air and the waters of Bentley Springs for the re-establishment of the health.

During her illness, Jacqueline had become passionately attached to Marian, as all persons did who came under the daily influence of the beautiful girl. Dr. Grimshaw was to accompany the family to Bently. Jacqueline insisted that Marian should be asked to make one of the party. Accordingly, the commodore and Mrs. Waugh, nothing loth, invited and pressed the kind maiden to go with them. But Marian declined the journey, and Commodore Waugh, with his wife, his niece and his Grim set out in the family carriage for Bently Springs. Jacqueline rapidly regained health and rushed again to her mad breaks. After a stormy scene with the commodore, the latter vowed she should either marry Dr. Grimshaw or be sent to a nunnery. To the convent of St. Serena she went, but within a week she was home in disgrace.

(To be Continued.)

A big barrel with a little leak soon becomes empty.

About the Farm

FALL PLOWING.

This question has been greatly discussed. Much effort has been wasted in the controversy through overlooking the differences that obtain between soil and climatic conditions, and the difference in management growing out of these. The agricultural writer who has not traveled much is always in danger of trying to tie people down to the methods of doing things that are proper in his own locality. He is too circumscribed in his vision writes Prof. Thos. Shaw.

Lands are plowed in the autumn, first because if plowed at that season, the work is done when there is more time. Second, because it enables the farmer to sow grain earlier than this could be done in the absence of autumn plowing. In some localities this ordinarily means the difference between success and failure in growing a crop. Third, land thus plowed is exposed to the ameliorating influences of sun, air, frost and rain, which, under certain conditions aid in making a fine seedbed and render fertility available. It will be apparent, therefore, that the aim should be to plow lands in the autumn to the greatest extent possible in localities where the injury that follows will be less than the good. It will doubtless be safe to say that such plowing should be done, as a rule, in climates where the land is locked for any considerable time in winter in all areas where the soil will be benefited physically and chemically, and under conditions where moisture is insufficient to produce maximum crops from spring plowing.

LANDS LOCKED WITH FROST.

Among the evils that result under some conditions from autumn plowing are, the puddling or running together of the soil, the loss of fertility through leaching and the loss of soil through washing. These evils will be minimized just in proportion as the land is locked by frost in winter. In this condition it cannot run together or leach or wash. Hence the almost universal aim to plow lands in the autumn, where the winters are relatively long and cold. This means that, as a rule, lands should be plowed in the autumn in all the Canadian provinces, and in all the states that border on Canada. Southward from these states some evils follow such autumn plowing, and these increase continually as the latitude is lowered.

Where lands are plowed in autumn in cold climates, rains fill the interstices between the particles of soil. On the approach of winter expansion follows when the ground freezes. This forces the particles asunder. So potent is this silent power that it will force apart the particles of the most stubborn clays are composed, thus forming on and near the surface a friable seedbed which the roots of young plants may readily penetrate in their search for food. The only hazard incurred, is that of beating rains after the frost leaves the soil and before the crop is sown. These would solidify the soil again. Such hazard is always present in winter climates of much rainfall.

The chemical condition is also greatly improved. Frost, sun and rain not only work in harmony toward improving the mechanical condition of the soil, but while they do so, they unlock inert fertility and make it readily available for the young plants when these begin to grow.

GOOD STABLE VENTILATOR.

The idea some men have of ventilating stables is to throw open a window directly back of an animal and let the wind blow in; other men open a window about an inch and keep it open ten minutes. Neither plan is ventilation. Animals stabled in warm buildings catch cold readily, so that, having made the stable comfortable for the animals, the next thing to do is to provide for a supply of air, but in such a manner that it will not blow over the animals. If one has box stalls for the horses a window at some distance from them will supply needed ventilation. If the stalls are not so arranged then some opening should be made in the barn if necessary so that the air may enter readily yet not blow directly on the animals. If there is no other way of getting ventilation than through the windows at the rear of the animals then put an attachment to each window to shed the air; a board eight or ten inches wide nailed on a slant over the opening that is made when the window slides to one side will reflect the wind, so to speak, and it will not strike the animals directly. Surely a man of bright wits will find some way of giving his animals ventilation without injury to them if the way suggested does not suit him.

EGG PRODUCTION.

When hens are investigated as thoroughly as dairy cows they will be found to vary as greatly in their ability to produce eggs as do dairy cows in their production of milk. We have, as a people, gone on the assumption that a hen was a hen. That was true, but sometimes she has proved to be nothing more, so far as eggs are concerned—not even a layer. But we are only now beginning to find that out. The dairy cows have been investigated as to their ability to produce butter cheaply. Some were found that made butter at a cost of 8 cents a pound and others that made butter at a cost of 70 cents a pound. The hens have been investigated as to their ability to produce eggs cheaply, and some have been found that produced eggs at 10 cents a dozen in winter and others at $1 a dozen. A good many hens, like a good many cows, are more profitable dead than alive.

We will never get satisfactory work done in the line of experimentation till we are able to keep hens by themselves and know for a certainty the record of each hen and be able to watch each one in all respects. There are hens that are almost nonproducers of eggs. In the ordinary flock they mingle with the others and are always healthy. They would make admirable potpie, but the owner feels that he cannot dispense with any of his layers. There are other hens that are not attractive-looking, yet if they are kept by themselves they will be found to be great egg producers. Often egg producing gets a fowl out of shape, and this leads to her being killed off for the table when she should be retained.

SAVE THE LIQUID MANURE.

Anybody who knows anything of the constitutional parts of stable manure knows well the value of the liquid excrements, but all do not know how readily they may be saved with a little effort. Of course, the first thing to be done is to fix the platform back of the cows so that none of the liquid will run between the boards. A cement floor would remedy all this, but if this cannot be had, fill in the cracks between the boards with laths.

The gutters back of the cows can be built of cement cheaper than any other material, and it should be gently sloping toward one end so that the liquids will flow to a vat. A good plan is to have a large tin or zinc pail sunk in the floor at the end of the gutter, into which the liquid can flow and every other day empty the contents of this pail into a large barrel or cistern placed under a shed in the barnyard.

At intervals this liquid manure may be poured over the dry material that is kept under a shed so that it will be absorbed by the coarser material. Both of these plans are readily carried out, and there are numberless others which will suggest themselves to the farmer. The main thing is to have some plan at once and put it in operation before too many dollars flow between the cracks of the stable floor and are lost forever.

IT PAYS TO TILE DRAIN.

Draining farm lands is a matter that is not getting the attention it deserves. In some parts of the country—in fact, most of it—tile drainage is unknown, while in a few localities a great deal is being done with very satisfactory results. Where it is possible it will pay to tile drain. An experienced man figures the worth at fully the value of the land, thus doubling its worth. This is a subject that a little study of would give some uprising facts to those not familiar with it.

DREAM WON A FORTUNE.

Strange Story of a Millionaire's Second Will.

A curious instance of how a dream lost a fortune to one man and gained it for another comes from the States. Two years ago a millionaire of the name of John Baker died, leaving his entire fortune to his younger son, cutting off the elder on account of his having refused to follow the same business as his father. The will was dated the same year that the millionaire had quarrelled with his son, who was much sympathized with. This man, Robert Baker, believed that another and a later will existed, but as it could not be found the younger man came into possession, and made no attempt to share his good fortune with his brother.

Some weeks after Robert Baker dreamed that the second will would be found in the pocket of an old coat of his father's hanging up in a closet in the room he used to occupy. So vivid was the dream that the following day, when his brother was at business, he visited the house and found the will in the place indicated in his dream. Through this nocturnal "tip" the younger son lost something like $10,000,000, for the new will divided the property equally between the two sons.

NAILS WORTH MILLIONS.

We hear much of rich jewels in famous settings, which have come down as costly heirlooms from days long past. Not of this sort is the famous crown of Lombardy, which is not valued for the rubies, emeralds, and sapphires which adorn the circlet of gold of which it is formed, but for a few iron nails which form its basis, and which are said to be those used at the Crucifixion. They were given by the Empress Helena to her son Constantine, and they have now been in use for more than fifteen hundred years, forming the circlet on which the crown is based. The workmanship bears a close resemblance to that of an enamelled ornament found at the close of the seventeenth century and now at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, which is inscribed with the name of King Alfred the Great.

"Do you mean to call me a liar?" asked one man of another during a dispute they had on business. "No, I don't mean to call you that. On the contrary, I say you are the only man in town who tells the truth all the time; but I am offering a reward of $10 to any other man who says he believes me when I say you never lie," was the response. "Well, I'm glad you take it back," replied the other man, as the tiger-like look of ferocity faded out of his features.

A Welshman sued a fellow-countryman some time since for a certain amount of money owing to him. The debtor repeatedly offered to work off the debt, but this offer did not seem at all to suit the taste of the creditor. At last the judge asked the plaintiff the reason for his unwillingness to accept the debtor's offer to "work off the debt." His reply was: "Well, you see, your honor, the man's an undertaker!"

Full of Goodness

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is Pure, Delicious and Wholesome

Sold only in lead packets. By all Grocers.

40c, 50c, and 60c. per lb. Highest award, St. Louis, 1904

The Better Way

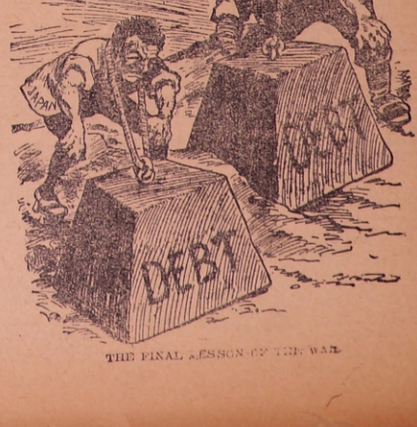
The tissues of the throat are inflamed and irritated; you cough, and there is more irritation—more coughing. You take a cough mixture and it eases the irritation—for a while. You take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and it *cures the cold*. That's what is necessary. It soothes the throat because it reduces the irritation; cures the cold because it drives out the inflammation; builds up the weakened tissues because it nourishes them back to their natural strength. That's how Scott's Emulsion deals with a sore throat, a cough, a cold, or bronchitis.

WE'LL SEND YOU A SAMPLE FREE.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.



THE FINAL LESSON OF THE WAR

Sunlight Soap will not burn the nap off woolens nor the surface off linens.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

KIDNAPPED BABY.

Man Learns He Was Only An Adopted Child.

Forty-seven years ago a father and mother, of Manchester, England, endeavored unavailingly to find their kidnapped baby boy. To-day that boy, now a man in middle life, is searching anxiously for the parents he has never known. He is advertising liberally in the London papers under the initials of "C. F. M.," offering a reward for information regarding his parents.

The known facts of this story of a modern Japhet are as follows: In 1858 there lived about twenty miles from Manchester, a well-to-do landowner and his wife, whose name and exact place of residence are, however unknown. A son was born to them. When only a few months old the baby was taken out by his nurse and neither ever returned. For years the parents searched for the missing boy. No effort was spared to discover his whereabouts. Finally the bereaved parents were compelled to resign themselves to the inevitable. The baby in the meantime was handed over to a sculptor and his wife living in Manchester.

When he was 7 years old the family moved to Liverpool, and five years later went to Toronto, Canada where the boy was educated and started in life. For 34 years he lived there, no suspicion ever crossing his mind that the man and woman he loved as his parents were in no way related to him. Finally, with startling and dramatic suddenness he learned the truth. The sculptor, a widower, lay on his deathbed. He loved his adopted son, and, though he knew he was dying, he could not bring himself to break his long silence and inform his son of his true parentage. As the end neared the old man lay motionless on the bed, his hand clasped in the hand of his adopted son. Suddenly he struggled to a sitting posture and gasped out, "You are not my son. You are——"

Then he fell back dead, taking the secret with him to the grave. Now "C. F. M." is unavailingly seeking his parents, just as 47 years ago they spared no effort to find him.

RICE CROP FAILS.

Blow Suffered by Japan as a Result of Incessant Rains.

The rice crop of Japan has been almost totally ruined by incessant rains. Less than a quarter crop will be gathered. This is a very serious calamity for Japan, as a large proportion of her inhabitants gain their livelihood from its cultivation. Even with a good crop Japan is obliged to import more and more rice each year to supply the ever-growing demand. Last year, for example, the rice harvest was one of unprecedented abundance, being twenty-one per cent. above the average. The crop realized 264,000,000 bushels.

Nevertheless, the value of rice imported was considerably higher than the previous record level, reached in 1903. The figures were $30,000,000, as compared with $25,000,000. Of this amount India's share was more than one-half.

The cultivable area being limited, the increase in population and prosperity largely accounts for the marked increase in the amount of imported rice. The cultivatable area is about 7,000,000 acres. The last serious deficiency occurred in 1902, when the crop was but 183,184,242 bushels. In 1903 it rose to 230,-516,188 bushels.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL.

Your little one may be well and happy to-day, but would you know what to do if it awoke to-night with the croup, or went into convulsions or spasms to-morrow? The doctor may come too late. Have you a reliable remedy at hand? Baby's Own Tablets break up colds, prevent croup, reduce fever, check diarrhoea, cure constipation and stomach troubles, help the obstinate little teeth through painlessly, and give sound, healthful sleep. And they contain not one particle of opiate or poisonous "soothing stuff"—this is guaranteed. They are equally good for the new-born infant or the well-grown child. Mrs. Susan E. Mackenzie, Burk's Corners, Que., says:—"Before I began using Baby's Own Tablets, my little one was weak and delicate, since then she has had splendid health and is growing nicely. I find nothing so good as the Tablets when any of my children are ill." Sold by all druggists, or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

STRANGE REPTILE FARM.

Perhaps the most extraordinary reptile farm that was ever instituted was one which existed for a time in Bengal. The Government, wishing to keep down the breed of that deadly snake, the cobra, offered a reward for every dead cobra which should be brought in to a police-station. The wily Hindu saw an opportunity of making money. Therefore a small syndicate was formed and a nursery for cobras was established.

Brother—"You can't think how nervous I was when I proposed." Sister—"You can't think how nervous she was until you did."

THE WHITEWAY COLONY

NO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND.

Trying to Carry Out the Principles of the Russian Philosopher, Tolstoi.

Up on the highest point of the Cotswold Hills in Gloucestershire is a little colony of practical followers of Count Tolstoi, people who believe that it is wrong to live in any way by the labor of others. Unable to carry their faith into practice in the outside world, they have settled in this remote corner of England to extract their living from an inhospitable soil by the labor of their own hands.

One must not suppose, however, that this is a colony of wild-eyed anarchists or dangerous enemies of government. It is true that they objected at first to paying taxes to a government which they declared gave them nothing in return, and one or two men actually carried their passive resistance to the extent of going to jail for their principles, but even the country people round about to-day are forced to admit that they are good neighbors, pay their debts and bother no one—this in spite of the active opposition of squire and parson, who regard them as dangerous enemies of church and state.

The little colony, which is known as Whiteway, is situated about the center of a triangle the angles of which are formed by the towns of Gloucester, Cirencester and Stroud. It is approached by mountainous roads and lies about seven miles from Stroud, which is the

NEAREST RAILWAY STATION.

The land owned by the colony stretches along the side of a hill and comprises about sixteen acres. The tract was left to a set of trustees headed by Aylmer Maude, the well-known English disciple of Tolstoi, by a farmer of the neighborhood who had become a convert to the theories of the Russian philosopher.

It was expressly stipulated that there should be no private ownership of the tract, and at first it was a puzzle to fix upon a plan by which this provision in the will should be carried out. At last the plan at present in operation was hit upon.

The land, of course, so far as its legal aspect is concerned, is held absolutely by the trustees, but anyone who is willing to work on it and live in harmony with the colonists is welcome to settle on an acre and cultivate it. He may do so free of all charge, but he must not attempt to acquire any title to it, and as soon as he ceases to cultivate it with his own hands all his interest in it ceases.

There are at present about a dozen families in the colony and there are a couple of acre plots vacant, but it is expected that they will soon be taken up. They were rendered vacant by the efforts of the persons who had taken them up to secure absolute ownership in them.

Apart from their peculiar views as to ownership in land and the immorality of living by the labor of others, the colonists are perfectly normal people. Living, as they do, an open-air life, they have adopted some reforms in dress, but these are not the result of any fixed belief; rather they are the result of an effort to find the clothing most suitable to the conditions

UNDER WHICH THEY LIVE.

The women as a rule wear an outer garment of the flowing Grecian type, and the men knickerbockers and soft cotton or wool shirts, open at the neck. In the height of summer they sometimes dispense with the shirt while working in the fields.

Both men and women go barefooted, partly from preference and partly because shoes are an expensive luxury to persons living from the product of an acre of rather unproductive soil. For the same reason most of the colonists are practically vegetarians, and practically all the cultivation is done by hand.

The only animal in the colony is a cow, which gives milk for the children who, by the way, are as healthy and happy specimens of English childhood as can be found in the kingdom. Most of the children who are old enough contribute to the family support by caring for fowls.

The Queer People is the name by which the colonists are known to the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, but there is nothing invidious in this title. Ask any one of the villagers about them and he will tell you how some of the Queer People came into his cottage when his wife or child was ill and gave the advantage of skilled care out of

PURE NEIGHBORLINESS,

and how the men have often given them valuable advice about the variation of their crops and the best markets for them.

The fact is that the colonists are nearly all from a much higher station in life and better educated than their neighbors. One is the son of a baronet who sacrificed his material prospects in life for the sake of living in accordance with the principles in which he believed.

Another was the manager of a prosperous bank in Scotland, and a third was a large farmer in the south of England. There is a sprinkling of city folk, clerks and the like, and there is a retired sailor, whose skill with tools of all kinds has stood the colony in good stead. Most of the cottages are monuments to his skill as an architect and builder, and very comfortable cottages they are, too.

One of the women, a widow, with two children, is a trained nurse, who often gives her services to the villagers round about; another was a school teacher and a third a music teacher. With the exception of two or three, all the colonists are of English birth and breeding.

While there are certain general principles laid down for the colonists to observe, there is great latitude in their interpretation. In many respects Whiteway is a real liberty hall.

For instance, the interpretation of living by the labor of others is very broad. Some carry it to the extreme point of refusing to eat anything that they have not grown themselves, while others buy freely when they can afford it from the village shops.

One man carried it so far that he refused to live in a wooden house because the planks could not possibly be the product of

HIS OWN HANDS.

He solved the problem by finding a clay deposit, shaping bricks with his own hands, baking them in the sun and building a little cottage, which he thatched with rushes gathered by himself. Even his bed he made from rough logs cut in the neighboring woods.

Gloucester has a fine cathedral, and that at Cirencester, while smaller, is said by experts to be one of the most beautiful in England.

Healthy Horses

Man's Best Friend Deserves Man's Best Treatment

For his many ailments there is nothing better than the following **Clydesdale Remedies**, made from the purest of ingredients, and sold under a positive guarantee of satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded by dealer.

Heave Cure one package will often cure a slight attack; six packages will cure nearly every case.
Embrocation Liniment, no ache or pain can escape its penetrating effect.
Tar Foot Remedy, keeps the hoof in a soft natural condition.
Worm Powder does the business. It cleanses and purifies the horse's system.
Gall Cure is the quickest and safest remedy for sore shoulders, collar galls. Cures while working.
Balsam Pine Healing Oil for bruises, burns, cuts, scalds is a marvellous remedy. It soothes and cleanses.
Colic Cure gives immediate relief and should always be handy. It will save many a horse.
Carboline Antiseptic means clean stables.

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THE POSTMASTER IS THANKFUL

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ENABLED HIM TO SLEEP IN PEACE.

Grand Work they are Doing For Thousands of Canadians Every Year.

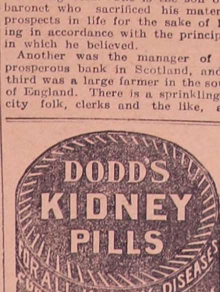
Tabucintac, Cumberland Co., N.B. Oct. 2.—(Special).—Mr. H. J. Lee postmaster here, is one of the great army of Canadians who, rescued from pain and weakness by Dodd's Kidney Pills, are shouting the praises of the great Kidney Remedy.

"Yes," the postmaster says, "I want to express my thankfulness for the great benefit I have received from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble was having to urinate too freely. I had to rise eight or ten times each night so that my rest was broken. My feet and legs also swelled. Then I got Dodd's Kidney Pills and I took six boxes all told. Now I am all right.

"It will be a comfort to me if by making my case public I can lead some other sufferer to find relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Bright's Disease. They also annually bring relief to hundreds of thousands of Canadians who are bothered with earlier Kidney Troubles.



FRESH AIR AND SUNSHINE.

How much better it would be, certainly in the interests of their children, if parents, and mothers especially, realized more than they appear to do the importance of fresh air and sunshine. Children should live out of doors, they ought to be brought up in the fresh air and sunshine. Without it they droop and die, for "life is a sun child," and its beginnings cannot thrive deprived of its native element. In childhood the foundation is laid for mature life. Pale, delicate, hothouse children, when brought up in the heated atmosphere of the luxurious modern home, have no stamina for the future. A robust, hardy childhood, secured by plenty of outdoor life, even in cold weather, simple nourishing food at regular hours, without meat, cake, pastry, or sweets, clothing that permits of perfect freedom in the making of mud pies and other childish delights, besides the early to bed of the old nursery rhyme, would help to lessen the terrible mortality among children, and ensure to them some backbone for the needs of adult life.

WOOD FOR PENCILS.

The amount of wood which is used every year for the manufacture of pencils is almost incredible. Nearly 4,000 acres of cedar trees are cut down annually for this purpose alone, and of these 2,000 acres are in Florida. In Bavaria alone there are ... pencil factories.

BIGGEST THEFT ON RECORD.

Three thousand million gallons of water have been stolen from the Brooklyn Water Department, and detectives are being employed to search for unauthorized connections to the mains. The loss to the borough is estimated at $400,000. It is suspected that large consumers have tapped the mains without applying to the Water Department for the installation of meters.

MONTH AFTER MONTH a cold sticks, and seems to tear holes in your throat. Are you aware that even a stubborn and long-neglected cold is cured with Allen's Lung Balsam? Cough and worry no longer.

"According to this paper," said Mrs. Naggs, "widows make the best wives." "I don't doubt it, my dear," replied Naggs; "but, nevertheless, I don't feel justified in shuffling off at the present moment merely for the sake of making a good wife of you."

A Pleasant Medicine.—There are some pills which have no other purpose evidently than to beget painful internal disturbances in the patient, adding to his troubles and perplexities rather than diminishing them. One might as well swallow some corrosive material. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have not this disagreeable and injurious property. They are easy to take, are not unpleasant to the taste, and their action is mild and soothing. A trial of them will prove this. They offer peace to the dyspeptic.

GIFT TO JAPAN'S EMPRESS.

President Roosevelt Sends an American Sewing Machine.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, has just completed a sewing machine for the Empress of Japan on the order of President Roosevelt. It is a present to the Empress by the President in recognition of the courtesy extended to his daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt, during her recent visit to Japan.

The selection of a sewing machine as a gift came about from a conversation Miss Roosevelt had with the Empress. The latter expressed a desire to have an American sewing machine, and Miss Roosevelt communicated the wish to her father, who immediately gave the order. The machine is of the V. S. pattern and is probably the most costly that has ever been turned out of any factory. Every part of it where there is no friction is gold plated.

On one end of the machine attached to the gold plated ironwork is the American and Japanese coat of arms. Underneath the coat of arms of the two countries in Japanese characters is the date and then follows the reason for the presentation.

From the time that the machine was started until it received its final test in the operating room the utmost care and secrecy was maintained and none but the most trusted employees were allowed to do any part of the work upon it. The machine will be placed in a mahogany cabinet inlaid with silk and push in Japanese colors. It is said that it will be sent to Japan by a special messenger.

TOOK HIM AT HIS WORD.

"Now, Miss Caustique," said young Borem, who had dropped in to spend the evening, "pray do not put yourself out on my account. Just act as if I were not here."

"Thank you, Mr. Borem," she replied. "I will do as you suggest and proceed to enjoy myself."

NOTICED IT.

A Young Lady From New Jersey Put Her Wits to Work.

"Coffee gave me terrible spells of indigestion which, coming on every week or so, made my life wretched until some one told me that the coffee I drank was to blame. That seemed nonsense but I noticed these attacks used to come on shortly after eating and were accompanied by such excruciating pains in the pit of the stomach that I could only find relief by loosening my clothing and lying down.

"If circumstances made it impossible for me to lie down I spent hours in great misery.

"I refused to really believe it was the coffee until finally I thought a trial would at least do no harm, so I quit coffee in 1901 and began on Postum. My troubles left entirely and convinced me of the cause.

"Postum brought no discomfort, nor did indigestion follow its use. I have had no return of the trouble since I began to drink Postum. It has built me up, restored my health and given me a new interest in life. It certainly is a joy to be well again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

A Pleasant Surprise

For tea drinkers is to give them a hot, steaming cup of **fragrant**

Blue Ribbon

TEA instead of the ordinary kind. They'll notice the difference quick enough, then nothing will do them but **Blue Ribbon Tea.**

TRY THE RED LABEL.

"Why do the roses fade slowly away?" she inquired poetically. "Well," replied the baldheaded young man, "when you think it over it's all for the best. It's more comfortable to have them fade slowly away then to go off all of a sudden, like a torpedo."

It is the Farmer's Friend.—The farmer will find in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil a potent remedy for wounds or pains in the body or for affections of the respiratory organs and for household use generally. He will also find it a convenient friend in treating injured horses, cattle, etc., or relieving them when attacked by colds, coughs or any kindred ailments to which they are subject.

"What are you studying now?" asked Mrs. Cumrox. "We have taken up the subject of molecules," answered her son. "I hope you will be very attentive and practise constantly. I tried to get your father to wear one, but he couldn't make it stay in his eye."

Kidney Duty.—It is the particular function of the kidneys to filter out poisons which pass through them into the blood. When the kidneys are diseased they cannot do their whole duty, and should have the help and strength that South American Kidney Cure will afford in any and all forms of kidney disorder. It relieves in 6 hours.—14

"What nonsense all this is about men getting on their knees when they propose," said Mrs. Parslow to her dear friend. "My husband didn't do any such absurd thing when he asked me to marry him." "He did when he proposed to me," said the dear friend, without thinking.

A SKIN THAT BURNS with eczema, and is covered with eruptions that discharge a thin fluid, may be made smooth and sightly with Weaver's Cerate. It is an ointment that has brought relief to thousands.

"You can't imagine," said the musical young women, "how distressing it is when a singer realizes that she has lost her voice." "Perhaps not," replied the plain man; "but I've got a fair idea how distressing it is when she doesn't realize it!"

Great Things From Little Causes Grow.—It takes very little to derange the stomach. The cause may be slight, a cold, something eaten or drunk, anxiety, worry, or some other simple cause. But if precautions be not taken, this simple cause may have most serious consequences. Many a chronically debilitated in time. Keep the digestive apparatus in healthy condition and all will be well. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are better than any other for the purpose.

He—"I presume you carry a memento of some kind in that locket of yours?" She—"Precisely. It is a lock of my husband's hair." He—"But your husband is still alive!" She—"But his hair is all gone."

Those Worrying Piles. — One application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will give you comfort. Applied every night for three to six nights and a cure is effected in the most stubborn cases of Blind, Bleeding, or Itching Piles. Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures Eczema and all itching and burning skin diseases. It acts like magic. 35 cents.—15

DON'T GIVE ADVICE.

It is a good scheme to act on the theory that people not only don't know what is best for them, but don't want to.

DO NOT ALLOW yourself to become alarmed because you have lost your appetite and are losing flesh, but commence taking "Ferrovim" *the best tonic.* It will build you up quickly.

Tailor—"You have recently inherited a nice lump of money from your uncle; why don't you pay me?" Customer—"I hate all outward show. I don't want it to be said that my newly-acquired wealth has caused a departure from my former simple habits."

Nearly all infants are more or less subject to diarrhoea and such complaints while teething and as this period of their lives is the most critical, mothers should not be without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. This medicine is a specific for such complaints and is highly spoken of by those who have used it. The proprietors claim it will cure any case of cholera or summer complaint.

INCENTIVES TO MARRIAGE.

Apparently the German town of Haschmann does not believe in a state of single blessedness. Annual prizes are offered to the men who wed the ugliest, the most deformed, and the oldest woman in the town. Eighty dollars is paid to the man who marries the ugliest, while but $60 is the reward for the one marrying the cripple. All women over forty who have been jilted at least twice bring their spouses sums which vary according to the state of the fund, which was left by a rich resident of the town. The average price paid is $50 to each, unless they should be unusually numerous; while the trustees are empowered to pay a larger sum when, in their judgment, it seems wise to hold forth a special inducement to procure the marriage of some particularly undesirable woman.

NEGROES ARE LONG-LIVED.

Among the negro races centenarians are extremely numerous, and it is merely because they unconsciously obey the laws of Nature. They sleep so much, for instance, that a negro centenarian only spends fifty or sixty years out of his 100 awake, while a white man would be awake for seventy-five years of the time.

CHENILLE CURTAINS and all kinds of house Hangings, also **LACE CURTAINS** DYED & CLEANED LIKE NEW.
Write to us about yours.
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., Box 158, Montreal

30 Practical Every day Lessons on **FARM ACCOUNTS**
For 75c. post paid.
FARM PUB. HOUSE, Box 425, Chatham, Ont.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.

Do you want to sell your farm? If so, send us a description of it and lowest price. We will list it in our next Farm Bulletin, which will be issued soon. If we sell we charge two and one-half per cent. commission. If we do not sell we make no charge.

Do you want to buy a Farm? Before going so, write us for our Farm Bulletin. There are hundreds of Farms to choose from. We can satisfy you and save you money besides.

RUTHERFORD & RILETT, Hamilton

LUMINOUS SHRIMPS

Luminous shrimps have been discovered by the Prince of Monaco in the course of his deep-sea fishing in the Mediterranean. They live at a depth of from 1,100 to 1,600 fathoms. They are of the size of fine prawns, and are studded with small phosphorescent spots. These light their way in the gloom of the deep waters.

THE JAPS did it. They supplied the Menthol found in the "D & L" Menthol Plaster, which relieves instantly backache, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism and sciatica.

Bank Teller—"This cheque has your husband's name signed to it, Mrs. Nuwed, but he has neglected to fill in the amount wanted." Mrs. Nuwed—"Oh, that doesn't matter. Just give me all there is to his credit."

Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and kindred ailments, take wings before the healing qualities of South American Nervine. Thomas Hoskins, of Durham, Ont., took his preacher's advice, followed directions, and was cured permanently of the worst form of Nervous Prostration and Dyspepsia. He has recommended it to others with gratifying results. It's a great nerve builder.—12.

Miss Passaye—"I prize that book very highly. It is a very old edition." Miss Budde—"Yes, dear, I thought it must be when I saw on the fly-leaf that it was presented to you on your twenty-first birthday."

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little folks.

She—"Mr. Riche says very bitter things about those lazy sons of his, but his wife is always making excuses for them." He—"Yes, she makes excuses, but he has to make allowances for them; that's what angers him."

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

Old Grabbenheimer (tearfully) — "Bromise, bromise me, mein dear boy, det you vill make mein daughter happy." Young Nickelbaum (briskly)—"I guarantees berfect sadisfaction, Meester Grabbenheimer, or I returns der goots."

It is only necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn cure is unequalled for the removal of corns, warts, etc. It is a complete extinguisher.

Lady of the House—Well, Professor, I hope you are enjoying your dinner. Professor—Oh, yes; I have to-day an appetite worthy of a better cause.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart acts directly and quickly, stimulates the heart's action, stops most acute pain, dispels all signs of weakness, fluttering, sinking, smothering, or palpitation. This wonderful cure is the sturdy ship which carries the heart-sick patient into the haven of radiant and perfect health. Gives relief in most acute forms of heart disease in 30 minutes.—11.

"Some men say," remarked the beautiful heiress, "that I have no heart." "Oh, that doesn't matter," replied the poor but willing youth; "I'll give you mine."

For 33 Years

Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, has been before the public, and this, together with the fact that its sales have steadily increased year by year, is the best proof of the merit of

Shiloh

as a cure for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the lungs and air passages. Those who have used Shiloh would not be without it. Those who have never used it should know that every bottle is sold with a positive guarantee that, if it doesn't cure you, the dealer will refund what you paid for it. Shiloh

Has Cured

thousands of the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds and Lung troubles. Let it cure you.

"Last winter I coughed for three months and thought I was going into Consumption. I took all sorts of medicines, but nothing did me any good until I used Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Four bottles cured me. This winter I had a very bad cold, was not able to speak, my lungs were sore on the side and back. Six bottles of Shiloh made me well again. I have given it to several people and every one of them have been cured.—D. Joseph, St. Hyacinthe, Que." 601

SHILOH

25c. with guarantee at all druggists

ISSUE NO. 40—05.

r 21 lbs. Red
ur for $1, at

Sept. 2

THE
NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW
MADOC, ONT.

J. R. ORR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

SUBSCRIPTION $1.00 per annum, if aid in advance; $1.50 if in arrears

Contributions, articles and letters intended for publication must be addressed to the Editor

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The date of expiration of all subscriptions is on the printed address slips.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Ten cents per solid nonpareil line for first insertion; three cents per line for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements unaccompanied with specific instructions will be inserted until ordered out.

SPECIAL RATES for Commercial Advertisements furnished on application.

Reading Notices, in local column,—10 cents per line single week, 5 cents for each succeeding week.

Notices of entertainments where an admission fee is charged or where pecuniary benefit is realized,—10 cents per line. Same notices FREE when printing is ordered from this office.

Births, Deaths and Marriages inserted FREE

The North Hastings Review.

MADOC, OCTOBER 12, 1905.

—LET there be peace! Six Provincial election protests have been dropped at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

—PRINCE Louis, of Battenberg, is suffering from an attack of the gout, which is one of the inevitable dangers attendant on the active life of a British admiral.

—THE Canadian cheesemakers who have been filling good cheese with bad should be meted exemplary punishment if they are discovered. They are jeopardizing a trade which puts $25,000,000 annually into the pockets of Canadian farmers. A term of imprisonment, with bad cheese as a diet, would not be too seyere for the culprits.

—THE chief feature of the Lord Mayor's procession in London next month will be emblematic of the British colonies. Canada is represented by one of her farming sons, seated in front of a painted representation of acres of golden corn, and a group of miners and fur-clad traders of the Hudson Bay Co., of which the new Lord Mayor is a director, bartering with Indians.

—MR. EDDO SAUNDERS, chief officer of the License Department, estimates that the decrease in the number of licenses issued in the Province this year is 166. Last year there was a decrease of 78. The figures for the past three years are as follows:

1903-04	2,899
1904-05	2,821
1905-06	2,655

Mr. Saunders mentioned the figures apropos of an article in the Pioneer commenting on the great decrease in licenses that has taken place since 1875, when there were 6,185. He thinks that from the recent figures one is justified in concluding that the reduction is still keeping up a good pace.

—"THE best all round wheat crop that has ever been produced, either in the Canadian or American North-West," was the statement made regarding this year's Canadian crop by Mr. F. W. Thompson, managing director of the Oglivie Flour Mills Co., Montreal. "There is now every indication that over 80 per cent. of the total crop will be of the highest grades. The weather has continued so favorable that it is also gratifying to note that a very large amount of fall plowing has already been done in addition to the regular harvest operations. The increase in acreage next year promises to be very large."

Mr. Mann, of the Canadian Northern Railway, estimates the total wheat yield of the Northwest this year at between ninety and a hundred million bushels. Mr. Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific, estimated it some time ago at a hundred millions.

Blocks Line from Kingston to Toronto.

Kingston, Oct. 9.—Little has been heard of the Ontario Electric Railway, which was to run from Kingston to Toronto, during the past few months. This is due to the fact that the promoters have encountered trouble. They cannot secure entrance to Toronto. It is said that franchises over Toronto streets have so blanketed the corporation that other lines cannot get inside, and this is what confronts the new electric line people. Until this can be overcome by legislation or otherwise, the company is tied up from making progress in the way of securing bonuses and other rights of way.

Montreal capitalists are endeavoring to effect a combination of all the starch factories in the Dominion.

Mr. John Hughson's rig was struck by a train at Chatham. Mr. Hughson, who is 83 years old, was severely injured.

Many Mothers of a Like Opinion.

Mrs. Pilmer, of Cordova, Iowa, says, "One of my children was subject to croup of a severe type, and the giving of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy promptly, always brought relief. Many mothers in this neighborhood think the same as I do about this remedy and wdnt no other kind for their children." For sale by all druggists.

New Advertisements.

Corsets.

Mrs. Faulkner, of the firm of Corbett & Faulkner, will call on the ladies of Madoc about October 18 soliciting orders for all the latest styles of Corsets. Wait before ordering elsewhere. 41-2

Wood Cutters.

Men wanted to take contracts for cutting wood.
For particulars write
CANADA CORUNDUM CO.,
41-3 Craigmont, Ont.

Sheep and Lambs Wanted.

Will pay $4.25 for good, fat sheep, weighing from 125 pounds upwards, lambs weighing from 80 pounds upwards $4 each. Do not sell before seeing
41-4 H. H. JOHNSON.

Horses for Sale.

A pair of work horses, matched fit for skidding, or hauling, or farm work. Would exchange for hemlock or cedar, standing or on skids.
For particulars address
BOX B, REVIEW OFFICE.
41-4 Madoc.

Royal Scarlet Meeting.

Royal Scarlet Chapter, No. 2, Central Hastings, will be opened in Madoc on the evening of the 14th inst., and adjourned to the evening of the 18th for conferring Degrees. All Sir Companions are invited to attend.
THOS. H. THOMPSON,
Sir Com. in Command.
Madoc, Oct. 10, 1905.

Farm for Sale.

Situated in the 4th concession of Thurlow, one mile east of Corbyville, on county road, 100 acres more or less. Good farm buildings, well watered with springs and creek running between house and barns, first-class site. For particulars apply to
41-4 IRA SIMMONS,
on the premises or Corbyville P.O.

Thoroughbred Shorthorns and Cotswold Sheep for Sale.

One aged Shorthorn Bull.
One yearling Shorthorn Bull.
Three Shorthorn Bull Calves.
Two Shearling Cotswold Rams.
Six Cotswold Ram Lambs.
Above stock all registered.
F. A. COMERFORD.
Eldorado, Oct. 7th, 1905, 41-3

Mineral Prospects for Sale.

The undersigned has promising mineral prospects on lot 11, in the 1st concession of Madoc. A new vein of copper ore from 10 to 100 feet wide, and other mineral veins in same vicinity. Prospectors are invited to look over these prospects.
41-3 JOHN T. CRAIG.
Madoc, Oct. 7, 1905.

Farm for Sale.

Lot 8 in 3rd con. of Rawdon, containing 200 acres, well adapted for dairy or mixed farming, watered by springs, and windmill on barn brings water to stables winter and summer. Has two dwellings, one brick with frame kitchen and wood-house, the other frame, barn 38x68, new drive-house 26x36, silo and other outbuildings. Has about 20 acres of timber of various kinds. Half a mile from school, 3 miles from Stirling village.
E. W. HAWKINS.
Stirling, Oct. 7th, 1905. 41-4

Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Taxes.

Township of Elzevir.

A large number of lots will be sold by public auction at the Court House in the city of Belleville on the 28th day of November next, at 10 o'clock a.m. For list of lots and any further information required apply to the Reeve, Clerk, or any of the Councillors of the municipality of Elzevir.
R. E. MOORE.
Township Clerk.
Actinolite, Oct. 10th, 1905.

Notice to Miners.

A meeting of mining men and others will be held at Madoc, at the office of D. E. K. Stewart, on Friday, the 27th day of October next, at three o'clock p.m., for the purposes of considering the existing mining laws of Ontario and of making such recommendations in regard to amendments thereto as may appear to be in the public interest, it being understood that it is the intention of the Government to propose a revision of the mining laws at the next session of the Legislature; also, if deemed advisable, to appoint delegates to attend a Provincial Convention at which the whole subject will be discussed.

All interested in the mining industry will please attend, in order that the wants and views of the mining community of this section may be clearly stated and definitely expressed.

D. E. K. STEWART,
A. W. COE, } Com.
W. A. HUNGERFORD,
Madoc, October 6th, 1905.

Madoc.... Agricultural Fair.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A public meeting of members and all parties interested in the Agricultural Association of Madoc will be held in

TOWN HALL, MADOC VILLAGE,

—ON—

Friday, October, 27th, 1905,

at the hour of 1 o'clock sharp, for the reorganization of the Association and appointment of officers and a representative Board of Directors for the year 1906.

Farmers and all interested from the townships of Madoc, Marmora, Rawdon, Huntingdon and Elzevir are especially invited to be present.

Auditors' report and statement of this year's Fair will be laid before the meeting.

A. F. WOOD, President. J. R. ORR, Secretary.

SHAKESPEARE SAYS:
"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

BYRON SAYS:
"There is a tide in the affairs of women which, taken at the flood, leads dear knows where."

CROSS & Co THINK
It should lead them to their Dress Goods Department,
CORNER STORE, MADOC,
where they show the finest and largest stock of Dress Goods ever shown in Madoc in all the newest shades of fashionable materials, imported direct from the largest Dry Goods establishments in the world, which enables them to sell at prices that cannot be beat in Canada. Call and see and be convinced.

CROSS & CO.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE.....

BY AUCTION!

The Following Village Lots,

and possibly some others, all suitable for Private Residences, will be offered for sale by Public Auction on

Saturday, October 28, 1905,

at 12 o'clock noon, in the Village of Madoc,

On the north side of Livingstone Avenue, Nos. 31, 33, 34, 118; on the south side of Livingstone Avenue, Nos. 44, 46, 48; east side of Baldwin street, Nos. 46, 48, 50, 52, 54; west side of Baldwin street, Nos 34, 35; east side of MacNab street, Nos. 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89; west side of MacNab str., Nos. 12, 13, 14, 16, 18; north side of Elgin street, Nos. 23, 25, 27, 28; east side of St. Peter's street, Nos. 61.

TERMS.—Ten dollars down at time of sale, and remainder, when under $100, to be arranged within thirty days when deed will be given. For larger amounts a longer time will be allowed if desired and terms can be arranged with the undersigned by those proposing to purchase, at or before the time of sale. Interest on deferred payments at six per cent. per annum. The right is reserved of withdrawing any parcel at discretion of the owner. A perfect title given.

F. E. SEYMOUR.

Estray.

Strayed from the premises of the undersigned, three Yearling Heifers, about the middle of May. One is white with some red on the neck, two are black; the one has a white spot over each eye, the black ones horns turn out; the white ones horns turn in. Any person giving information leading to their recovery will receive $10 reward if returned to the undersigned within three weeks.
G. S. McTAGGART,
Madoc.
Madoc, September 25, 1905.

For Sale.

South half lot 29, 4th concession of Thurlow, containing 100 acres, 9 miles from Belleville. Barn 80x30, stabling for 25 cows and 7 horses. Floor cement. Good dwelling house, drive house, pig and implement shed, good orchard of winter fruit, well watered and in first class state of cultivation. Clover grown extensively. Terms easy. Apply to
W. A. ESMOND,
on the premises.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm containing 220 acres, more or less, situated in township of Hillier, County Prince Edward. The above is one of the best grain and dairy farms in Ont. situated on the C.O.R., large two story brick house, 2 large bank barns and other out buildings. Convenient to churches, cheese factory and school on the premises. Plenty wood and water, well fenced and in good state of cultivation. Terms to suit purchaser by paying a reasonable amount down. Inspection invited.
W. B. KIRK.

THE ONTARIO
Business College
BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
For 38 years O. B. C. has maintained the highest standard in Commercial Education.
Send for catalogue to the
PRINCIPAL, J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale the south half of lot 15, in the 2nd con. of Huntingdon, containing 140 acres. On it is a good stone house, a small frame house, two good barns and waggon-house with basement stables under all three of them, good orchard. The farm is well watered, well fenced and well wooded, convenient to school, church, store, post office, cheese factory. Will sell cheap as the owner wishes to retire from business. Terms easy.
S. P. VANTASSEL,
28 Moira P. O.

Estray Heifer.

Came into the premises of the undersigned, lot 17th in the 8th con. of Madoc, on about August 1st, one Yearling Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.
GEO. SMITH,
40-3 Madoc.

DR. PERRY G. GOLDSMITH,

OF BELLEVILLE, will be in *Madoc 2nd Monday each month* at St. Lawrence Hall, for consultation on diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.

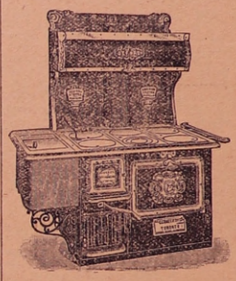
Village Residence for Sale

Consisting of ½ acre of land in the village of Madoc, on which is a good brick house, good frame barn, good well, etc., will be sold subject to a lease expiring October 1st, 1906, now occupied by Mr. W. Tuneltv. Terms reasonable. Apply to the owner up to April 1st at Madoc, after that at Marmora.
11 MRS. MARY FEENEY.

House and Lot for Sale.

In the village of Madoc, situated on the north side of St. Lawrence street, in the east end of the town. House contains eight rooms, pantry, cistern, cellar, etc. Lot contains over one-quarter of an acre of ground and is a first-class location. Good barn on the premises. Will be sold cheap and on terms to suit the purchaser.
J. S. DOUGAN,
33-4 Owner Madoc P.O.

.....The Oxford Chancellor Range.....



Steel Ranges are growing more popular every day and the most highly perfected one on the market is the Oxford Chancellor Steel Range, the sales of which are rapidly increasing.

Its unusual capacity, ready consumption of fuel, facilities for burning hard or soft coal or wood, handsome appearance and efficiency are everywhere commended.

If you want to use an article of the highest merit we recommend the Oxford Chancellor Steel Range.

Call and we shall be glad to show this Range.

SOLD BY
THOMPSON & DAFOE.

STOVES AT COST.

CALL AND INSPECT THEM.

We have also a few Second-Hand Stoves at Low Prices.

M.W.CONNOR & SON

REXALL HOUSE-HOLD DYES

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or Mixed Goods in one bath—they are the latest and most improved Dye in the world. Try a package. All colors. For sale by Harry H. Jones

Farm for Sale.

The north ½ of lot 4 in the 8th concession, and the south east ¼ of lot 4 in the 7th concession, of Madoc township, containing over 150 acres. Good buildings, well watered, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. Easy terms to suit purchaser. Two miles from village of Madoc. Apply on the premises to
J. A. KETCHESON.
Madoc, August 28th, 1905

P. WALTER O'FLYNN,

BARRISTER.

MADOC, — — ONT.

Corporation and Private Funds for Investment. Collections promptly made.

OFFICE—North St. Lawrence street, next door west of T. L. Nickle's warerooms.

-Special Prices-

Watches, Clocks, Chains and Jewelry

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing.

Goods purchased from me Engraved Free of Charge.

J. H. IRVING,
4 Doors South of Moon's Hotel, Madoc.

Established 1867.

A. MILNE.

-Special OFFERING-

—IN—

LADIES' WHITE

Silk Blouses

New goods, new sleeves,

was $3.75, Bargain Price $2

Don't Miss the SALE

—OF—

Flannelette Remnants.

You will save money by buying them from us.

A. MILNE.

The Central Ontario Railway.

TIME TABLE.

Trains leave Eldorado station as follows:—

Going North.—	Going South —
8 a.m. for Bancroft	8 a.m. for Trenton
1 p.m. for Coe Hill	2.40 p.m. "

Trains leave for the South, Coe Hill at 6 a.m., and Bancroft at 12.15 p.m.

GEO. COLLINS,
Receiver and Manager.

Madoc Pump Works

ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS

Wood and Iron Pumps, Wind Mills, Grain Grinders, gasoline Engines, Steam Engines and Boilers.

Agents for the Anderson Force Pump Plumer.

HART BROS.,

Proprietors.

Choice Groceries

—AND—

Provisions, Crockery and glassware,

—TRY—

GEO. WRIGHT'S.

HOME NEWS

MADOC, OCTOBER 12 1905.

Business Notice.

All reading notices of gatherings or entertainments of any kind where an admission fee is charged will be counted as advertising, for which our regular rate will be charged. In cases where posters or dodgers have been printed at this office for such entertainment or gatherings a short notice will be inserted free of charge. Where an admission fee is not charged we will gladly publish a free notice, especially for churches, or church societies.

REVIEW, Madoc.

—The tax collector is on his rounds.

—Mrs. J. Pringle, of Campbellford, has been renewing old acquaintances around Hart's Corners.

—Dr. G. F. Wright and Mr. Geo. F. Maybee have each purchased gasoline launches for use on Moira lake next season.

—1200 tickets were sold on the C. O. R. for the Bancroft fair on Wednesday of last week. The fair was worth it.

—Live Poultry wanted. F. G. LYNDE.

—Mrs. Wm. A. Pringle and Mrs. H.S. Twiddy, both of Madoc township, paid a flying visit on Thursday last to Mrs. M. Ray, of White Lake.

—Rowland & Young's Bijou Co. performed to good houses in the Masonic Hall two night's last week. They gave excellent satisfaction.

—Saxon, Banner and Beaver Oats, in packages, this week for 29c. at Hudgins'.

—Will J. White, the "funniest of all funny men," will entertain the people of Huntingdon on Monday night next, at the Guild Hall, Crookston. Tickets 25 cents.

—If you are not trading with Hudgins, you are certainly losing money as he can give you goods of first-class quality cheaper than any other man in Madoc.

—"May days are gay days,
June days for the lover
But give me the cold days,
The brown, russet and gold days
The days of old October."

—We sell our best Butter at 24c.
F. G. LYNDE.

—A level headed exchange says: "Learn this one thing, learn it early in life, and learn it well, that the man who does not believe as you do is not always a fool. The fact that you hold views not in accord with your neighbor is not proof positive that you are right and he is wrong, nor is it any evidence that your neighbor is insincere. If this were not true, then all smart men would belong to one party, and all good men to one church. And if all belonged to one party and one church they would break up both party and church.

—Scarlet lodge meeting on Saturday evening, 14th inst., in Madoc.

—Mr. Will Sinclair, of Dale & Co's Bank, is enjoying a holiday trip to New York.

—Mr. Philo Tuller, of Pennsylvania, is visiting his brother, Mr. Wareham Tuller, this week.

—The meeting of Miners for Madoc section will be held here on the 27th. See advt. in another column.

—Mrs. John Caverly and family, of Walkerton, are spending a few weeks with relatives in town.

—Mr. Herbert O'Flynn, a resident of New York for the past year, is visiting his home in Madoc this week.

—20 lbs. Redpath Granulated Sugar for one dollar, at Hudgins'.

—Mrs. Wm. Orr, of this village, returned home Tuesday after a two weeks' visit to relatives in Picton.

—Dr. W. S. Harper, of Madoc, has just been gazetted an Associate Coroner for the County of Hastings.

—A bunch of ripe raspberries, found near John McMullen's, was left in THE REVIEW office a few days ago.

—It will pay you to buy your Flour and Groceries from Hudgins as you will get them for less money than at any other place in Madoc.

—The Hungerford fair at Tweed on Tuesday last was one of the best yet held. Madoc has stirred them all up.

—Miss McWha and niece, Edna Prentiss, of Peterboro, are visiting their friends, Misses Morrison, in town.

—The Stirling News-Argus says:—Mr. Fred Rollins, of Madoc, has leased a store in the Coulter block, in which he intends buying all kinds of farm produce.

—Mr. Charlie Brintnell, of Corbyville, and Mr. Bert Lloyd, of Harold, have been visiting their friend, Mr. Wm. Pringle, of Hart's Corners, during last week.

—A car of Flour just arrived, bought at the low price and W. W. Hudgins will sell you the very best cheaper than any other man in North Hastings.

—Oddfellows are especially requested to attend the meeting of Madoc Lodge, No. 179, on Monday evening next. Business of importance requires their attention.

—A few prizes awarded at the Madoc Fair are yet unclaimed. If the cheques are not called for soon the amounts will revert back to the funds of the Association.

—It is now charged that people who drink water at summer resorts often bring typhoid home with them. Still we all of us have to take such desperate chances occasionally.

—Mrs. Jos. Caverly, who has been visiting relatives in Buffalo, returned to her home here on Saturday last. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. A. Bartlett, a former resident of Madoc.

—Mr. C. F. Connor, of this village, is among the successful students of Victoria College, Toronto, in the September examination in the faculty of theology. He was first in Class II., subject "Christian Evidences."

—Dr. W. S. Harper represented the Madoc Agricultural Association at the Government "Experimental Fair" at Beechburg, last week. He brought home many valuable pointers for "our fair" next year.

C. O. Railway.

A new time table has just been issued on the C. O. Railway. Trains now pass Eldorado station as follows:

Going North.—8.35 a.m. to Bancroft, and 4 p.m. to Coe Hill.

Going South.—8.35 a.m. and 2.55 p.m.

Fall Fair Meeting.

Attention is called to the notice in our advertising columns, of the public meeting of the members and all interested in the Madoc Agricultural Association, to be held in Madoc on Friday, October 27th, at 1 o'clock sharp. A large attendance is anticipated.

Death of Mrs. McNair.

Mrs. McNair, an old resident of this neighborhood, died on the 7th inst. Her husband died some years ago. She had been in poor health for some years, and her death was not unexpected. Four sons and three daughters are left, two sons, Archie and Thomas were, in the West, but were able to be present at the funeral.

Not Our Georgie.

George Ried, the 16 year old son of Mr. George Reid, of this village, was a prominent figure in the Toronto papers on Monday. It appears that a lad about the same age shot a companion in Toronto on Sunday afternoon, during a quarrel, and who gave his name to the Police as George Reid. A memorandum book found on him, however, had the name and address of George Reid, Madoc, and telegrams were sent here to verify his identity. His father on Tuesday morning received a telegram from Georgie, from Hamilton, saying that he was all right, and thus setting at rest any doubt as to him not being the boy implicated.

Cause of Lockjaw.

Lockjaw, or tetanus, is caused by a bacillus or germ which exists plentifully in street dirt. It is inactive so long as exposed to the air, but when carried beneath the skin, as in the wounds caused by percussion caps or rusty nails, and when the air is excluded the germ is roused to activity and produces the most virulent poison known. These germs may be destroyed and all danger of lockjaw avoided by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely as soon as the injury is received. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and causes such injuries to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. It is sold by all druggists.

21 lbs. Redpath Light Yellow Sugar for $1, at Hudgins'.

Big Fire in Marmora.

Several Buildings Destroyed — The Town's Narrow Escape.

Marmora, Oct. 11.—Marmora was visited by another disastrous fire. It started at three o'clock this morning in the St. James hotel sheds, burning the new cement stables and drive sheds. Hugh Warren's blacksmith shop, Wiggins & Gray's barn, sheds and storehouse, and Dr. W. G. Mackechnie's barn were also burned.

J. W. Pearce's storehouse and barn, Mrs. G. W. Bleecker's residence, Mrs. Geo. Bleecker's residence, Gladney & McDonnell's store, Dr. Jones' residence, Mrs. Wilkinson's residence, B. McCoy's residence, and the Pearce lumber yards were all on fire, but were put out before doing much damage.

There was a high wind blowing. Rain started to come down quite heavily, and, no doubt, this saved the town from being a total ash heap this morning, as there is no fire protection of any kind.

Evangelistic Services.

Mr. Kennedy's Meetings in the Methodist Church.

The revival services in the Methodist Church, conducted by Evangelist D. H. Kennedy, have been very encouraging and helpful. About sixty young people have, so far, come forward and publicly testified their desire for the better life. Mr. Kennedy is an able preacher of the old Gospel of "Repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ." The Trustee and Quarterly Boards met for a few minutes on Sunday evening last and invited Mr. Kennedy to remain over next Sabbath. The Sacramental service will be observed next Sunday morning at the close of the regular service. The meetings on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday of this week have been seasons of great power and blessing. The children's meeting last Sunday was a most blessed occasion for both old and young. It is hoped that many more of the young people of town "will take occasion by the hand" and decide for Christ and the Church.

The subject for to-night (Thursday) is "Out of Darkness into Light," and on Friday night is "David and Jonathan." The subjects for Sunday are: 11 a.m., "Good Cheer;" 3 p.m., Children's Rally; 7 p.m., "Elijah on Mount Carmel."

Don't live another day

without a pair of glasses, if your eyesight is bad. We will test your eyes free of charge, and will fit you accurately with exactly the glasses you need. They will rest your eyes, and will permit you to see clearly and will banish those headaches that come from tired eyes.

ALEX. RAY,
Belleville.

BORN

LOWERY.—In Tweed, on Oct. 1, to Mr. and Mrs. James Lowery, a daughter.

THOMPSON.—At Menie, on Sept. 25, 1905, the wife of Mr. Henry Thompson, a son.

GRIFFIN.—In Rawdon, on Oct. 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Griffin, a daughter.

SHARP.—In Rawdon, on Oct. 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Sharp, a son.

DIED.

REID.—In Rawdon, on Oct. 2nd, Emiline Reid, aged 47 years, 8 months and 28 days.

VANKLEEK.—In Madoc Village, on Monday, Oct. 9th, 1905, Peter Vankleek, aged 80 years 3 months, and 11 days.

MARRIED.

WELLMAN—KELLAR.—At the Methodist parsonage, Tweed, by Rev. Mr. Burns, on Sept. 13, Albert Wellman to Ella Louise Kellar, both of Huntingdon.

HOLMES—CURTIS.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Queensboro, on September 27th, by the Rev. H. B. Rowe, John L. Holmes to Edith M. Curtis, both of Madoc township.

Malicious Injury.

Joseph Bryant Must Restore Mr. Gilmour's Saws.

Belleville, Oct. 7.—Joseph Bryant was tried at Trenton on Friday for maliciously injuring twenty circular saws in the Gilmour mill. He has been discharged for drinking, and shortly after the saws were destroyed. Magistrate O'Rourke found him guilty, and ordered him to restore the property. Crown Attorney Anderson, of this city, prosecuted.

For Sale.

Large Wood Stove. Takes four foot stick.

ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE.

Four Young Horses for Sale.

Can be seen at the Woollen Mill.

S. J. DANFORD.

Madoc, Sept. 26, 1905.

Ayer's

To be sure, you are growing old. But why let everybody see it, in your gray hair? Keep your hair dark and rich and postpone age. If you will

Hair Vigor

only use Ayer's Hair Vigor, your gray hair will soon have all the deep, rich color of youth. Sold for 60 years.

"I am now over 60 years old, and I have a thick, glossy head of long hair which is a wonder to every one who sees it. And not a gray hair in it, all due to Ayer's Hair Vigor."
MRS. H. R. BURTIS, Becida, Minn.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for **White Hair**

The Prince Edward election protest has been dropped, each party paying their own costs, and neither party filing particulars.

It is stated that the Grand Trunk intends next summer to raise the Trenton Railway bridge, the station and tracks still higher.

Don't Experiment

with any other.

USE

Alexander's

PULMONIC COUGH SYRUP.

Don't let your cough linger till the cold weather comes—it may develop into something much more serious.

We have the surest and quickest cure you can buy.

Get a bottle to-day.

The money paid is returned if your cough is not cured.

Each bottle has a guarantee label attached which we stand behind.

It's best recommendation is the fact that people who have used it once want it next time they contract a cold.

The price is 25c. a bottle.

For sale only at

Alexander's

Corner Drug Store.

It will Pay You

to check that cold now and not have it all winter. Our

Horehound and Cherry Cough Syrup will cure it,

and relieve your cough. It cured over 300 coughs during the past year, so surely it will help you.

That Same Back can be cured with our Belladonna Plasters. They brace you up and stop that aching.

HAVE YOU TRIED

Blaud's Iron Pills, the best Tonic,

only 25c. per hundred.

HARRY H. JONES, Phm. B.

YOU'LL FIND A CLOCK

here to suit any room you may wish to put a Clock in.

We have all styles of clocks at all prices—time-keepers that may be depended upon. No one who needs a clock can fail to be suited from our stock.

We have a few Regina Watches which we are selling at remarkably low prices:—

7 jewel movements in nickle case at $5.00.
15 do do do 6.50.

These watches are guaranteed.

Then if you want a Chain with the watch, we recommend a Simmons gold-filled chain, just as good as all gold but much cheaper in price, the best chain you can buy for everyday use.

G. F. MAYBEE,
Agent for the Edison Phonograph Co.

Eyes tested Free.

FLOWER POTS . . . GALORE!

Our regular shipment of Flower Pots, all kinds, has just arrived and at prices that can't be beat. Note the following:

4-inch Pot	and Saucer,	3 for 10c.
5 do	do	5c. each.
6 do	do	2 for 15c.
7 do	do	10c. each.
8 do	do	15c. each.
10 do	Hanging Baskets	25c. each.

Our Butter Crocks, all sizes, are the best and cheapest money can buy.

Call early and get your Flower Pots while our assortment is complete at

ALEX. MACGREGOR'S.

Our Business Strictly Cash to Everybody.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—Wheat— No. 2 Ontario white is quoted at 74½ to 75c, and No. 2 red Winter at 73½ to 74c at outside points; goose wheat, 67 to 68c outside. New No. 1 hard is steady at 85½c, Georgian Bay ports. No. 1 Northern at 83c, and No. 2 Northern at 81½c.

Oats—Sales of No. 2 at 30½ to 31c north and west, and at 30½ to 31c north and west, and at 31½ to 32c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 47 to 48c; No. 3 extra at 45 to 46c, and No. 3 at 42 to 43c at outside points.

Peas—Sales of No. 2 at 67 to 68c, north and west, and at 70c east.

Corn—The market for Canadian is dull. American corn dull at 60½c for No. 2, and at 60c for No. 3, lake and rail.

Buckwheat—A sale is reported outside at 50c west.

Rye—Quotations 62 to 65c outside.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents, made of new wheat for export, are quoted at $3 to $3.10 in buyers' sacks at outside points; do., in bbls, $3.50 to $3.60. Manitoba flours unchanged; No. 1 patents, $5 to $5.-20; No. 2 patents, $4.80 to $4.90, and strong bakers', $4.60 to $4.70. Manitoba flour, made of new wheat, quoted as follows:—No. 1 patents, $4.50; No. 2, $4.30, and strong bakers', $4.20 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $12, and shorts at $16 to $17. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $16.50 to $17; and shorts at $19.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, $1.50 to $3 per bbl., and cooking apples, $1 to $1.25.

Beans—Hand-picked, $1.75; prime, $1.60 to $1.65.

Honey—The market is steady at 6½ to 7½c for strained, and $1.50 to $2 per dozen combs.

Hops—18 to 20c per lb.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at $8 to $8.50 on track here, and No. 2 at $6 to $6.50.

Straw—Car lots quoted at $6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—They are quoted at 60 to 65c per bag, on track.

Live Poultry—Fat hens 7 to 8c; thin, 6 to 7c; fat chickens, 9 to 10c; thin, 7 to 8c; ducks, 8c; all live weight.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound rolls are jobbing at 20 to 21c; tubs, good to choice, 18 to 19c, and inferior, 16c. Creamery prints sell at 22½ to 23c, and solids at 21 to 22c.

Eggs—Sales at 18½ to 19c per dozen in case lots; splits, 16 to 16½c.

Cheese—The market is steady, with prices at 11½ to 12c per lb., the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, 11½ to 11¾c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, 18c; short cut, $22 to $22.50.

Cured meats—Hams, light to medium, 14 to 14½c; do., heavy, 13c; rolls, 12c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c.

Lard—Tierces, 10¼c; tubs, 10½c; pails, 10¾c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 10.—Business in grain on spot to-day was again quiet, and the market was without any special feature. In oats the feeling is firm on spot, prices are unchanged at 34 to 34½c for No. 3 afloat. There was no change in peas, which rule firm at 77c afloat, and buckwheat at 54½c afloat. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, $5 to $5.10; strong bakers', $4.70 to $4.80; Winter wheat patents, $4.-50 to $4.60; straight rollers, $4.25 to $4.35 in wood; in bags, $1.90 to $2. Feed—Ontario bran in bulk, $15 to $15.50; shorts, $20 to $20.-50; Manitoba bran, in bags, $17 to $18; shorts, $20 to $21. Hay—No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on the track; No. 2, $7.50 to $8; clover, $6 to $6.25; clover mixed, $6.50 to $7. Beans—Choice primes, $1.50 to $1.-55 per bush; hand-picked, $1.65 to $1.70. Potatoes—New potatoes, in bags of 80 lbs., 50 to 55c; in bags, of 90 lbs., 65c. Honey—White clover, in comb, 12 to 13c per 1-lb. section; extract, 6½ to 7c; buckwheat, 5½ to 6c. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $22; light short cut, $18 to $19; American cut clear fat backs, $20.75 to $22.25; compound lard, 5¾ to 6¼c; Canadian pure lard, 10 to 11½c; kettle rendered, 11 to 12c; hams, 12½ to 14½c; bacon, 14 to 15c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9.25 to $9.50; alive, $6.75 to $7, mixed lots. Eggs—Straight stock, 20c; No. 1 candled, 18½ to 19c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 23c; undergrades, 22½ to 22¾c; dairy, 18 to 20c. Cheese—Ontario, 11⅜ to 11⅞c; Quebec, 11¼ to 11½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Oct. 10—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring firm; No. 1 Northern, c.i.f., 85½c; Winter unsettled; No. 2 red, 85½c. Corn—Dull; No. 2 yellow, 59½c; No. 2 corn, 58½c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 30¾c. Canal freights—Unchanged.

Toledo, Oct. 10.—Wheat—Cash, 84½c; December, 85½c; May, 87⅞c. Corn—Cash, -56c; December, 43½c; May 42½c. Oats—Cash, 30c; December, 30¼c; May, 31⅞c.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—Wheat—Cash, 8..c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—Buyers reported an improvement in the trade at the Western Market to-day. Prices of medium to best butchers' and feeders were firm, withou[t] [illegible] fotable rise, and the speculative feeling was more buoyant.

Export cattle, choice	$4.40	$4.50
Do., medium	4.15	4.25
Do., bulls	3.00	3.25
Do., light	2.75	3.00
Do., cows	2.75	3.25
Butchers', picked	4.15	4.25
Do., choice	4.00	4.05
Do., medium	3.60	3.75
Do., light	2.75	3.00
Do., bulls	2.00	2.25
Stockers, choice	3.00	3.25
Do., common	2.00	2.25
Do., bulls	2.25	2.50
Heavy feeders	3.50	3.60
Milch cows, choice	40.00	50.00
Do., common	28.00	33.00
Sheep, export, ewes	3.85	4.10
Do., bucks	3.00	3.50
Do., culls	3.00	3.50
Lambs, per cwt.	5.25	5.85
Calves, each	2.00	10.00
Do., per cwt.	3.50	6.00
Hogs, selects	6.25	0.00
Do., lights and fats	6.00	0.00

AN ARCH-SWINDLER.

After Thirty-nine Years of Prison Goes Back for Ten More.

A Chicago despatch says: Frank Hope, 59 years old, who has served 39 years behind the bars, pleaded guilty on Tuesday to a charge of swindling, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. His real name is said to be Punchon, and it is said that he has respectable relatives in London, England. He was released from the Joliet Prison the latter part of last August, and had been at liberty only two weeks, when he was again behind the bars. He confessed that he advertised for a woman to act as travelling companion for children and then robbed the applicants for the position.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Russia Will Hand Over 1,866 and Japan 64,000.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: Russia on Wednesday agreed to the Japanese proposition to exchange prisoners of war whereby 1,866 Japanese prisoners in Russia will be delivered at some point on the western frontier of Russia, and 64,000 Russians will be delivered at the ports of Kobe, Nagasaki and Yokohama, whence they will be conveyed to Vladivostok in ten Russian transports, now interned at Shanghai and Saigon, and two or three other ships which are being sent from Odessa.

The American Charge d'Affaires is endeavoring to make special and more speedy arrangements for the release of 250 sick Japanese, for whom it is hoped Japan may send a ship direct to the Baltic.

LETTERS FOR THE NORTH.

Department Has Instituted a Winter Mail Service.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Post-Office Department has arranged for a special mail service similar to that provided last winter for Fort Resolution, Fort McPherson and intermediate points. A mail will leave Edmonton on or about Nov. 29th and Feb. 7th. The mail matter for these despatches will be limited to letters only. The weight of each letter is to be not more than one ounce. Letters may be registered, but not insured. Preference will be given, first, to registered letters, and, second, to ordinary letters, according to the date of posting.

EASIEST CURED DISEASE.

What French Authority Says of Consumption.

A Paris despatch says: At the Tuberculosis Congress on Wednesday Prof. Grancher, one of the leading French authorities, declared that consumption was the most easily curable of diseases if taken in time. It was a mistake, he said, to wait until the presence of the bacillus was established. Immediately a physician discovered a permanent abnormal sound localized at the top of the lung when the patient drew a breath he ought to diagnose the trouble as tuberculosis. Sounding was the best and simplest test. It was far superior to radioscopic examination, in which he had little confidence.

WINTER NAVIGATION.

Expert to Design Vessel for Northumberland Straits.

An Ottawa despatch says: The expert from the shipbuilding yards of Maxim, Vickers and Co., of Barrow-on-Furness, arrived here on Friday. He is to visit Prince Edward Island and secure data respecting winter conditions on Northumberland Straits, and then prepare designs for a vessel which will assuredly keep up communication to and from the island all winter.

TWENTY INDIANS PERISHED

Started Out in Fishing Boat and Have Not Been Heard of.

A Charlevoix, Mich., despatch says: A fishing boat with four families of Indians from Garden Island, including several women and children, left here September 26 for Beaver Island. The boat has not yet reached the island, and it has about been given up as lost. There are supposed to have been about twenty Indians in the boat, probably half women and children.

BIG NUGGET PURCHASED.

Cobalt Monster to Decorate National Museum at Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Dr. Barlow, of the Geological Survey, has purchased for the new National Museum a 258-pound cobalt silver nugget. It was fo[und] on the Larose claim [illegible] it at $1,600

JAPAN'S LEGACY OF WAR.

Interest on Debt Will Be Seventy-five Millions.

A Tokio despatch says:—Former Foreign Minister Okuma, leader of the progressive party, before the Associated Chambers of Commerce on Thursday, referring to the sudden expansion of Japan's finances, said that when the withdrawal of troops is completed she will find herself confronted with a debt of $1,250,000,-000, the interest on which alone, roughly speaking, will be $75,000,-000, or nearly twice the revenue of the country ten years ago. The per capita rate of taxation before the war was $2. Now it is $6. The per capita share in the national debt before the war was $6. It is now $25. Count Okuma, however, was not pessimistic. He referred eloquently to the necessity of business men redoubling their energy in the development of productive works of all kinds and thus securing victories in peace as well as in war.

CONTRACT LET.

500 Miles of Transcontinental to be Started at Once.

A Montreal despatch says:—The contract for the construction of the roadbed complete, ready for the ties and rails, on the Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Fort William to Lake Superior Junction, about 210 miles, was awarded on Thursday morning at the office of Mr. Frank W. Morse, vice-president and general manager, to Foley Bros., Larsen and Co., of Winnipeg, Man. This firm is considered one of the most successful and experienced in railway construction work on this continent.

The awarding of this contract means that about 500 miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific will be under actual construction by the latter part of October, and it is hoped that at least 1,000 miles will be under contract by Nov. 30. It is stipulated that the work shall be completed so that this branch will be a factor in moving the grain crop of 1906.

MANUFACTURERS GROWING

The Value of Products Nearly $500,000,000.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Census Department on Thursday issued a volume giving statistics as to the manufactures in Canada in 1901. There were 14,650 establishments noted, representing 264 classes of industries. The value of the total capital employed was $446,916,487, consisting of $209,378,638 in lands, buildings, machinery, motive power, tools and implements, and $237,-537,849 in working capital. The number of persons employed on salaries was 30,691, with salaries of $23,676,146, and the number on wages 344,035, and the cost of salaries and wages $113,249,350. The value of the total products was $481,053,375, being for goods manufactured in establishments $469,258,-351, and for custom work and repairing $11,795,024.

CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Important Discovery by Pasteur Institute Expert.

A Paris despatch says:—Prof. Behring, who discovered the serum treatment for diphtheria, and who is one of the most famous of the Pasteur Institute experts, informs the Matin that he intends to proclaim next August a method of curing tuberculosis which he has discovered. He says that the method involves the use of neither serum nor vaccine, but that it is a preventive as well as a curative remedy. He will hold the secret some time, as he did in the case of his diptheria serum.

He will explain the method to Drs. Roux and Mentchikoff and leave the application of it to medical practitioners without revealing the nature of the remedy, because he thinks he has a right to reserve temporarily the profits of the discovery to enable him to prosecute other researches. Prof. Behring added:—"From today onward the victims of tuberculosis may hope again."

NEARING EDMONTON.

C. N. R. Track-layers Will be There Early Next Month.

An Edmonton despatch says:—President Mackenzie of the C. N. R came in over his line on Thursday night, and left for the coast next day. Rails are laid past Vegreville, and will reach here early in November. The question of a union depot here was laid before the Railway Commission informally, and a settlement is expected.

CAN FEED 100,000,000.

London's Ex-Lord Mayor's Opinion of Canada's Possibilities.

A despatch from London says: Sir Henry Knight, ex-Lord Mayor of London, interviewed at Liverpool on his return from Canada, said he thought the North-West was quite capable of raising produce enough to feed a hundred million people. Canada had many world wonders, but he was of the opinion neither Canadians nor Britishers thoroughly understood the greatness of its possibilities.

WILL BREAK TRADITION.

Innovation on the New British Battleship Dreadnaught.

A despatch from London says: According to the Express, the battleship Dreadnaught, building at Portsmouth, will break naval tradition by having the officers' quarters in the fore part of the vessel and the seamen's quarters astern. The innovation, it is stated, is due to the necessity for furnishing accommodation for a crew of 900 men and extraordinary allowances of ammunition, coal, and provisions. The Dreadnaught will be the largest battleship in the world.

SMALLER OUTPUT OF GOLD.

Dry Summer Has Interfered With Mining Operations.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Mr. Joseph Keele, of the Geographical Survey, returned to the city on Thursday from the Yukon. Mr. Keele worked in a practically unknown district about 400 miles up the Stewart River. The country in that section was rough and mountainous, and was peopled by only a few trappers and traders, with whom the Indians of the Mackenzie trade. There were indications of good deposits of iron, galena, coal, copper, and gold, specimens of which Mr. Keele brought home.

Mr. Keele said that the yield of gold in the Yukon this year would be less than last season. The reason for this was the unusual dryness of the Summer. Another thing interfering with the yield was the passing of many mines into the hands of larger companies with bigger outfits. When, however, these companies get down to business the output would be much larger, as their equipment would enable them to work low-grade mines. Mr. Keele saw no signs of exhaustion in the Yukon, and thought it would become a permanent mining camp.

JAPAN'S FUTURE.

Invitation to Foreign Capital Begins to Bear Fruit.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Baron Shibusawa, addressing the Associated Chambers of Commerce, said the development of trade communications and carrying power was of the greatest importance to Japan. He criticized the ultra-pessimistic view taken of Japan's financial future, and said he was confident of greater development of Japan's resources and also those of Corea.

The Baron said he was highly delighted to find that his efforts while traveling abroad to invite the investment of foreign capital in Japan were bearing fruit in the present co-operation of foreign capitalists. He believed they would find an extensive field of activity in this part of the world, and especially in Corea. While admitting that Japan was heavily in debt as a result of the war, the Baron said he believed that adequate efforts on the part of the business men of Japan would open a way to increasing the wealth of the empire.

PEACE TREATY ENDORSED.

At a Meeting of the Japanese Privy Council.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The Privy Council met on Wednesday forenoon, and after a long discussion endorsed the treaty of peace which was signed at Portsmouth. Marquis Ito presided. The meeting took place in the presence of the Emperor, and was attended by Ministers of State.

It is expected that after the Emperor formally ratifies the treaty he will command Admiral Togo to bring the combined Japanese fleets to Tokio Bay, where it is planned to hold an Imperial review, some 200 warships to take part. Togo will take this opportunity for a triumphal return to the capital.

NEW HIGHLAND REGIMENT.

Winnipeg Delegation Waits Upon the Minister of Militia.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—A large delegation, representing the Scottish societies, waited on Sir Frederick Borden on Wednesday and urged the organization of a Highland regiment here. The Minister of Militia promised favorable consideration.

MORE C. P. R. ENGINES.

Works in Montreal Close Contract For Thirty-five.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Locomotive and Machine Company, of Montreal, announced on Wednesday that they had closed a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway for 35 ten-wheeled freight and passenger locomotives, known as the Canadian Pacific "700" class. The locomotives are duplicates of the 30 of the same style recently built by the Locomotive and Machine Company for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

WHEAT GRADING HIGH.

Bulk of Western Crop is of Uniformly High Quality.

A despatch from Fort William says:—Twenty-eight hundred and thirty-two cars of new wheat were inspected at Fort William in September, as compared with only 371 inspected in the same month last year. The grades are much higher, 2,400 grading No. 1 hard and No. 1 Northern, the bulk of the Western crop being of uniformly high quality.

TOGO TO VISIT BRITAIN.

Proposal That He Bring the Japanese Fleet With Him.

A despatch from London says: The Express says that plans are being discussed for the bringing to England of the fleet of Admiral Togo. Nothing is yet settled. Many of the ships are repairing and refitting and cannot leave Japan for some time.

BRANCHES IN AMERICA.

One Result of the Insurance Revelations in New York.

A despatch from Berlin says: It is stated here that the leading English, French and German insurance companies are planning to establish branches in the United States as the result of the insurance revelations in New York.

Terrible hardships were suffered by the British mission engaged in making the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan.

Fifty thousand Bengalis have sworn to boycott British goods as a protest against the partition of the Province of Bengal.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Re-

CANADA.

Canadians are invited to tender for five hundred horses for the South Africa constabulary.

The Wolverine Cedar Lumber Co. of Michigan has purchased a timber limit on the Spanish River.

The C. P. R. has purchased land for a fine new wing to the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

Cattle-thieves have been busy in Beverly township. Mr. George Witham reports the loss of ten steers.

A Winnipeg firm is contemplating building a grain elevator at Vancouver, the first on the coast.

Joshua Brant, an Indian, was run over by a train near Belleville and killed on Saturday.

Mrs. Reuben Park of Chatham, aged 70 years, was killed while walking on the railway on Saturday.

George C. Campbell, implement agent, committed suicide at Woodstock by taking carbolic acid on Saturday.

Miss Bessie Lewis of Newboro' shot a black bear at Devil Lake that weighed nearly 200 pounds.

Fred. Chambers, who recently purchased the Dake House, at Princeton, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid, on Friday.

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company have decided to spend a million dollars in new vessels and other improvements next season.

Messrs. Long, Bisby and other public-spirited citizens of Hamilton have taken up the work of providing a consumption sanitarium for the city.

The British Columbia Government will exhibit ten tons of fruits grown in that province at the Exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society in London.

John W. Hartnett was arrested at Watertown, N.Y., on Friday, on a charge of forgery preferred by the Bank of Montreal and brought to Kingston for trial.

October 10th for the infantry and October 20th for the artillery have been given out as the tentative dates for the removal of troops from Toronto and Quebec to the fortress at Halifax.

Provincial Treasurer McCorkill of Quebec told a delegation of the British Agents' Association that the Provincial tax on commercial travellers would be maintained.

Charles Kerwick and his wife, charged with murder of Dorien Mitchell on Isle Ronde two months ago, were acquitted at Montreal on Saturday.

Because he objected to her marriage, Kaspan Kasparian, an Armenian from Hamilton, on Saturday, shot his young and pretty daughter at Brantford, and then turned the revolver on himself. Both were seriously wounded.

The National Transcontinental Railway Commission has decided to utilize wireless telegraphy for communication with the survey camps in Northern Ontario and Quebec. The first stations will be at New Liskeard and Lake Abittibi.

No fewer than eighteen suicides have occurred on outlying creeks of the Yukon since May 1st. Failure to "strike it rich" deranged the minds of most of these victims of self-destruction and the lure of gold. The latest of them is Joe Kane, alias Joe Thomas, who has been in the Yukon six years. He took laudanum.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Allan Line has suspended its Glasgow-New York service.

There is talk of transporting the entire Canadian exhibit at the Liege Exposition to London.

General Booth is arranging to charter three steamers to bring emigrants to Canada next spring.

Great Britain will establish naval bases at Gibraltar, Dover and Singapore.

The London Times says mismanagement of the three big insurance companies may largely impair the bonuses or dividends.

Alderman Walker Vaughan Morgan, who was connected with the Hudson's Bay Company, was elected Lord Mayor of London on Friday.

The Church Army of England has offered to send 2,000 emigrants to Canada next spring if the Canadian Government will pay their passage.

UNITED STATES.

The yellow fever germ has been identified by New Orleans physicians.

A leading financial institution in New York was swindled out of securities valued at $360,000 by an unknown man who presented a forged check.

The insurance investigation in New York developed that several large companies combined to look after legislation, divided the territory between them and shared the expense.

GENERAL.

The British far eastern squadron will visit Tokio early in October.

Massacres of Christians by Turkish troops are reported from Macedonia.

France has accepted Russia's invitation to attend the peace conference at The Hague.

William V. O'Daly, an American civil engineer, was assassinated in Mexico.

Malmesbury, a town in Cape Colony, was struck by a cyclone and reduced to ruins.

France and Germany have signed an agreement in regard to the Morocco question.

It is reported that M. Witte will be made a Count and chief of the Cabinet of Ministers, the highest honor in the gift of the Czar.

There are fears of a revolt in Hungary, owing to the antagonism to the King-Emperor.

Charges of great cruelty to the natives are made against the administration in the French Congo.

HE CLAIMS BIG ESTATE

AUSTRALIAN ASSERTS HE IS THE TRUE HEIR.

Will Attempt to Wrest Title and Riches From An English Duke.

Very determined will be the attack to be made soon to wrest from the Duke of Portland his title and vast estates. So strong is considered the case of the claimant, George Holamby Druce, that a limited liability company with a capital of $55,000 has been registered at Somerset House under the title of "G. H. Druce, Limited," says a London letter.

Mr. Druce, it may be remembered, came to England from Australia in May, 1903. From that time he has been busy with his solicitor gathering every possible shred of evidence that bears on the famous claim. It is stated that everything is now in order for the reopening of legal proceeding in support of the claimant's contention.

CLAIMS DIRECT DESCENT.

Mr. Druce's claim is now, briefly, as follows: It is a fact that the present holder of the title and estates is descended from the third son of the third duke, while Mr. Druce claims that he is directly descended from the first son of the third duke, underground passages, Welbeck Ab-fifth duke, who was supposed at the time to have died unmarried and without issue, whereas he had married under the name of Druce.

This is what the claimant has to prove, but he and his solicitor, who have just left for the continent to rest after their labors, express themselves as quite confident of success. During two and a half years that Mr. Druce and his solicitor have been in this country a great amount of evidence as to the strange parallels of habits and eccentricities in the fifth duke of Portland and Thomas Charles Druce, under which name is alleged to have married the mother of the claimant, has been discovered, compared and collated.

MUCH EVIDENCE FOUND.

Both were of the same height and build, and both loved to burrow and is, in fact, a grandson of the bey, the Portland seat, being literally honeycombed with subterranean works. Both had strong objections to wine and tobacco. Their portraits show remarkable resemblance. Both had the eccentric mania of constantly changing the position of things around them.

The story of the life of each alleged separate personality fits into the gaps in the history of the other. The fifth Duke of Portland is found to appear in public life when Thomas Druce is missing. When Druce reappears there is no trace of the duke.

Mystery in the dukedom claim has centered round a vault in Highgate cemetery, in which Thomas Druce is said to have been buried. According to the claimant's theory the alleged burial of Druce on Dec. 31, 1864, was an imposture, an empty coffin being interred.

It is further alleged that Druce was seen and recognized by many persons after this date. Some of these persons are still alive. The death of the fifth Duke of Portland did not occur until 1879.

SITTING UPON A YOUNG MAN.

"I don't altogether like this young man Millikin who comes to see you so often. I hear that he is only a poor clerk," was what the head of the family said to his daughter one day at the dinner table.

"He is a very nice young man," replied the daughter. "Besides, he is something more than a 'poor clerk.' He gets a large salary, and is manager of one of the shops in the city, and expects some day to have an interest in the business."

"I hope he may," responded the old man, "but he strikes me as a very flippant, impertinent young person, and in my opinion he should be sat upon."

"Well, I have invited him to tea with us this evening," said the daughter, "and I hope you will treat him politely, at least. You will find him a very different person from what you suppose him to be."

"Oh! I'll treat him politely enough," he said.

That evening Mr. Millikin appeared at tea, and made a most favorable impression upon the old gentleman.

"He is a clever young fellow, after all," he thought. "I have done him an injustice."

It was just here that Bobby spoke out. Bobby was a well-meaning boy but too talkative.

"Papa," he ventured, "you know what you said to-day at dinner about Mr. Millikin, that he was an impertinent young man, and ought to be sat upon——?"

"Silence, sir!" shouted the father, swallowing a mouthful of hot tea.

But the little fellow wouldn't silence.

"It's all right," he continued confidentially, but in a whisper loud enough to be heard out of doors, "he has been sat upon. Sister sat down on him last night for two hours."

After that the tea went on more quietly, owing to Bobby's sudden and very jerky departure.

BRANCH WORKS IN JAPAN.

Armstrong and Co. to Establish a Factory There.

A despatch from Kobe to the London Standard says that Sir William Armstrong and Co., shipbuilders and ordnance manufacturers, have accepted an invitation from the Marine Ministry to establish branch works in Japan. A site has been chosen near Hiratsuka.

A Havana despatch says that the Liberal party in Cuba is considering the question of sending a commission to Washington to ask for the re-establishment of the American intervention or that the United States guarantee fair elections in the island.

GREAT NATIONAL PERIL

Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis Draws Lessons From Insurance Exposures.

A despatch from Brooklyn, N. Y., says: Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis preached from the following text: Think you that those upon whom the tower of Saloam fell were sinners above all those who dwelt in Galilee?—Luke.

For weeks the whole city and country have wakened and slept upon the insurance expose. Night comes, the day dawns and lo! each new morning discloses some new form of disgrace for and secret misuse of trust funds.

Having recovered from the first shock, conservative business men content themselves with confessing that there has been a shameful wasting of insurance funds. But all those interested in professional ethics understand that the republic has suffered its greatest injury in the lowering of the standards of honor and the influence of an evil example upon the young men of the nation. To the honor of the generation be it said that the people have been slow to believe evil of those directors and have been convinced against their will. At last, however, men sadly acknowledge that Browning's poem on "The Lost Leaders" has a meaning.

Names that were but yesterday written high are now written low, lie close to the ground and are bespattered with mud. Some who believe that familiarity with evil is injurious to the morals of children and youth can but regret this daily uncovering of evil in the courtroom. What a scene is this that each day witnesses! One group of attorneys coaches a witness in the art of concealment and evasion, showing him how to throw a cloud and fog over

SECRET TRANSACTIONS,

while over against this group stands the legal Sherlock Holmes, running down every scent, prying up the financial boards, pouncing upon the secret as the terrier pounces upon the rat. Little wonder that one of these tortured men thinks that "cross-examination lends a new terror to life."

Some years ago a speculator bought stocks on margin, depositing collateral with his broker. The stock went down, the margin was swept away and the collateral sold. A speculator to the core, the man sued the broker, claiming that the collateral belonged to his wife.

When the cross-examiner fronted the man on the witness stand he began by saying, "This collateral belonged either to you or to your wife, did it not?"

"Yes."

"If it belonged to you the broker would lose it; if it belonged to your wife you know that she would lose it?"

"Certainly," was the answer.

"Now, will you tell the court who you intended to rob in the event of loss—the bank or your wife?"

That question brought the cold sweat out on the brow of the witness. And there have been questions asked in the last few days that have cut both ways, like a two-edged sword, in the legal dueling between one group, determined to conceal things, and the other group of investigators, determined to ferret all things out.

But this upheaval will mean nothing to the morals of the people unless it leads to personal scrutiny and personal searching of heart and testing of motives.

Think you that these insurance directors are sinners above all who dwell in New York? What about the beef men, now convicted and fined for secret rebates in Chicago? What about the Iowa judges, not to mention the judges of other states—judges who ride on passes and occasionally have the use of private cars? One western judge recently gave a decision against the railroad, and he was promptly requested to return his "mileage" for his family.

And here is the new volume of impressions of America by a foreign traveler. He tells us that graft is in danger of becoming universal; that he paid for his meal, but the waiter would not serve him

WITHOUT A TIP;

that when he asked to have his trunks meet him at the station an hour later the baggageman thought it was impossible to get there unless he had an extra fee; he bought his sleeper ticket, and found that it had been sold a second time to someone who had paid a fee rather than sit up. This man either exaggerated the facts or had a very peculiar experience. Some of us have traveled over the country for years and never discovered this state of things.

Nevertheless, we need to deal sternly with ourselves and confess that things are bad enough. The lesson of the hour for every man is the importance of lighting the candle, searching out the garret and cellar of his being for hidden thoughts, secret sins. Blaming certain public men, every individual should reflect that those upon whom fall the bolt of popular indignation are not sinners above all they that dwell in the city.

Long ago our city outlawed close plumbing. Now along comes Mr. Hughes and Mr. Jerome advocating open plumbing insurance. This investigation has developed a multitude of practical problems for young men.

Just how grievous and perilous some of these questions are is illustrated by a letter from a young clerk, writing from New York. He says that he works for a certain large firm, that his hours are not long—from 9 to 6 o'clock—but, while young, he has a large family and a small salary. But the heart of his letter is this: He is doing some work on the outside for one of the competitors of his own house. Now, he asks for some standard of professional ethics as to the reception of a retainer's fee.

Twenty years ago no clerk could seriously have asked such a question. Plainly, no man can serve two masters, either in morals or in commerce. The test of every fee is this: "Am I willing to have my employers know the full story?"

THIS RULE ALONE IS SAFE.

Let your employer pass on the thing in hand. He has bought your time and your ability. If you do outside work, do it for a firm not in your own line of business. For yesterday and to-morrow and to-morrow it ever was and will be wrong to sell one's time and ability to one firm and secretly be conserving the interests of the employer's competitor.

This is the whole lesson of this insurance investigation. These directors, as trustees, pledged themselves to conserve the funds through wise investments of estates of widows and orphans, and to make these investments solely in the interest of those who trusted them. Then came the devil unto them, saying: "Invest the funds so as to make some money for the depositors and some for yourself." The law said "No trustee must derive profit from trust funds." Selfishness said: "Oh, the depositors are getting enough; a little slice won't count."

Then came public scrutiny. The representative of the law lighted a candle. Justice went peering through the cellar for the secrets of high finance. And, lo! henceforth neither time nor events nor future fidelity can ever wipe away these black stains.

But this is not a time for recrimination—it is a time for self-scrutiny. Great good can come from this upheaval if all men exalt the standard of personal honor and fidelity. Lord Bacon's conviction for bribery reacted for the whole nation's welfare. Let every youth determine to be more faithful to this trust committed to him. Let him beware of the double life. Clear away all lies. Build no stubble, hay or wood into the temple of character. If the past holds any error, any wrong against your employer, remember that the pathway of peace is the only way of confession and restitution. Dealing sternly with others deal first sternly with thyself. The rock-bottom of character is honesty and truth.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCT. 15.

Lesson III. Returning From Captivity. Golden Text, Psa. 126.3.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note—These Word Studies are based on the text of the Revised Version.

The Man and the Book.—All the information which we have concerning Ezra, the famous leader connected with Israel's return, is obtained from the books of Ezra and Nehemiah and the apocryphal writings of the Old Testament. From these we learn that he was a priest, a scribe, and a prophet, representing in a way the transition from the prophetic office to that of the scribe. In the capacity of a scribe we must think of him, however, not as a mere copyist, nor yet as the author of the law, but as a diligent student and teacher of the law. Ezra occupied a position of prominence under Artaxerxes, the son and successor of Xerxes, B.C. 464-425. With the permission and under the protection of a special edict of the king, he led a large company of Hebrew exiles back to their native land (B.C. 458). The edict of the king and all that is known concerning the return of the exiles under Ezra and the subsequent work of Ezra at Jerusalem is given in the books of Ezar and Nehemiah. Originally these two books were one, and it is probable that they were put into their present form by the same hand. They give us not a complete history of the restoration, but rather a short sketch of a few important events of that history passing over in silence long periods intervening between the events mentioned. Considerable portions especially in Nehemiah are written in the first person. This first person in Ezra everywhere refers to Ezra, and in Nehemiah, to Nehemiah, though it is not certain that these memoirs written by Ezra and Nehemiah respectively are preserved to us in exactly their original form. Parts of these memoirs seem to have been lost.

Verse 1. Verses 1-3 of the first chapter of Ezra are almost word for word the same as 2 Chron. 36. 22, 23, and it has been supposed that originally not only the books Ezra and Nehemiah formed one book, but this larger book contained the books of Chronicles also; that is, that there was a time when Chronicles-Ezra-Nehemiah in some form or another constituted a single work.

Cyrus king of Persia—Concerning the birth and early life history of Cyrus, king of Persia, there are conflicting accounts handed down to us from different sources. It is probable that he was the grandson of Astyages, king of Media, against whom he later led an army revolt, gaining first control over Persia and then, by the defeat of Astyages (550 B. C.), over Media also. He rapidly extended his authority over one country after the other, until the whole of Asia Minor had become part of his empire. Babylonia was added in 538 B. C. Cyrus reversed the policy of deportation and denationalization of conquered peoples which had been followed by the Assyrian and Babylonian kings preceding him, and gave to the conquered nations the largest possible degree of freedom, both political and religious. The exiles which he found in Babylon and its vicinity he liberated and permitted to return to their own land. He thus became, in relation to the Jewish nation, the instrument in God's hands for the fulfillment of prophecy, that the word of Jehovah by the mouth of Jeremiah might be accomplished. The prophecy referred to is one concerning the seventy years of captivity (Jer. 25. 11): "After seventy years are accomplished for Babylon, I will visit you, and perform my good word toward you, in causing you to return to this place."

Jehovah stirred up the spirit of Cyrus—In the inscription of Cyrus the king himself mentions the fact that he "restored to their homes the exiles who were in Babylonia as well as their gods," and concludes by praying that the gods which he has thus restored may intercede for him before his own gods Bel-Merodach and Nebo.

2. Jehovah, the God of Heaven—Cyrus was not, as might be supposed from this verse, if taken alone, a monotheist; but he recognized the local authority of the deities of subject races, and often implored their favor.

He hath charged me—In Isa. 44. 24-28 and 45. 1-13 is described the divine mission which Cyrus probably unconsciously discharged in relation to the Hebrew people. Some have supposed that Syrus had been shown these prophecies and was influenced in his action by reading them; others have thought that possibly Daniel's influence with the king has something to do about this action, but for neither supposition is there historical evidence.

3. Of all his people—The majority of those who returned with Ezra belonged to the tribes of Benjamin and Judah, but some also of the ten tribes which had been deported earlier may have returned with those of the southern kingdom. Cyrus in less only of the captives from Judah less only captives from Judah using this expression thought doubtless.

He is God, which is in Jerusalem—"He is the God who is in Jerusalem" (marginal reading, Rev. Ver.).

4. Silver, . . . gold, ... goods—For the journey and the immediate needs of the people after their arrival, besides the freewill offering, which was for the temple.

5. Heads of fathers' houses—Elders, heads of families, and groups of families, to whom, because of the tribal division of the nation, belonged rank and authority.

Judah and Benjamin—The two tribes included in what is generally spoken of as the captivity of Judah.

7. Vessels of the house of Jehovah, which Nebuchadnezzar had brought forth out of Jerusalem—Referring especially to the capture of Jerusalem in 597 B. C., when Jehoiachin, his household, and ten thousand of the better classes were carried off to Babylon. The despoiling of the temple is mentioned in 2 Kings 24. 13: "And he carried out thence all the treasures of the house of the Lord, and the treasures of the king's house."

His gods—The word in the original may be rendered either as singular or plural. Some have considered the singular the preferable rendering because of Nebuchadnezzar's devotion to one god, Merodach, in whose honor he had restored the temple of E-sagila with unrivaled splendor.

8. Mithredath the treasurer — The Hebrew form of the Persian "Mithradata," familiar to us as Mithridates—a very common name among the Medo-Persians.

Sheshbazzar the Prince of Judah—Sheshbazzar is probably to be identified with Zerubbabel. This has until lately been the commonly accepted view, and has still, as it seems to us, the balance of support in its favor. It was common for men of prominence, even for kings, to have different names, by which they were referred to interchangeably. The laying of the foundation of the temple which in Ezra 3. 8 is ascribed to Zerubbabel is in 5. 16 ascribed to Sheshbazzar. The prophet Haggai (1. 1, 2, 12, 14) refers to Zerubbabel as the governor (Pehlah) of Judah, which title is also given to Sheshbazzar in Ezra 5. 14. Sheshbazzar is called prince ("nasi") in relation to his own people only.

9. Knives—This rendering is uncertain, as the word so translated occurs only here in the Bible. Other suggested translations have been: censers, changes of raiment, vessels adorned with network, etc.

11. Five thousand and four hundred—Since the number of vessels enumerated in verses 9 and 10 when added together do not equal this number, it is necessary to assume that only the principal kinds of vessels are specially mentioned.

Misfortune is sometimes the faith of prosperity.

Some men proceed to storm when they are unable to raise the wind.

A lawyer isn't necessarily a beggar because he pleads for money.

Science makes believers of doubters and doubters of believers.

"Won't you try the chicken salad, judge?" said the boarding-house keeper. "I tried it yesterday, ma'am," replied the witty judge, "and the chicken proved an alibi."

Mrs. Bowers—"How do you manage to persuade your husband to buy you such expensive bonnets?" Mrs. Jackson—"I take him shopping with me, walk him about until he can't stand, and then wind up in a shop where they sell bonnets. He'll buy anything to get home."

CORPSES HELD IN PAWN.

Life and Death Among the Submerged Tenth in London.

A dark, and aspect of the life of London's poor was revealed by the Rev. H. Pitt, the vicar of St. Mary's Southwark, who a few days ago sought magisterial advice in reference to a case where a woman's body had remained unburied for ten days owing to a dispute.

"It seems almost incredible," observed Mr. Pitt, "that a body should be seized and held as security for expenses entailed by the deceased's relatives in connection with a funeral that had not then taken place. Nevertheless, the following case which recently came under my notice is not, I am afraid, of an uncommon nature.

"A man died, and the agent of the office in which he was insured informed a neighboring undertaker of the fact—a business which insurance agents carry on for commission paid to them by the undertakers. It so happened, however, that the policy had lapsed, and the man's widow was entitled to receive only 'quarter benefit,' amounting to £2 10s.

"This fact proved no bar to business. The undertaker supplied the funeral, but once the corpse had been placed in the coffin the undertaker refused to carry out the funeral until he received the full amount. Finally, after trouble with the neighbors, the undertaker, as a favor,' removed the body to his stable. Thus the corpse was in pawn. Eventually the widow borrowed the necessary money at ruinous interest."

Another curious and pathetic sidelight on this subject was thrown by the vicar. "Undertakers have been known," he said, "to offer medical men 10 per cent. of the cost of a funeral for supplying early information of the death. Such cases are believed to be comparatively rare. This reservation, however, cannot be extended to insurance agents. The following is typical of what happens almost every day. A father of four children who was insured for £7 died. The widow informed an undertaker who called at the house that she was unable to make the funeral arrangements until she had received the money. 'Do not let that trouble you,' said the man. 'You can pay when convenient.'

"The widow is still wondering how the cost of the funeral amounted to exactly £7. The secret is that the insurance agent communicated the news of the death and the amount of the policy to the undertaker, at the same time drawing for the usual commission for his trouble.

"When the woman returned from the ceremony she had not a penny left in the world, and for long her children have been pinched with the want of food. How long shall these men be allowed to fleece the poor in life and rob them in death?"

CHILD SUICIDES.

Young Lives are Made Dark in Germany.

Several distressing instances have occurred in Germany since the autumn school term began of children's suicides. This has brought on a discussion of the conditions of school and home life and endeavors are being made to trace the causes of that increasing feebleness of the desire to live which it is affirmed the 11,000 suicides of 1903 indicate.

Statistics of children's self-murder in Saxony show that although only seven persons under fourteen committed suicide in 1901-1902 the number rose to twenty-one in 1903. The suicides of adults in Saxony increased in the same time from 1,388 to 1,427.

Causes of suicide in Germany are regarded as being exceedingly subtle and in the current discussions the personal views on the subject are generally been decided by the observers' opinions on other questions. The socialists account for the suicides by economic reasons which they say result in making it harder to get subsistence, darken life generally and throw shadows over the lives of the children.

In the clerical view the absence of faith, the increase of irreligion and the growth of sensual materialism explain the weakening desire for life, and it is held that a revival of spiritual aims would lessen suicides by increasing the serenity of living.

Critics of the school systems assert that children are forced too much—that they are over stimulated and are set tasks which are impossible of accomplishment for those slightly below the standard of capacity, and that punishments, the fear of reproofs and injury to self-pride push the child toward suicide, which, he often hears his elders refer to as a refuge.

One instance is given of a twelve-year-old boy who had failed to do a Latin exercise properly and was sent home to his father. The boy the moment he entered his father's room shot himself. In identical circumstances another boy threw himself out of a window.

There have been 747 children's suicides in Germany during eighteen years—just under forty-two annually.

NOT WHAT SHE MEANT.

A Brooklyn woman dropped into a neighbor's house the other day. There was nobody at home, and she wrote the word "Slouch" in the dust on the piano. Meeting the poor housekeeper later she said: "I called at your house, but you were not at home." "Yes," replied the neighbor, "I found your card."

CONSIDERATE OF HIM.

Weary Walker—Here's a piece in dis paper dat says "It's better to lie to a woman if de truth would make her unhappy."

Thirsty Tim—Dat's jist de way I feels about it. Whenever a kind hearted ole woman sez to me: "If I give yer a dime will yer spend it for liquor?" I always sez "No."

The Home

APPLE RECIPES.

Apple Float—Peel and slice six large apples and stew them in just enough water to cover them. When well done press through a sieve and sweeten well with powdered sugar. Add the grated rind and juice of half a lemon and a little grated nutmeg. While cooling beat stiff the whites of four eggs and stir in the apples till quite smooth. Serve with sweet cream, either plain or whipped, and serve dainty little sponge cakes with it.

Deep Apple Pie—Pare and slice tart, juicy apples, put them on in just enough water to cover them, to which add some slices of white ginger and some broken sticks of cinnamon. When about half done take off the fire and remove ginger and cinnamon. The slices must be unbroken, and should there be too much sirup, pour it off. Line a deep baking dish with puff paste and put the apples in layers, sprinkling between each layer powdered sugar and bits of butter. Grate nutmeg over top layer; add four tablespoons of the sirup from apples, or four tablespoonfuls of water. Cover with paste. Beat the white of one egg, and carefully glaze the top crust and sprinkle over it powdered sugar. Cut three long gashes through the top crust, so that all steam may escape.

Fried Apples—Carefully remove cores (without paring) from firm apples and cut in slices about a quarter of an inch thick. Sprinkle thick with sugar, unless the apples are sweet. Fry thick slices of pork or bacon, remove these, and drop the apples in the boiling gravy. When done take out the slices of apples carefully and serve hot.

CURRIES.

Young Chicken.—Separate a chicken into pieces at the joints, dip in milk, then roll in half a cup of flour mixed with two tablespoons curry powder, and saute in hot bacon fat or butter with two or three slices of onions, separated into rings. When nicely browned add hot water or white stock to half cover, and let simmer until the chicken is tender. Remove the chicken to serving dish, thicken the sauce if needed, using the flour and curry powder left from dredging the chicken; add salt, two tablespoons currant jelly, cooked rhubarb or gooseberries, and one tablespoon lemon juice. When well mixed strain over the chicken. Serve with a border of plain boiled rice.

Beef Curry.—Have ready one pint thin slices any cold meat freed from skin, fat, and bone. Season with one teaspoon salt and a dash of pepper. Saute an onion and a clove garlic, fine, in one-fourth cup of butter. Add one scant half teaspoon salt, one tablespoon curry powder, three tablespoons flour, and then one cup stock with a blade of mace. Simmer ten minutes. Now add one-half cup hot almond milk, one tablespoon currant jelly, and one-half tablespoon lemon juice. Strain over the slices of meat, reheat over hot water, and serve in a platter with a border of cooked rice.

Curry of Vegetables.—Saute a slice of onions in one-fourth cup of butter, without allowing it to take color. Add one-fourth cup of flour, one tablespoon of curry powder, one-half teaspoon salt, dash of pepper, and cook until frothy. Then add gradually one pint milk. Let boil two or three minutes, then add one cup cooked peas, one-half cap each of potato balls, turnips cut into cubes or fanciful shapes, and carrots cut into straws. Serve piping hot.

SAVOY SAUSAGES.

Plain Browned.—Wipe each sausage with a soft cloth, then drop into boiling water, having laid them in a wire basket; cook five minutes, lift the basket, and set the sausages aside. When the parboiled sausages have cooled they may be placed on a toasting rack which is set over a dripping pan, and the whole placed in a hot oven, where the sausages soon become browned evenly over the entire surface; and as the fat drips into the pan beneath the rack they are as free from grease as possible. Serve hot.

Creamed Sausages.—Cut into short lengths any pieces of cold cooked sausages. If the supply is limited each piece may be split in the middle, making twice as many pieces as though they were left round in shape. Make a drawn butter sauce by blending together one tablespoon butter with one spoonful and a half of flour, and pour over the sausages; add one-half cups hot boiling milk. Throw the bits of sausage into this, beat all up together over the fire, taking care not to break or crumble the sausage, and serve hot with baked potato.

With Apples.—Fry small round cakes of sausage meat in a spider and when brown on both sides remove to a hot platter. Turn into the spider some apples that have been sliced and cored with the skin left on. Fry these a light brown, being careful not to break and mash the pieces, and arrange the rings of fried apples around the sausage.

SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS.

To wash anything that is greasy, use hot soda water. The alkali turns the grease into soap, which will do its own cleaning.

Leather boots and shoes may be softened and kept from cracking by being rubbed well with castor oil. They should not be used for about twelve hours afterward.

If ants or other insects are troublesome sprinkle the floor and shelves with equal parts of powdered sugar and borax. They eat so much of the sweet mixture that the borax poisons them.

Spread pure unsalted lard on a bit of soft rag and place this on a cut and bandage with a linen bandage. Remember that the injured part must be washed in lukewarm water first, unless it is really clean.

Fly marks may be removed by dusting them with powdered blue, and then rubbing them up with an old silk handkerchief. The frames should be carefully dusted and wiped over with onion water, as this keeps off the flies.

When airing the sickroom cover the patient over while doing it; let down the window at the top, swing the door rapidly but quietly backwards and forwards for a few minutes; it will quickly pump the bad air out and draw in the fresh from the window.

A cheap way of cleaning white fur is to get a nickel's worth of clean sawdust from a carpenter and a pint of benzoline; rub well into the fur and throw the sawdust away as it becomes dirty. When the fur looks clean, rub with dry sawdust, hang over a line and beat with a cane. If possible work out of doors on account of the benzoline.

For gilt frames which are not quite of the best quality a good thing is a coating of clear parchment size over the gilding, as this prevents the darkening and discoloring of the gold and also allows of the frames being lightly wiped over occasionally with a clean moist sponge, this being allowed to dry of itself.

Tables and rubbed up with a pad of tissue paper, mirrors keep in beautiful condition. To cleanse them if neglected, dip a cloth in methylated spirits and then in precipitated whiting, and rub this well over the glass, being careful, however, not to touch the frame with it or to let it get under the frame, as this is not easy to remove. When dry rub up well with a chamois leather or a pad of clean old soft newspaper.

TEACH THE GIRLS.

Cooking—Should be taught to girls when they are 12 or 14 years old, and under the rudimentary principles may be instilled in them when they are at the "mud pie" stage of life.

Many mothers make a mistake in refusing to cater to the housekeeping instincts as they develop in the child. The baby sees mamma making pie and wants to help. If the mother would give a little time and patience to directing the child's desires right then, later she would not have difficulty in getting the child to take an interest in household duties. If she tells it to run away and play and not bother her, and so gradually the child's thought is directed elsewhere and it grows up unwilling to work.

When there are two children in a family and neither knows how to prepare a meal or manage the house and mother awakes some morning to find she is ill and unable to attend to the daily duties, great confusion reigns. If in the emergency the girls endeavor to prepare the meals and the weary mother gets from the kitchen the smell of burnt toast and burnt bacon and vile smelling coffee, she is likely to be angry with the girls and with herself and fate.

Yet why should she when she has not taught her girls to cook? They cannot learn the science and art of cooking in one meal and with no assistance, and so it becomes necessary to send out for a cook, when had the children of the house been educated properly in the homely arts, the household regulations would have proceeded undisturbed during the unforeseen changes.

THE CARE OF SPONGES.

If used for soap they should be rinsed, otherwise they are sure to become slimy and most unpleasant. In any case they require periodical cleaning. Dissolve some borax or soda in warm water, and let the sponge soak in it for an hour; squeeze it well out, and then rinse in clean warm water. Many people make a habit of putting their sponges outside the window after using them, in order that they may air and dry in readiness for the next time of using.

TO RENOVATE OILCLOTH.

When oilcloth is losing its shining surface it can be made to last longer and to look quite new once more by varnishing it over with glue. Wash the oilcloth thoroughly and let it dry. Then, at night, when the traffic of the day is done, go over it with a piece of flannel dipped in glue-water. Choose a dry day for it, and in the morning the glue will be quite hard and the floorcloth new-looking. The glue-water must be prepared some time before it is needed by putting a small quantity of glue in a pint or so of water and setting on the stove till dissolved.

CRIPPLED BY FIENDS.

Horrible Practices Performed on Children in Austria.

An instance of the manner in which children are stolen and maimed in order that they may be used for begging has been brought to light by a romantic meeting and recognition at the Galician place of pilgrimage Kalwarya Paclavska.

One of the pilgrims visiting the shrine, a Frau Dreewicka, gave a small coin to a crippled boy lying on a handcart, when the boy cried, "Mother! Mother!" and the woman recognized her own child, who disappeared three years ago.

Frau Dreewicka fainted, and a rough-looking man who pushed the cart made off with the boy as fast as he could and stabbed one of the pilgrims who attempted to stop him. He would have escaped but for the timely appearance of the police.

When restored to his mother, the boy gave a harrowing account of how he had been enticed away from home by a stranger, who afterwards had his legs over two pieces of wood and jumped on it till he broke the bones in two places. He next twisted the leg and tied it to the other in such a way that it could not set.

Two other children were similarly crippled by the man, who took them to beg for him at all the fairs and pilgrimage shrines in the country.

Potato Rot.

Press Bulletin from the Ontario Agricultural College, by Prof. Harrison.

The November 1904 crop bulletin of the Ontario Bureau of Industries stated that considerable rot had appeared on potatoes, especially where the crop was grown on heavy soils or on low lying land. The extent of the loss was variously estimated at from 20 to 50 per cent. This soft or wet rot is quite distinct from the so called "Blight," at first sight most of the potatoes appear to be sound, but on examination the skin over certain areas is found to be discolored and on pressure the part beneath is soft. On breaking the skin, a turbid liquid can be easily pressed out. This liquid may contain gas bubbles and turns black on exposure to air. The skin from affected parts easily peals away and the newly exposed flesh is watery and white, but soons discolors in the air, becoming almost black. Later the flesh softens to a white watery pulp and becomes highly offensive, with a putrefective odor. Finally, the potato becomes a mass of black sott pulp.

The stem of the potatoes may or may not be affected, in the former case the base of the stems becomes discolored and black, then the leaves above wilt and the entire stem falls over. If a piece of diseased stem is cut open, the fibrous strands in it (the fibrovascular bundles) will be found brown to black in color.

The cause of the "Blight" which particularly affects the leaves, is a fungus and the Borderaux mixture properly made and applied will hold this disease in check, but the wet or soft rot cannot be managed by spraying with this mixture, because the disease is present in the roots and tubers, and hence cannot be got at. The cause of the "Rot" disease is a bacterium, a minute rod about 1.20,000 of an inch long, which grows with great rapidity in the tissues of the potato and secretes a substance which has a dissolving action on the cell walls which hold the starch and other contents of the cell in place, when these cell walls are destroyed the potato becomes watery and soft, putrefaction sets in and the tuber is destroyed.

The Bactoriologogical Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, which has been studying the disease for the last year would like to ascertain if the disease in various parts of Ontario is similar to the one with which it has been working and which caused so much damage last year, and hence would like farmers troubled with the disease to mail an affected potato and state at the same time if they were troubled with the soft or wet rot last year and to what extent the rot is present in this season's crop.

Head About to Burst From Severe Billous Attack.

"I had a severe billious attack and felt like my head was about to burst when I got hold of a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. I took a dose of them after supper and the next day felt like a new man and have been feeling happy ever since," says Mr. J. W. Smith, of Juliff, Texas. For billiousness, stomach troubles and constipation these tablets have no equal. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Estray Heifer.

Came into the premises of the undersigned, lot 4 in the 9th concession of Madoc on or about May 10th last, one black yearling Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

THOS. CALLERY.

Madoc, Sept. 25, 1905.

Bargain List of Valuable Farms

FOR SALE.

Of all descriptions located in Fruit and Canning Factory Districts and elsewhere in Ontario and North-West, suitable for all kinds of farming and ranching. Get our list before buying. Colonies located. We list farms.

ALF. BROWN,
Real Estate, Picton.

Arthur Mullett Homestead

Farm For Sale or to Rent.

The Arthur Mullett homestead being the s ½ lot 14, 1st con. Huntingdon, an excellent farm. Owner desires to give up farming, will sell stock and implements with place if desired. Will lease to desirable tenant if property not sold. Apply to owner on the premises or

F. S. WALLBRIDGE,
Barrister, Belleville.

House to Rent.

To rent in the village of Madoc, a first-class dwelling house, belonging to Mrs. W. M. Doig, of Sault Ste Marie, Michigan. For terms, etc., apply to

F. G. LYNDE,
Madoc, Ont.

Albert College

Belleville Ont.

120 students enrolled last year, 105 young ladies and 155 young men. Two matriculation scholarships of $120 and $120 won in 1903 by Albert College students. New commercial rooms unsurpassed, courses in Book-keeping, Short-hand and Telegraphy, full Conservatory courses in Piano, Pipe Organ, Vocal, Violin, Harmony, and Theory of Music, Local Conservatory examinations. Special attention given to Elocution, Physical Culture, Matriculation and Teachers Course. New Pipe Organ. Domestic Science Rooms and Art Gallery recently added. Large athletic grounds, splendid gymnasium. Building heated with steam and lighted by electricity.

Re-Opens Tue'ay, Sep. 12, 1905

Fee for Commercial course from $37.50 to $38.50.

For illustrated circulars, address

27 PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.

The well-known druggist, W. P. J. Alexander, has been appointed special Agent for the sale of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure Catarrhal Powder, Ointment and Pills, as well as South American Rheumatic Cure, Nervine and Kidney Cure. 4-52

Lumber for Sale

AT GILMOUR.

About fifty thousand feet of Hemlock Lumber, plank, scantling and 1-inch; also twenty thousand feet of ash, basswood, pine and spruce. For sale on reasonable terms.

GEORGE SPRACKETT.

Gilmour, June 22, 1905.

Farm For Sale.

Containing 115 acres more or less in good state of cultivation, well watered with creek and two never-failing wells. All the wood and fruit a person wants for a life-time. Farm double width with a lane in centre, good soil, frame house, drive-house, pig pen, 2 frame barns and shed. Convenient to church, post-office, grocery, blacksmith shop and feed mill. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to

T. A. JACOBS,
Rose Hall, Prince Edward Co.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

We have ordered over $3000 worth of Furs of all kinds as follows:—Ladies' and Gents' Fur Coats. Ladies' Persian Lamb, trimmed in Mink; Bokhara and Astrachan trimmed in Alaska Sable a specialty. Ladies' and mens' Fur Caps.

We have also a full line of Muffs, Ruffs, and all the latest neck wear in Furs. Mits, Gloves and Gauntlets to fit and suit all. These Furs, etc., will be shown up during the Madoc Fall Fair, and prices will be made specially low during that time.

Call and see our stock.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Buggies and Cutters, a full stock. Our Piano and Organ ware-rooms will be in apple-pie order during the Madoc Fall Fair.

T. L. NICKLE.

Farm for Sale.

One of the finest farms and homes in the County of Hastings, only 8 miles from Belleville, consisting of 160 acres, extra fine large brick house, spacious lawns, beautiful surroundings, also smaller brick house, (good) good barn buildings and stables, wind mill on barn. School on the premises, cheese factory and creamery adjoining the premises, ½ mile from G. T. R. Station, 1 mile from Post Office and churches, well fenced, well watered, in good state of cultivation, 2 orchards choice fruit, also small fruits. We have also 50 acres pasture land close for sale, also a fine city residence for sale. Terms made satisfactory. Reason for selling, failing in health. For full information apply to

J. G. DAVIDSON,
36-2m Auctioneer, Belleville.

Wool! Wool!

As the Season is Open and Wool on the Go,

the undersigned has added the latest new and improved machinery and will be able to give satisfaction in every line.

Can now supply

Broad Blankets, all wool or part cotton, Tweeds, Full-Cloths, Shirtings, Sheetings, Wool Carpets, Yarn, etc.

Highest prices paid in either cash or trade at the Madoc Woollen Mills.

Call and see us.

S. J. DANFORD.

Notice.

CHAS. JOSE, VETERINARY SURGEON, has located in Madoc permanently. All diseases of the domesticated animals treated on the latest and most scientific principles. Filing horses teeth a speciality. Examination and consultation free.

CHAS. JOSE, V. S.,
MADOC.

OFFICE—St. Lawrence street, opposite the Post Office.

Removal Notice.

W. C. MIKEL, B. C. L.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Solicitor for the city of Belleville.

Office removed to the City Hall, where he will continue a general practice of Law except as against the corporation of the city of Belleville.

Money to loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent. according to quality of security.

Telephone No. 195. 44

Farm For Sale.

A valuable 100-acre farm, 1½ miles from Trenton, on the Wooler gravel road. It is 80 rods wide, good roads on both sides of it, has a never failing spring creek running through it five rods from barn. The soil is clay loam. Has a brick residence 22x23, frame kitchen 14x20, and a good cistern in kitchen. The barn is 30x5 , has an 8-foot stone basement, with stabling for 16 cows and 6 horses underneath, drive-house 24x36 with stables attached. Buildings are all in first-class repair. There is a bearing orchard of 400 apple trees, besides pear and plum trees, and berries. There is also a tenement house on the farm. No encumbrance on place. Immediate possession given and purchaser my buy stock on hand consisting of horses, cows and farm implements. Owner is desirous of selling owing to indifferent health. Terms easy.

6 J. G. WILLIAMS, Owner,
Box 7 Trenton, Ont

NEW FALL JACKETS!

From $3 to $15.

We are in the cloak business with all our might. The collection embraces nearly 100 attractive styles in Tweeds, Beavers, Coverts, etc.

Display of Autumn Dress Goods.

Novelties in Tweeds, Blacks, Chiffon Cloths and German Suitings. Our trade has this year doubled in these goods. Best values we ever offered.

B. O'HARA.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

A splendid tonic for the hair, makes the hair grow long and heavy. Always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich color of youth. Stops falling hair, also. Sold for fifty years.

R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

JACOB HUFF

Licensed Auctioneer

for the County of Hastings,

MADOC, — — ONT.

- JAS. WHYTOCK -

BUTCHER,

DEALER IN

Groceries and...

...Provisions.

MADOC, — — ONTARIO.

S. WEST, V.S.,

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

Office and Residence — St. Lawrence Street, Madoc.

Treats all diseases of domesticated animals. All calls promptly attended to, day or night.

Sale of Land.

The undersigned offers a most desirable farm for sale on easy, suitable terms, being part of lot 1, 7th concession of the Township of Huntingdon. Parties desiring to purchase can apply to Jas. C. Dale, Madoc, Miles Reed, on the premises, or to the undersigned,

A. A. McDONALD,
Assignee of the Reed Estate.

Madoc, 3rd January, 1905.

A. F. WOOD,

LAND, LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY

Agent for "London, Liverpool & Globe," "Equity," and "Metropolitan" Fire Insurance Companies. Lowest rates in Tariff and Non-tariff Companies, and risks absolutely safe.

NEW PAINT SHOP.

The undersigned, having fitted up a new Paint Shop, is now prepared to do all kinds of

Painting on Buggies, Carriages, etc.

—IN—

FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

Durable work given. Fifteen years' experience. Charges moderate. Shop next door to his residence.

W. J. REED.

Madoc, Nov. 15, 1904.

Attention!

New SPRING GOODS!

We have just received a complete assortment of

MEN'S UITINGS,

consisting of the best English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Venetians, Irish Serges, etc., and invite the patronage of the public. Call and satisfy yourselves.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. McGHEE,
Tailor.

For Sale.

First-class farm, east half lot No. 12, in the 5th concession of Sidney, large brick house, good out-buildings, and a large orchard, close to cheese factory and school, a mile from Frankford. Terms to suit the purchaser. Possession any time. Apply to

JAMES MUNNS.
on premises, Frankford P.O.

ALEX. BELAIR, Merchant Tailor,

O'FLYNN BLOCK, - - MADOC

My stock consists of Canadian, English and Scotch Tweeds and Suitings. Blue and Black Serges, Fine Black Venetians, Overcoatings and Pantings. All new Goods.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

BATHS.

Why not have a bath with every accommodation when it is within your reach?

Each 25c., or Six for $1.00.

Special attention paid to

Shaving and Hair-cutting

—AT—

Vandervoort's Barber Shop,

Next Harry Jones' Drug Store.

Our Great Clearing Sale

—OF—

All 1904 Wall Papers

we will sell the balance of our 1904 wall papers at just half of the regular price.

we will not carry old papers far into the new year, and each year we adopt this method of closing out to make room for the new year's papers.

we have abundant assortment too for you to select from, papers at all prices and all sorts of styles.

This is a grand opportunity for you to save money and get your spring house-cleaning done early.

we keep the best paper-hangers and painters obtainable.

Our prices are very moderate, less than elsewhere for similar work. We execute the very highest class of decorative work done in the Dominion, and we go anywhere for business.

we keep Lead, Oil, Paints, etc., and sell to our customers at wholesale prices when we do the work.

C. B. Scantlebury,
Decorator, Belleville

Wall Papers, Paints, Oils, etc., a wholesale and retail.

QUESTION

—AND—

ANSWER.

Where can I get a good Suit of Clothes? At the Big 4.

Are they well made? Yes, they are.

What can I get a good Suit for? He has Men's from $3.70 to $12.00.

Has he Black Suits, Long and Short Coats? Yes sir, and good ones too.

Where can I get a good Hat? At the Big 4.

What price will I have to pay? He sells Christie's Fedoras for $1. They keep the shape and color and wear just as well as a $2 Hat.

What else does he sell? Oh, everything. Top Shirts, Overalls, Odd Pants, Sox, Boys' Clothes, Rubber Coats, and Dry Goods, all very cheap and good.

Who keeps the Big 4? Why

THOS. McNAMARA.

YOUR....

PRINTING

It pays to catch the best trade—the money-spending trade. You can't catch money spenders with penurious or cheap looking printed matter. You must use attractive work—not necessarily expensive—that will catch your customer's eye and cause him to read it. Try an ad. in the

REVIEW

The knack of printing is the result of artistic insight into the "Art preservative of all arts." With us printing is not mechanical—we treat it as an art should be treated. To have

NEAT, STYLISH, APPROPRIATE PRINTING

is rapidly becoming the demand of the average business and professional man. We wish to assist you in making your printing just what you need. We will quote prices willingly, and will gladly call on and give all the assistance we can to those requiring special work.

TRY MORRICE & SON

—FOR—

Men's Fine boots,

Ladies' Fine Boots.

Children's School Boots,

Men's Working Boots,

Trunks, Valises, Shoe Polish.

Boots and Shoes made to order.

An assortment of Home-made Work always on hand. Mending done promptly.

MORRICE & SON.

North Hastings Review.

J. R. ORR, Publisher and Proprietor. "PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW." TERMS, $1.50 ; $1.00 IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

28TH YEAR.—No. 42. **Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Thursday, October 19, 1905.** POSTAGE PREPAID.

LET SOMETHING GOOD BE SAID.

When over the fair fame of friend or foe
The shadow of disgrace shall fall; instead
Of words of blame, or proof of thus and so,
Let something good be said.

Forget not that no fellow-being yet
May fall so low but love may lift his head,
Even the cheek of shame with tears is wet,
If something good be said.

No generous heart may vainly turn aside
In ways of sympathy; no soul so dead
But may awaken strong and glorified,
If something good be said.

And so I charge ye, by the thorny crown,
And by the cross on which the Saviour bled,
And by your own soul's hope of fair renown,
Let something good be said!

—James Whitcomb Riley, in The Reader for October.

Marmora Men in Luck.

Reported Strike of Oil in the Essex District.

Herald:—So many beaming faces could be seen on the streets this morning that it led to inquiry and the cause was found to be a rich strike of oil is reported from the well in Essex being sunk by a Marmora Company.

The company have a large tract of property near Leamington where a well was sunk and proved dry. A second well was bored and completed yesterday. It is said that within a few hours the oil rose 800 feet in the well.

If the facts are as stated, which no doubt they are, the local people interested will make a good thing out of it.

The Bogus Ballot Box Trial.

Mr. Carman's Defence in the Charge of Libel.

At the coming Fall Assizes in Belleville the charge of criminal libel brought by E. Guss Porter, M. P., against T. S. Carman, of the Ontario, will be tried. Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, of Toronto, lawyer for T. S. Carman in the criminal libel case, has filed his defence. The case grew out of the bogus ballot-boxes, which were brought into this riding last November by Byron O. Lott, Liberal candidate for the Commons. When Mr. Porter exposed the plot, The Ontario, Mr. Carman's paper, characterized the story as "Porter's lie," hence the charge of criminal libel. The case was to have been tried at the March Assizes, but was traversed till the fall. The defence pleads reasonable grounds for belief that Mr. Porter's story was untrue, that the said alleged libel was published without Mr. Carman's consent or knowledge, and that on ascertaining the facts he caused to be published an article in his paper setting out that Mr. Porter's action in the matter was commendable.

These Glorious Autumn Days.

The wealth of bloom and luxuriance of verdure which come with June have their counterpart in the brilliant sunshine and full fruition of an autumn such as the present. Spring, its young life filled to the brim with promise, had a joy all its own; so, too, has the season of abundant fulfilment which has come with the later months of the year. The barns are filled with the harvest of the fields; all the rich color of the ripening apple is brought out by the setting of dull green leaves; here and there may be seen the still richer coloring in the scarlet of the fruit clusters on the mountain ash; and, most beautiful of all, the maples have begun to don robes the magnificence of which marks a goal beyond reach of the most skilful of the world's artists. Above and around all there are the light and warmth which brighten without enervating and an air every breath of which is filled with vitalizing force.

At no season is life in good old Ontario so full of quiet peace, beauty and harmony as in these glorious autumn days.

Busy People Need Health.

What a rush modern life is, push, drive, get there somehow. It's hard on the nerves, hard on the digestion, hard on sleep. Your blood gets thin and strength goes down hill. Busy people must maintain health, must build up. Take Ferrozone,—it sharpens the appetite, forms rich, red blood, develops strength as if by magic. Ferrozone is a nerve and brain tonic that keep a rebuilding on in the system and brings vigor and energy to those who need it. Try Ferrozone and see how quickly you'll improve. Price 50c, at druggists.

The News-Argus says:—The G. N. W. Telegraph Co. have had a gang of men working here for the past few days removing their line from along the county road to the railroad. This has been done all the way from Belleville and will continue on west.

Fatal Runaway Accident.

Thomas McEwen, of Bannockburn, Instantly Killed.

On Friday evening of last week a shocking accident occurred near Eldorado whereby Mr. Thomas McEwen, of Bannockburn, was instantly killed.

The unfortunate young man left Madoc towards night with a load of grain. About nine o'clock his team arrived at Eldorado with parts of the waggon and broken harness, showing that there must have been an accident. Some parties immediately started back to find him, and at the foot of the big hill about half a mile south, his lifeless body was found under the load which had been upset in making the short turn at the bottom of the steep hill. He must have struck on his face and head, as his neck was broken and his face severely cut and bruised. As he was alone it will never be known just how it happened, but it was evident he had lost control of his team in going down the hill.

The deceased was the eldest son of Mr. Samuel McEwen, treasurer of the township of Madoc, and was 34 years of age. He was well-known as a careful and experienced driver, and a large circle of friends deeply regret the shocking accident that cut him off so suddenly. He leaves, besides his parents, two brothers and one sister to mourn his untimely end. The funeral on Monday was under the auspices of the C.O.O.F. and was very largely attended.

Woman's Missionary Society.

Annual Convention of Madoc District, Held at Tweed Last Week.

Tweed News.

The eleventh annual convention of the Woman's Missionary Society, Madoc District, was held in the Methodist Church, Tweed, on Tuesday. Representatives from the various Auxiliaries were in attendance, Madoc being especially well represented. The afternoon session was devoted principally to reports and general business. The visiting ladies were entertained at supper which was served in the basement. In the evening a largely attended public meeting was held. Mrs. S. Gibson, of Napanee, delivered an inspiring address urging all members of the church to join the Auxiliary and give their assistance in the missionary work, no matter how little that assistance might appear. Rev. N. A. McDiarmid, chairman of Madoc District, also delivered an interesting address, dealing with the stages of the Woman's Missionary Society. In the first stage they appealed to God to open the door to the foreign fields. In the second stage they appealed to Him to send forth laborers. Both these prayers have been answered and the society is now in its third stage, gathering the tithes into the store-house. The society now needs money to pursue its work and it is putting forth efforts in this direction which are meeting with great success. During the evening Miss Kerr, of Madoc, delighted the audience with a vocal solo rendered in a very pleasing manner. Altogether the convention was a great success and the ladies spent a profitable and enjoyable day.

Mrs. E. D. Harrison, of Madoc, District Organizer, ably presided at both the sessions of the Convention.

Will Train Hired Men.

A Toronto paper says: Realizing that experienced men are extremely scarce, Ontario farmers are now applying for "green" hands. They offer immigrants from $100 to $125 a year, and during the winter hope to teach them many useful things, such as milking, general choring, etc. The one great difficulty consists in the fact that few men are coming in just now, while at least 200 farmers want help.

The Hastings and Prince Edward Farm Laborers' Association, of which Mr. R. J. Crothers is president, is much interested in the above project. Any farmer desiring information in regard to it can secure the same by writing Mr. Crothers at Northport P.O., Prince Edward County.

Advice to the Husband.

Reams of advice are unloaded upon women telling, instructing and admonishing her how to make home pleasant so that the lord and master may find comfort therein. So, then, why should not some advice be given to the said lord and master? For, verily, there is more than one of them who make home mighty unpleasant. There is the man who does not realize that it takes money to make home pleasant. There is the man who does not realize that his wife needs recreation and outside amusement once in awhile, so that she can continue to make home pleasant. There is a man who does not realize that silence and grumpiness and a grouch now and then do not make home pleasant. There is the man who does not realize that children must be noisy sometimes and play and romp if home is to be pleasant to them.

Michael Qualey, Toronto, died from drinking carbolic acid from a bottle he supposed contained castor oil.

COE HILL.

Jack Frost has made his appearance and, as a consequence, trade is looking up, and the old familiar sound is heard, "Hurrah for the woods, boys!"

Miss Maggie Rollins and Mr. Walter Whytock, of Madoc, have been guests of C. S. Rollins for the past week.

Mr. Thos. Potts, of Marmora, I.O.F. Organizer, was in town last week, working for the interests of Court Harold 4,594.

Mr. C. S. Rollins spent Sunday last in Belleville.

Several cases of smallpox are reported in Chandos and vicinity. The schools, churches and cheese factories have been closed and a number of families quarantined.

On Monday evening a number of young people of the town gathered at the home of Mr. A. W. Tivey for a surprise, and a very enjoyable time was spent.

Mr. Frank Davis, of Colborne, was visiting friends in town this week.

Hunters who are desirous of large game and lots of sport should come to Coe Hill for the season as it is reported that an American Lion has been seen in the vicinity. In fact, we think from the different descriptions there must be several.

Mrs. Thos. Gunter, who has been seriously ill for some time, is improving rapidly.

Mr. R. S. Tivey spent Sunday at W. H. Gunter's, of Salem.

Miss M. Hales is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Nugent.

Mrs. Jos. Vassaw, sr., is spending the week at Frankford.

Messrs. Dan. Henderson and Ed. Reid spent Sunday last at Mr. H. Johnson's.

Mr. Jos. Vassaw, jr., has purchased another running horse.

Mr. C. S. Rollins has had the post office and corner store repainted, which is a great improvement to the town.

The new Orange Hall, under construction by Wm. McCall, is about completed.

TRIXCY.

COOPER.

Lagrippe seems to be going the rounds. Mr. Albert Dougan is not able to work from the effects of it.

The Misses Laffan gave a party to a number of their friends on Wednesday night last.

Mr. George Holmes was the delegate sent from the Epworth League of the Methodist Church to the Convention at Bethesda on Tuesday.

Mrs. S. Lloyd, of Belleville, and daughter, Mrs. Hale, of Sault Ste. Marie, are visiting the former's daughter, Mrs. Hannah, of this Settlement.

Quite a number from this Settlement attended the funeral of Mr. Thos. McEwen at Bannockburn on Monday. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

Mr. Charlie and Miss Atha Hannah spent Sunday last visiting friends in Queensboro.

Mr. David Quinlan is having a plowing bee this afternoon (Thursday) also an enjoyable time is promised for the evening by the host.

A lecture will be given in the Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening, October 19, by Rev. Mr. Binnie, of Tweed. The subject is "Canada, Our Country." Admission fee 15cts.

EMPEY.

Mr. Chas. Doughty and Miss Myrtle Parks were out driving last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Robert Doughty returned yesterday from the West.

Mr. Wm. Robinson and Miss Blanche Thomas were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Robinson on Sunday.

Mr. Chas. Bateman and sister, Miss Emily, were visiting friends in the Allen Settlement last Sunday.

The fellow that was left the other day will likely be left again.

H. R.

Sad Fatality Near Cloyne.

Mr. John Maynard, who resided about a mile and a half north of Cloyne, was the victim of a fatal runaway accident on Saturday morning. He had driven his team, which was a spirited one, up to the back door of his home, and his brother, Wm. Maynard, who lived with him, had just taken a milk can out of the back of the waggon. The unfortunate man dropped the reins to hand out a parcel of butter to his brother, when the horses suddenly took fright and ran away, running around the barn and into the field. They had run but a short distance when they ran into a stump, and Mr. Maynard who had dropped through the waggon box, was crushed to death between the waggon and stump. Death was instantaneous. The unfortunate man, who was about sixty years of age, was unmarried, and resided with his brother, who was also a bachelor. He was one of the most highly respected residents of that community and his sad ending is very much regretted.—Tweed News.

Mr. James Auger, of Marmora Station, has accepted the position of foreman at Bannockburn Lead Mines.

...County News...

The Deacon Shirt Company, Belleville, intend enlarging their premises so that they will be able to treble their output.

Twenty thousand dollars worth of stock has been subscribed towards the erection of a canning factory at Northport.

Belleville is having two law suits for damages on account of parties falling and injuring themselves on defective sidewalks.

A New York stockman came to Central Ontario Jct. on Saturday and bought three thousand lambs in one day from the local buyers.

Mr. Wiley Hamilton, who received terrible injuries in the Malone mill a fortnight ago, is on account of his robust health, recovering rapidly.

Mr. S. Donnan, of Ivanhoe, has sold his house and lot to Mr. J. W. Seeley and will move to Madoc. Mr. Seeley has rented his blacksmith shop to Mr. Geo. McCallum.

Mina Eleanor Roseneath, who about a month ago swallowed by mistake a quantity of concentrated lye, died in Belleville hospital Monday morning.

The Government hatchery of Belleville have been stocking the lakes near Turiff with bass fry. It is a good idea to keep up the standard of the north for hunting and fishing.

Mr. W. P. McMahon, acting for Mrs. Mary Meagher, issued a writ for for $2,000 damages against the city of Belleville for injuries received by his client, caused by a defective sidewalk.

The death took place at St. Ola on Sept. 22nd, of Mrs. J. O. Schriver. The deceased was formerly Miss Louie Towes, daughter of Mr. Thos. Towes, of Turiff, and was in her 22nd year.

Mr. John McEwen and Miss Maggie Stewart, of Burnbrae, were married on Tuesday evening. Mr. McEwen has bought Wm. Linn's farm on 12th con. Rawdon where he and his bride will take up their residence.

Residents in the vicinity of the villages of Canifton and Wallbridge now have the advantage of telephone connection, a new party line having been lately built to these places by the Bell Telephone Company.

Mr. Leo. Hogan, of the North American Telegraph Co. went to L'Amable and Turiff Stations to install telephone instruments. All the C.O.R. stations, where there are agents, will have telephone connection.

According to a despatch in the Mail and Empire a few days ago a man in the United States has recently paid for a prize bull the highest price ever paid for an animal of this sort, $16,000. How would that suit Hastings County farmers.

A sudden call came to George Thompson, Deseronto, some time during Saturday night, Sept. 30. On Sunday morning he was found dead in bed, heart failure having carried him off. Deceased was seventy-six years of age.

Trenton Courier: Ross Loveless picked 25 barrels of apples off of 13 Ben Davis trees in 4 hours and 37 minutes and emptied his own baskets, on the farm of Jas. Little, York Road. This is claimed to be the record in these parts.

The many friends of Captain Hicks, of the steamer Varuna, will regret to hear that he has been afflicted with another cancer and that the whole chin may have to be removed. At present he is in Rome, N. Y., undergoing treatment.

The dead body of Peter Shandraw was found back of his barn at Eagle Hill, Tyendinaga Reserve, Sunday morning last. Deceased had been in the habit of taking a walk around his place each night before retiring, to see that all was safe.

Mr. G. A. Hoag, who has been Station Agent at the Grand Trunk Trenton, has resigned that position to accept the position of general Train Master of the C. O. R., a new office established because of the increasing traffic on the Central Ontario.

Stirling News-Argus:—The G.N.W. Telegraph Co. have had a gang of men working here for the past few days removing their line from along the county road to the railroad. This has been done all the way from Belleville and will continue on west.

Mr. David Wright, of the township of Huntingdon, met with a serious accident on Friday last by falling from a ladder on which he was descending from the mow of his barn to the floor below. In falling he fell upon some machinery, cutting his head open, breaking one rib and getting a general shaking up.

On Saturday last a number of the officers of Tweed Lodge, No. 246, A.O.U.W., drove out to the residence of Mrs. Sulette Robinson and handed her a cheque for $2,000, being the amount of the beneficiary certificate held by her husband, Thos. Robinson, in the order, who was accidently killed on Saturday, the 9th Sept. last. The Order is to be congratulated upon the prompt payment of this claim as less than four weeks elapsed between the death of Mr. Robinson and the issuing of the cheque in payment from the Grand Lodge officers.—Tweed News.

Snow is reported to have fallen in different parts of the County during last week.

Mr. D. McKenzie, of Malone, left last week for Toronto where he will likely remain over winter.

Pearce Company of Marmora, have bought out the Gilmour limits in Lake township, comprising 50,000 acres.

Mr. Will Davy, of Bancroft, received a nasty gash in one of his hands on Saturday morning last. He was working around the mill, and stopped to speak to one of the employes, when his hand came in contract with a small saw with the above result.

A newly-invented mechanical process for the purpose of extracting turpentine, creosote, oil of tar, and several other commodities from wood, has been installed at Barry's Bay. The company operating the plant has secured a lease on all J. R. Booth's limits.

Stirling might be rightly called "the acetylene gas town," as there is now some 21 business places besides a number of residences which are lit in this way. Mr. Albert Bird has lately installed plants in Mr. John McGee's harness shop, Bailey Bros.' barber shop and Geo. Lagrow's grocery.

A alarm of fire was made in Stirling on Wednesday morning about 4 o'clock, when a shed in the rear of Mr. D. McGee's residence, on the east side of the village, was discovered to be on fire, and was soon burned to the ground. The shed was detached, and wind was blowing the flames away from the house. Rain was also falling at the time, which helped to prevent the fire from spreading. The origin of the fire is unknown.

"DAD."

Some boys they call their Dad—Papa.
Oh Gee! That makes me mad.
It sounds so stiff and like a book—
You bet I call mine Dad.

And he's a ripper, too, you bet,
The boys all wish they had
A father that would laugh and joke,
And love them like my Dad.

Of course sometimes, when all the bills
Come in he's mighty mad
And then we sit as still as mice
And hear him jaw, poor Dad,

It's always over soon, and then
You bet we all feel glad,
And then we all climb on his lap
And hug and kiss our Dad.

"You can't have kids and money too,"
He says, and so he's glad
The good Lord made him poor, or else
He mightn't been our Dad.

I don't want to be President,
Like every little lad!
When I'm grown up, I'd rather be
A nice man just like Dad.

Only One Cure For Catarrh

And it's neither a dopy mixture, a troublesome atomizer or an irritating snuff—it is fragrant healing Catarrhozone which is recommended by at least twenty thousand physicians in United States and Canada. The balsamic vapor of Catarrhozone goes at once to the source of disease, kills the germs, heals sore spots; it prevents dropping in the throat, keep the nostrils clear and cures foul breath. Cure is complete and permanent when Catarrhozone is used. It is as certain as eternity to cure, can't fail. Every complete dollar outfit guaranteed; trial size 25c. Use only Catarrhozone.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

No one who is acquainted with its good qualities can be surprised at the great popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It not only cures colds and grip effectually and permanently, but prevents these diseases from resulting in pneumonia. It is also a certain cure for croup. Whooping cough is not dangerous when this remedy is given. It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. It is also pleasant to take. When all these facts are taken into consideration it is not surprising that people in foreign lands, as well as at home, esteem this remedy very highly and very few are willing to take any other after having once use it. For sale by all druggists.

J. C. DALE & Co.,

BANKERS,

DALE'S BLOCK, MADOC, ONT.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Drafts on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received, and interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Interest added to principal half-yearly, on the 11th of May and the 11th of November of each year.

REFERENCE:—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

J. C. DALE, Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK

Capital and Reserve, $6,000,000
Total assets, - $35,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, — TORONTO

T. G. Brough, General Manager.

MADOC BRANCH.

A general banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upwards received, and Interest allowed at highest current rates, compounded half yearly.

F. COTTLE, Manager.

F. E. O'FLYNN,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR.
BELLEVILLE, - - ONT.

JAMES WHITE,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Will be supplied at either office or residence.

W. J. MOORE, B.C.L.,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER.
OFFICE—Dominion Bank Building.
MONEY TO LOAN,
Solicitor for the Dominion Bank.

D. E. K. STEWART,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, MADOC, ONTARIO.
Money to loan on first mortgages at lowest rates.
Solicitor for J. C. Dale & Co., Bankers.
Solicitor for Murphy, Gordon & Co., Bankers, Tweed.

WILLIAM CROSS, LL.B.,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER.
Appraiser at Madoc for The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation.
Money to loan at 5 per cent, on good farm security. No commission. No valuation fee.
Office—Wood Block Madoc.

DR. HARPER,
GRADUATE OF TRINITY UNIVERSITY
Fellow of Trinity Medical College, Licentiate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office—Durham street, Dale's Block, Madoc.

DR. HARRISON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.
Graduate of Queen's University, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
Special attention given to diseases of women and children.
Office—Opposite Methodist Church.

Madoc Lodge, No. 179, I.O.O.F

Meets in Oddfellows' Hall, Wilson Block, every Monday evening at the hour of 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren will always be cordially welcomed.

M. MAYBEE, Rec.-Sec. JOHN MCBAIN, Noble Grand.
L. F. MORRICE, Fin.-Sec.

Madoc Lodge, No. 195, A.O.U.W.

THE Ancient Order of United Workmen meets every first and third Friday of each month in Moon's new block. Visiting brethren are cordially welcomed.

M. MAYBEE, Master Workman. W. H. MCBAIN, Recorder.

Marian Mayfield

or, The Strange Disappearance

CHAPTER IX.

The clouds were fast gathering over poor San Souci's heavens.

The commodore had quite recovered for the time being, and he began to urge the marriage of his neice with his favorite. Dr. Grimshaw's importunities were also becoming very tiresome. They were no longer a jest. She could no longer divert herself with them. She felt them as a real persecution, and expressed herself accordingly. To Grim she said:

"Once I used to laugh at you. But now I do hate you more than anything in the universe! And I wish—I do wish that you were in heaven! for I do detest the very sight of you—there!"

And to the commodore's furious threats she would answer:

"Uncle, the time has passed by centuries ago for forcing girls into wedlock, thanks be to Christianity and civilization. You can't force me to have Grim, and you had as well give up the wicked purpose," or words to that effect.

One day when she had said something of the sort, the commodore answered, cruelly:

"Very well, miss! I force no one, please to understand! But I afford my protection and support only upon certain conditions, and withdraw them when those conditions are not fulfilled! Neither you nor your mother had any legal claim upon me. I was not in any way bound to feed and clothe and house you for so many years. I did it with the tacit understanding that you were to marry to please me, and all your life you have understood, as well as any of us, that you were to wed Dr. Grimshaw."

"If such an understanding existed, it was without my consent, and was originated in my infancy, and I do not feel and I will not be in the least degree bound by it! For the expense of my support and education, uncle! I am truly sorry that you risked it upon the hazardous chance of my liking or disliking the man of your choice! But as I had no hand in your venture, I do not feel the least responsible for your losses. Yours is the fate of a gambler in human hearts who has staked and lost—that is the worst!"

"And by all the fiends in fire, Minion! you shall find that it is not the worst. I know how to make you knuckle under, and I shall do it!" exclaimed the commodore in a rage, as he rose up and strode off toward the room occupied by Mary L'Oiseau. Without the ceremony of knocking, he burst the door open with one blow of his foot, and entered where the poor, feverish, frightened creature was lying down to take a nap. Throwing himself into a chair by her bedside, he commenced a furious attack upon the trembling invalid. He recounted, with much exaggeration, the scene that had just transpired between himself and Jacquelina—repeated with additions her undutiful words, bitterly reproached Mary for encouraging and fostering that rebellious and refractory temper in her daughter, warned her to bring the headstrong girl to a sense of her position and duty, or to prepare to leave his roof; for he swore he "wouldn't be hectored over and trodden down by her nor her daughter any longer!" And so having overwhelmed the timid, nervous woman with undeserved reproaches and threats, arose and left the room.

And can any one be surprised that her illness was increased, and her fever arose and her senses wandered all night? When her mother was ill Jacquelina could not sleep. Now she sat by her bedside sponging her hot hands and keeping ice to her head and giving drink to slake her burning thirst and listening, alas! to her sad and rambling talk about their being turned adrift in the world to starve to death, or to perish in the snow—calling on her daughter to save them both by yielding to her uncle's will! And Jacquelina heard and understood, and wept and sighed—a new experience to the poor girl, who was

"Not used to tears at night
Instead of slumber!"

All through the night she nursed her with unremitting care. And in the morning, when the fever waned and the patient was wakeful, though exhausted, she left her only to bring the refreshing cup of tea and plate of toast prepared by her own hands.

But when she brought it to the bedside the pale invalid waved it away. She felt as if she could not eat. Fear had clutched her throat and would not relax its hold.

"I want to talk to you, Jacqueline," she said.

"Eat and drink first, Mimmy, and then you and I will have such another good talk!" said Jacquelina, coaxingly.

"I can't! Oh! I can't swallow a mouthful. I am choking now!"

"Oh! that is nothing but the hysterics, Mimmy! 'high strikes,' as Jenny calls them! I feel like I should have them myself sometimes! Come! cheer up, Mimmy! Your fever is off and your head is cool! Come, take this consoling cup of tea and bit of toast, and you will feel so much stronger and cheerfuler."

"Tea! Oh! everything I eat and drink in this unhappy house is bitter—the bitter cup and bitter bread of dependence!"

"Put more sugar into it, then, Mimmy, and sweeten it! Come! Things are not yet desperate! Cheer up!"

"What do you mean, my love? Have you consented to be married to Dr. Grimshaw?"

"No! St. Mary! Heaven forbid!" exclaimed Jacquelina, shuddering for the first time.

"Now, why 'heaven forbid?' Oh! my child, why are you so perverse? Why don't you take him, since your uncle has set his heart upon the match?"

"Oh, mother!"

"I know you are very young to be married—too young! far too young! Only sixteen, gracious heaven! But then you know we have no alternative but that, or starvation; and it is not as if you were to be married to a youth of your own age—this gentleman is of grave years and character, which makes a great difference."

"I should think it did."

"What makes you shiver and shake so, my dear? Are you cold or nervous? Poor child, you got no sleep last night. Do you drink that cup of tea, my dear. You need it more than I do."

"No, no."

"Why, what is the matter with my fairy?"

"Oh, mother, mother, don't take sides against me! don't or you will drive me to my ruin. Who will take a child's part, if her mother don't? I love you best of all the world, mother. Do not take sides against me! take my part! help me to be true! to be true!"

"True to whom Jacquelina? What are you talking about?"

"True to this heart—to this heart, mother! to all that is honest and good in my nature."

"I don't understand you at all."

"Oh, mother, the thought of marrying anybody is unwelcome to me now; and the idea of being married to Grim is abhorrent; is like that of being sold to a master that I hate or sent to prison for life; it is full of terror and despair. Oh! oh!——"

"Don't talk so wildly, Jacquelina, you make me ill."

"Do I, Mimmy? Oh, I didn't mean to worry you. Bear up, Mimmy; do try to bear up; don't fear; suppose he does turn me out. I am but a little girl, and food and clothing are cheap enough in the country, and any of our neighbors will take me in just for the fun I'll make them. Ha! yes, that they will, just as gladly as they will let in the sunshine."

"Oh, child, how little you know of the world. Yes, for a day or two or a week or two, scarcely longer. And even if you could find a home, who would give shelter to your poor sick mother for the rest of her life?"

"Mother! uncle would never deny you shelter upon my account!" exclaimed Jacquelina, growing very pale.

"Indeed he will, my child; he has; he came in here last night and warned me to pack up and leave the house."

"He will not dare—even he, so to outrage humanity and public opinion and everything he ought to respect."

"My child, he will. He has set his heart upon making Nace Grimshaw his successor at Luckenough, that if you disappoint him in this darling purpose, there will be no limit to his rage and his revenge. And he will not only send us from his roof, but he will seek to justify himself and further ruin us by blackening our names. Your wildness and eccentricity will be turned against us and so distorted and misrepresented as to ruin us forever."

"Mother! mother! he is not so wicked as that."

"He is furious in his temper and violent in his impulses—he will do all that under the influence of disappointment and passion, however he may afterwards repent his injustice. You must not disappoint him, Jacquelina."

"I disappoint him? Why, Mimmy, Luckenough does not belong to me. And if he wants Grim to be his successor, why, as I have heard aunty ask him, does he not make him his heir?"

"There are reasons, I suspect, my dear, why he cannot do so. I think he holds the property by such a tenure, that he cannot alienate it from the family. And the only manner in which he can bestow it upon Dr. Grimshaw, will be through his wife, if the doctor should marry some relative."

"That is it, hey? Well, I will not be made a stumpermule to carry this rich gift over to Dr. Grimshaw—even if there is no other way of conveyance. Mother! what is the reason the professor is such a favorite with uncle?"

"My dear, I don't know, but I have often had my suspicions."

"Of what, Mimmy?"

"Of a very near, though unacknowledged relationship; don't question me any further upon that particular point, my dear, for I really know nothing whatever about it. Oh, dear." And the invalid groaned and turned over.

"Mother, you are very weak; mother, please to take some tea; let me go get you some hot."

"Tell me, Jacquelina; will you do as the old man wishes you?"

"I will tell you after you take some refreshments," said Jacquelina.

"Well! go bring me some."

The girl went and brought more hot tea and toast, and waited until her mother had drunk the former and partaken of a morsel of the latter. When, in answer to the eager, inquiring look, she said:

"Mother, if I alone were concerned, I would leave this house this moment, though I should never have another roof over my head. But for your sake, mother, I will still fight the battle. I will try to turn uncle from his purpose. I will try to awaken Grim's generosity, if he has any, and get him to withdraw his suit. I will get aunty to use her influence with both of them, and see what can be done. But as for marrying Dr. Grimshaw, mother—I know what I am saying—I would rather die!"

"And see me die, my child?"

"Oh, mother! it will not be so bad as that.

"Jacquelina, it will. Do you know what is the meaning of these afternoon fevers and night sweats and this cough?"

"I know it means that you are very much out of health, Mimmy, but I hope you will be well in the spring."

"Jacquelina, it means death."

"Oh, no! No, no! No, no! Not so! There's Miss Nancy Skamp has had a cough every winter ever since I knew her, and she's not dead nor likely to die, and you will be well in the spring," said the girl, changing color and faltering in spite of herself.

"I shall never see another spring, my child——"

"Oh, mother! don't! don't say so. You——"

"Hear me out, my dear; I shall never live to see another spring unless I can have a quiet life with peace of mind. These symptoms, my child, mean death, sooner or later. My life may be protracted for many years, if I can live in peace and comfort; but if I must suffer privation, want and anxiety, I cannot survive many months, Jacquelina."

The poor girl was deadly pale; she started up and walked the floor in a distracted manner, crying:

"What shall I do! Oh! what shall I do?"

"It is very plain what you shall do my child. You must marry Dr. Grimshaw. Come, my dear, be reasonable. If I did not think it best for your happiness and prosperity, I would not urge it.

"Mimmy, don't talk any longer, dear!" Jacquelina interrupted. "There is a bright spot on your cheek now, and your fever will rise again, even this morning. I will see what can be done to bring everybody to reason! I will not believe but that if I remain firm and faithful to my heart's integrity there will be some way of escape made between these two alternatives."

But could Sans Souci do this? Had the frolicsome fairy sufficient integral strength and self-balance to resist the powerful influences gathering around her?

(To be Continued.)

PROFITED BY EXPERIENCE.

How a Prussian Officer Got Even With a Jew.

A Prussian army officer stationed at Berlin frequently had occasion to borrow money from an accommodating Israelitish friend, who only charged 3 or 4 per cent. a month. As a general thing the officer, Baron von Pump, was able to meet his obligations, but on the occasion to which we allude he was not able to do so. Moses Levy was promptly on hand to collect the money. He called on the Baron von Pump in his room and presented the note, but I have no money to pay this one. You will have to wait."

"I don't vait at all. Ven you don't pay dot note right avay, I goes and prings dot note to a shustus of der peace pefore, and sues on der spot!"

Baron von Pump quietly locked the door and put the key in his pocket, whereupon Moses' legs began to wobble about and his eyes to protrude with anxiety for he was afraid of personal violence at the hands of his creditor.

The Baron produced a pistol and focused the unhappy Israelite.

"Now, Mr. Judas Iscariot, you take that note of mine and eat it."

"Scheneral, I vas shoost joking mit you; I can vait so long as you vants.

"I can take a joke as well as anybody, and now it is your turn to take a choke. Chew up that note and swallow it, or you are a dead man," said the officer, and he pressed lightly on the trigger.

In vain did Moses protest that he didn't feel like eating, and that he was in no hurry for his money.

"Down with it!" thundered the officer.

Although Moses was in no danger of perishing for lack of food, he clearly perceived that he might prolong his life by the collation to which he was so cordially invited. He chewed up the note, principal and interest, and craning out his neck he managed to get it down.

"Now you can go and bring suit on that note if you feel like it. Perhaps the court down the town will put you on file if you tell him where the note is," said Baron von Pump.

A few days afterwards the Baron received some money from home, with which he promptly paid Moses what was due to him.

"Scheneral," said the money-lender, "der next times ven you vants der moneys, shoost come to your old friend Moses Levy, who vill never go pack on you."

"All right, Moses. Next time I need money I'll let you know."

Not long afterwards Baron von Pump needed money, and notified Moses to bring the desired amount to his room. Having counted over the money the officer took a sheet of paper and began to write out his note for the amount at ninety days.

"If you please, Scheneral, shoost put that right avay. I would not have dot."

From under his coat he drew forth a huge cake of gingerbread and held it towards the Baron.

"Now you shoost write dot note out on dot gingerbread, so ven I has to eat him again I vill not suffer so mooch as I did ven I schwallowed dot oder note."

MOTHER'S RIVAL.

"My dear," said Newed, "did you bake that pie we had for dinner last night?"

"Yes, love," replied his little wife. "I hope it was all right."

"You bet it was," answered the treasurer of the combine. "I haven't had a nightmare like the one it gave me since I quit eating the pies my mother used to make."

About the Farm

IMPROVING THE HERD.

My earlier memory of cattle was at a time when little care was given them, writes George E. Nichols. They calved mostly in March and April. Those cows that did not freshen in the spring were not bred or allowed to calve until the following spring. Not one in 100 came fresh in the fall. They were dry from November until the following spring. Such cows were fed hay, stalks and straw and no grain, except from the time of becoming fresh till they went to grass. The milk was set in little pans. The butter, after the cows were nicely on grass, was put in 100-pound packages and held until fall and sold to city markets. The farmer who made 200 lbs butter per cow was a wonder; 150 pounds was a good average amount per cow. My own lot averaged about 125 pounds. Pure-bred cattle were not much known or sought in those days. The first thoroughbreds I remember were Shorthorns and Devons.

I became a farmer, I suppose, because I was born on a farm. I became a caretaker of dairy cattle because everyone in this section kept dairy cattle. I became a breeder of registered cattle simply because I liked them. I early realized that cattle must be cared for well if we were to make a living out of them.

I well remember the first wheat bran I ever fed. I went 15 miles after it, our nearby towns not keeping such luxuries for cows. I was not satisfied with the results and disposed of the native cows. Over 30 years ago I got a registered Jersey bull. He was out of a cow giving 40 lbs. milk per day. Too many farmers change their minds about the proper way to grade up a herd. I remember selling a Jersey bull to a party who used him, getting a lot of splendid daughters. He wanted to get more milk and put in a Holstein to breed his herd. When the Guernseys did so well he wanted the breed and got them. As a consequence to-day he has a lot of ring-streaked and speckled animals no better than he started with years ago.

BUILDING UP THE HERD.

I used the registered bull for a few years, but the one-half, three-quarters and seven-eighths grades did not take on the color and shape of Jerseys fast enough to suit me, though they were an improvement on their dams as butter cows. I wanted some registered cows. I lacked the money, but finally I got a couple heifers. I had to be satisfied with cheap ones, but it gave me experience. I studied pedigrees and breeding. I bred some good ones and culled out the poor ones. I always used bulls from good milk and butter families. We had to make our own butter. The Babcock test was not known then. At first little pans, then the large, shallow pans were set in spring water. Then followed the deep cans set in ice water to force the cream separation a little faster. It was perhaps a little cleaner, too, but this was not fast or thorough enough. Then came the separator with a steam engine to run it. With this latter rig, we have been making butter for 14 years.

Our butter product of 125 pounds from the poorly kept native cow gradually grew with experience in feeding and better breeding. With the improvements for getting the cream out of the milk, our butter product soon reached 300 pounds of butter per cow. We have not increased the product much during the last ten years as I don't believe it pays, at least in a breeding herd, to force cows much higher. Better cows and better care called for better barns. I never put water in the stables, because I believed it best for the cattle to be out of doors as much as possible without exposure.

When I fixed over the barn, I put in a silo. For several years I have fed dry cornstalks while they lasted with four to ten pounds hay per cow per day according to her time of freshening and capacity. The grain ration is what is termed a narrow one. I grind what corn and oats we raise, purchase gluten and wheat bran and a little oil meal, to bring the ration about 1 to 5. This may read easy, but to accomplish these results with no money except what was made off the farm, it was hard work. To bring a farm from ten cows to 40 or 50 head, put up good buildings in place of poor ones, look after and school a family of children (and poor indeed is he who has no children), to develop a herd from 125 to 300 pounds butter per cow per year, has taken nerve and perseverance, but it has paid.

The farm has earned it and I have put it back. It has proved a good investment. We can get good milk and butter cows, by having only grades, but we must be sure of the sire. He must be by a proven sire, of a good family. Our sire must be out of a cow equally as good or better than the sire. I believe a lot depends in the line of dams. If we are breeding only grades the sire must be a good one for all the improvement must come through him. While we are trying to improve our farms, herds and flocks, let us not neglect to improve ourselves. Have the house full of good reading matter for all members of the family and see that some sort of entertainment is not lacking. The old saying, "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is too true on many a farm.

POULTRY HOUSES.

The greater number of poultry houses have one serious objection, it seems to me, and that is they are not made substantial enough writes L. E. Bartlett. A farmer who owns his farm should endeavor to make all buildings substantial, with good stone foundations—buildings that will last for a generation or longer. They will cost more in the first place, but in the long run will be the cheapest. I built a house recently, that will keep 100 hens comfortable during the winter, and will reduce the work of fighting mites to the minimum in warm weather.

The building is 16x20 feet with 8-foot posts, the longest way from east to west. The foundation walls are of limestone, laid in mortar and extend about 12 inches above the ground. The building is sheathed with cheap lumber and over that tarred paper, then sided with drop siding, and the roof shingled. There is one window in the east side and two on the south side, with a door between. The windows are covered inside with woven wire fencing.

On the inside I lathed and plastered it. The drop siding alone would do very well without the tar paper and sheathing where the house is plastered. Inside of the foundation walls I filled in with earth, packed down solid and laid a cement floor about level with the top of foundation walls, thus insuring a dry floor, where no surface water can run in. I partitioned off 8 feet from one end for sitting hens. The partition is of woven wire and a row of nests extends along under the partition about 2 feet above the floor.

The nests open into either room. By the use of a slide, which can be slipped over the opening to the larger room, when a hen wants to sit she can be shut away from the laying hens, and given an outlet to the smaller room only where feed, water, gravel and a box of dry earth are kept for her use. The roosts are in the larger room with no dropping boards under them. With a cement floor they are unnecessary. If covered with straw, it is easily cleaned. If the hens are kept shut in the house during the cold weather, it should be cleaned at least once a week and fresh straw scattered over it.

The plastered walls and cement floor may seem an unnecessary expense to some, but the advantages are great. The plaster is easily whitewashed and with a woven wire partition, and no dropping boards, there is small chance for insects to harbor. Mites can be easily got rid of and rats cannot get through the floor.

There is a dusting box about 4 feet square and 10 inches deep in the larger room. A couple of barrels filled with dry earth or road dust in the summer will keep the box supplied all winter, and the hens will keep themselves free from lice. A barrel or two of gravel should be laid in before winter also, and a pan of it kept before the hens all of the time. It is surprising how much of it they will consume. If the gravel is run through a coarse screen, so as to take out the larger stones that a hen cannot swallow, it will be better for them.

HERE AND THERE.

Notes of Interest From the Four Quarters of the Globe.

One-third of the land surface of the globe is covered with trees.

About 1,500,000 persons are employed in the coal-mines of the world.

The purest air in cities is said to be that about 25ft. above the street surface.

A shipyard at Ominato, Japan, still in operation, was established 1,900 years ago.

Gibraltar may fairly be called the land of tunnels, there being over seventy miles of burrowed rock.

The elephant seldom sleeps more than four or five hours a day, in spite of its capacity for hard work.

Nearly every Chinaman can read, but about 90 per cent. of the women are entirely uneducated.

Germany is able to feed about nine-tenths of her nearly 60,000,000 inhabitants on the products of her own soil.

No married man in Vienna is allowed to go up in a balloon without the formal consent of his wife and children.

Pineapples are so plentiful in Natal at certain seasons that they are not worth carting to market, and so are often given to pigs.

Shepherds believe the wool on a sheep's back is an unfailing barometer. The curlier the wool, the finer will be the weather.

Widows in Korea never remarry, no matter how young they may be. Even though they had been married only a month, they may not take a second husband.

Owing to constantly living in canoes, a race of dwarfs in British New Guinea are losing the use of their legs, while their chests and arms are abnormally developed.

In Fiji the coinage consists chiefly of whales' teeth, those of greater value being dyed red. The natives exchange twenty white teeth for one red one, as we change copper and silver.

Many Greenland women are perfectly bald on the sides of the heads, owing to their method of dressing the hair, which is pulled back with painful tightness and held in place by a ribbon.

The censorship is a very real thing in China. There anyone who writes an objectionable book is punished with 100 blows of a heavy bamboo and banished for life. Anyone who reads it is also punished.

It seems that in Austria the quoting of the Bible is regarded as an offence. A member of the Reichsrath who insisted upon quoting some passages created a disturbance, and after the President had called him to order the Chamber refused to hear him.

Since the process of photographing upon silk and linen has been brought to such perfection in France, many persons have their portraits upon their linen instead of their names or initials. The portraits are not injured by washing.

Statistics just compiled at the Missouri State University show that fully 50 per cent. of all its students are dependent on their own resources, and that nearly 25 per cent. work daily for their own expenses.

The Standard of Purity

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA for Matchless Quality is far ahead of any other Tea.

Sold only in lead packets. By all Grocers.

40c, 50c, and 60c. per lb. Black, Mixed or Green.

Highest award, St. Louis, 1904.

FIFTY CENTS

IN some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion is very rapid. For this reason we put up a fifty-cent size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children. In other conditions the gain is slower—health cannot be built up in a day. In such cases Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment; a food rather than a medicine. It's a food for tired and weak digestions.

Send for free sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

50c. and $1.00. All druggists

AFTER PEACE.

The two combatants enter upon a harder struggle than ever.

A. MILNE.

-Special OFFERING-

—IN—

LADIES' WHITE

Silk Blouses

New goods, new sleeves,

was $3.75, Bargain Price $2

Don't Miss the SALE

—OF—

Flannelette Remnants.

You will save money by buying them from us.

A. MILNE.

The Central Ontario Railway.

TIME TABLE.

Trains leave Eldorado station as follows:—

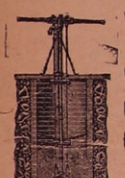
GOING NORTH.—	GOING SOUTH —
8.35a.m. for Bancroft	8.35 a.m., Trenton
4 p.m. for Coe Hill	2.55 p.m. "

Trains leave for the South, Coe Hill at 6,15 a.m. and Bancroft at 12.30 p.m.

GEO. COLLINS,
Receiver and Manager.

Madoc Pump Works

ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS



Wood and Iron Pumps, Wind Mills, Grain Grinders, gasoline Engines, Steam Engines and Boilers.

Sole Agents for the Anderson Force Pump of Aylmer.

HART BROS.,

Proprietors.

Choice Groceries

—AND—

Provisions, Crockery and glassware,

—TRY—

GEO. WRIGHT'S.

HOME NEWS
GOSSIP & GOSSIP

MADOC, OCTOBER 19, 1905.

Business Notice.

All reading notices of gatherings or entertainments of any kind where an admission fee is charged will be counted as advertising, for which our regular rate will be charged. In cases where posters or dodgers have been printed at this office for such entertainment or gatherings a short notice will be inserted free of charge. Where an admission fee is not charged we will gladly publish a free notice, especially for churches, or church societies.

REVIEW, Madoc.

☞ Alexander sells colored Matt Paper and colored Cardboard.

—Cheese took a slight drop in price last week.

—Next Thursday, 26th inst., is Thanksgiving Day.

☞ 21 lbs. Redpath Light Yellow Sugar for $1, at Hudgins'.

—Mrs. Broadworth and family left Madoc last week for the North-west.

—Some people go around wasting to-day in wishing they had yesterday back again.

—The meeting of miners will be held in Madoc on Friday of next week, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m.

—Mr. and Mrs. George S. McTaggart left for their new residence in Western Ontario this week. Their post office is Gable's, Ont.

☞ A car of Flour just arrived, bought at the low price and W. W. Hudgins will sell you the very best cheaper than any other man in North Hastings.

—Mr. John Cayerly has moved his family to Peterboro, where he recently purchased a restaurant business. He took possession on Monday.

—Mr. Frank Vandervoort was laid up all last week with serious illness. He is able to attend his shop this week.

—This is the time of year for business men to have their accounts made up and rendered to customers. All styles and sizes of bill heads at THE REVIEW office.

☞ If you are not trading with Hudgins, you are certainly losing money as he can give you goods of first-class quality cheaper than any other man in Madoc.

—Dr. R. McCaffrey, of B. C., is laid up with an attack of typhoid fever. His friends in Madoc are advised this week, however, that it is of a mild character, and that he is getting along very favorably.

—Across the mental horizon of most poor married men
This agitating thought begins to drift;
That winter chill is on the way, and then
There'll be those blooming ashes for to sift.

—Read Hudgins' locals this week.

—Bancroft Times:—"Miss Smith, of the Bank staff, is visiting friends in Madoc."

—Miss Maggie Rollins has been spending her holidays at her brother's, at Coe Hill.

—Mrs. Porter, of Consecon, mother of E. Guss Porter, M.P. of Belleville, died on Saturday last.

—The samples of Indian summer look so good that we might put in an order for January delivery.

—Mr. Walter Whytock has been spending a few days at the home of Mr. Chas. Rollins, Coe Hill.

—Tweed News:—"Mr. Sylvester Embury, of Madoc, is learning the tinsmith trade at Gordon's hardware."

—The sale of lots in the Seymour property will take place in Madoc on Saturday, 28th inst. See advt. and posters for particulars.

☞ It will pay you to buy your Flour and Groceries from Hudgins as you will get them for less money than at any other place in Madoc.

—Messrs. Chas. Whytock, Wm. Simmons, and Alex. Robertson left on Monday for a week's hunt in the woods around Coe Hill. As they are not used to handling, fire-arms, their friends are quite anxious about their safety.

☞ F. G. Lynde has removed to the "New O'Flynn Block,"—one door east of his old stand.

—A fellow who was criticized by the editor of a local newspaper, applied to a lawyer to know how to break up the paper. He was told to buy the paper and run it six months. He was charged two dollars for the advice.

☞ Be sure and read Hudgins locals in this issue. He gives more Sugar and more Groceries for $1.00 than any other man in Madoc.

—The anniversary services and thank-offering in connection with the Methodist Church, Stirling, will be held on Sunday, Oct. 22nd. Rev. N. A. McDiarmid, of Madoc, will preach morning and evening. Rev. J. C. Bell, of Stirling, will occupy the Madoc pulpit.

☞ F. G. Lynde is now buying large quantities of Live Poultry, shipping nearly every day.

—Shining lights in the medical profession at New York assembled have declared that kissing is unpleasant and dangerous element. Scientific authority must be accorded due weight, but as to whether it is pleasant or otherwise professional opinion will not be accepted as infallible.

Window Broken.

A large plate glass window in Morrice's boot and shoe shop was broken on Saturday night last. Boys teasing a man caused the trouble, but who will pay the cost?

Nearly a Fire.

The explosion of a coal oil lamp, in a clothes closet, in Mr. A. W. Coe's residence on Sunday night, nearly caused the destruction of that gentleman's dwelling. The flames were extinguished after several hundred dollars' worth of clothing had been ruined.

Church Dedication.

The new St. Michael's R. C. Church in Belleville was re-opened on Sunday last with appropriate and impressive ceremonies. Most Rev. Father Gauthier, D. D., Archbishop of Kingston, conducted the solemn ceremonies, and Priests were present from all parts of Eastern Ontario, among them Rev. J. Meagher, of Madoc.

Madoc Fair Meeting.

There should be a large attendance of farmers and all interested, of Madoc and surrounding townships, at the public meeting on Friday next, 27th inst., in the Town Hall, Madoc, to organize an Agricultural Association in this village. Madoc Fair next year will be "bigger and better than ever," and everyone will be welcome and can have their say at this organization meeting. At this meeting the boundaries of the Society will be fixed, and the officers to be elected will be a President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and nine Directors. Everybody invited.

Committee Coming.

The Committee of the County Council appointed to visit and select the site for the County House of Refuge, is expected in Madoc to-day (Thursday). Several properties are offered for inspection, and we hope the inducements in the way of favorable location, etc., will meet with successful consideration. The Committee is composed of Warden Macfarlane, Messrs. Vandervoort of Sidney, Denyes of Thurlow, Dryden of Deseronto, Bonter of Marmora, and Cornell of Elzevir, also the Clerk, Mr. W. R. Aylsworth. Reeve Harrison and Couns. Harper and Cross of the Village Council, will do the honors for Madoc.

Epworth League Convention.

The Annual Convention of the Madoc District Epworth League was held in Bethesda Church, Ivanhoe Circuit, on Tuesday last, and was a decided success. The various Leagues reported a splendid year's work. Miss Kerr gave a report of "the Summer School at 12 O'Clock Point." Miss Eldridge ably discussed "The Missionary Problem Facing the Church." Rev. Dr. McDiarmid spoke on "The Epworth League in Revival Services." Rev. Mr. Burns discussed the question of the "Pastor in Relation to Revivals." Rev. J. W. Totton gave a very interesting account of "The Great Epworth League Convention held in Denver, Colorado, last July," and the General Secretary, Rev. Dr. Crews, delighted all with his talk on "Personal Effort."

We are glad to note that Mr. E. Tummon has been appointed President for the next year, taking the place of that able and efficient Officer, Rev. Mr. Rowe, who served in that capacity last year. Space prevents a fuller report this week.

49th Regiment Notes.

Lieut. Hopkins, of Belleville, late of No. 1 Co., has been awarded the "Long Service" Medal.

The various Company Rifle Associations will hold their annual shooting matches during the next few weeks.

The cheques for "Company Allowances" have been distributed to Captains of Companies during the past week.

Lieut. G. W. Hambly, of No. 1 Co., Belleville, was a visitor in Madoc this week, on his way home from the Craig Mine.

Surgeon Lieut.-Col. J. J. Farley, of Belleville, has been recommended to be placed on the Reserve of Medical Officers, with rank.

Surgeon-Captain H. H. Alger, of Stirling, the efficient medical officer of the Regiment, has deservedly been promoted to the rank of Major in the Medical department.

Two Officers of the Regiment are now undergoing instruction for certificates of qualification at Stanley Barracks, Toronto, viz: Lieuts. Fred G. Ketcheson and A. M. Louttit.

Lieut. A. M. Louttit, of No. 8 Company, left last week to take a course of instruction in the Royal Canadian School of Infantry. The course will occupy six weeks and when completed Mr. Louttit will return to accept an important business position in Marmora.—Herald.

Madoc Public Library.

The following new books have been added since the beginning of the year. Patrons of the Library are advised to preserve this list and append it to their Library catalogues:—

8—128 Seven Lamps of Architecture, Ruskin.
129 Guns and Cavalry, Maj. May.
130 According to Season, Parsons.
131 Cycle of Life, Saleeby.
132 How to Keep Bees, Comstock.
133 Successful Electrician, Sloane.
134 Occult World, Sinnett.
135 Electricity for Everybody, Atkinson.
136 poverty Hunter.
R—49 Ourselves and the Universe, Brierly.
50 Jesus Christ & the Social Question Peabody
51 Bible, its origin and Nature, Dods.
52 New Test. in Modern Speech, Weymouth
53 Representative Men of the Bible, Matheson.
54 Religion of an Educated Man, Peabody.
M—58 Green Diamond, Morrison.
59 Red Window, Hume.
60 Mystery of a Hansom Cab, Hume.
61 Circular study, Green.
62 Amethyst Box, Green.
63 Mr. Iris Kringle, Mitchell.
64 Vic a Fox Terrier, Marsh.
65 Fifty-one Fairy Tales, Kelle.
66 Pinocchio's Adventures.
67 Nita, Saunders.
68 Woodmyth and Fable, Seton.
69 Donald and Dorothy, Dodge.
70 Timothy's Quest, Wiggin.
71 Albert Gate Mystery, Tracy.
72 Princess Sukey, Saunders.
P—17 Leaves of Grass, Whitman.
18 Browning, Chesterton.
19 Ingoldsby Legends, Barham.
20 The Voyageur, Drummond, Wm. H.

Estray Heifer.

Came into the premises of the undersigned, lot 17th in the 8th con. of Madoc, on about August 1st, one Yearling Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

GEO. SMITH,
40-3 Madoc.

House and Lot for Sale.

In the village of Madoc, situated on the north side of St. Lawrence street, in the east end of the town. House contains eight rooms, pantry, cistern, cellar, etc. Lot contains over one-quarter of an acre of ground and is a first-class location. Good barn on the premises. Will be sold cheap and on terms to suit the purchaser.

J. S. DOUGAN,
33-4 Owner, Madoc P.O.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm containing 220 acres, more or less, situated in township of Hillier, County Prince Edward. The above is one of the best grain and dairy farms in Ont, situated on the C.O.R., large two story brick house, 2 large bank barns and other out buildings. Convenient to churches, cheese factory and school on the premises. Plenty wood and water, well fenced and in good state of cultivation. Terms to suit purchaser by paying a reasonable amount down. Inspection invited.

W. B. KIRK.

BORN

MUMBY.—At Belleview, on Oct. 7th, the wife of Lindsay Mumby, a son.

MARRIED

SINCLAIR—RENAUD.—At the Methodist parsonage, Tweed, by Rev. Rob. Burns, on Oct. 7th, Wm. Sinclair to Lucy Renaud.

DIED

OSTROM.—In Belleville, on Friday morning, Oct. 13th, ann Eliza Ostrom, aged 81 years, widow of the late Capt. Simeon Ostrom.

☞ Saxon, Banner and Beaver Oats in packages, this week for 20c. at Hudgins'.

Cause of Lockjaw.

Lockjaw, or tetanus, is caused by a bacillus or germ which exists plentifully in street dirt. It is inactive so long as exposed to the air, but when carried beneath the skin, as in the wounds caused by percussion caps or rusty nails, and when the air is excluded the germ is roused to activity and produces the most virulent poison known. These germs may be destroyed and all danger of lockjaw avoided by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely as soon as the injury is received. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and causes such injuries to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. It is sold by all druggists.

MADOC MARKETS.

The following are the ruling prices for Produce, Grain, etc., in this village. This list is corrected up to the date of going to press weekly:—

Butter, 20 to 22 per lb.
Eggs, 18 per dozen.
Potatoes, 50 to 60 per bag.
Onions, $1.00 per bag.
Apples, 50 to 60 per bag.
Wheat, 65 to 72 per bushel.
Oats, 32.
Barley, 45 to 48.
Peas, 55.
Buckwheat, 48.
Rye 52.
Bran, $18 per ton.
Shorts, $20 to 22.
Hay, $8.
Flour, $2 to 2.75.
Hides $9.

Four Young Horses for Sale.

Can be seen at the Woollen Mill.

S. J. DANFORD,
Madoc, Sept. 26, 1905.

For Sale.

South half lot 29, 4th concession of Thurlow, containing 100 acres, 9 miles from Belleville. Barn 80x30, stabling for 25 cows and 7 horses. Floor cement. Good dwelling house, drive house, pig and implement shed, good orchard of winter fruit, well watered and in first class state of cultivation. Clover grown extensively. Terms easy. Apply to

W. A. ESMOND,
on the premises.

A HEADACHE TALK.

It is a fact that many people suffer from headache almost continually.

Next time you have a headache try ALEXANDER'S TONIC HEADACHE POWDERS

They will cure it in a very short time.

Once you use them you will have no other.

They are **absolutely harmless.**

They do not contain any opium or morphine or any other narcotic.

They are not injurious to the heart even when used habitually.

The price is 25c. a box—one dozen in box, or
Two powders for five cents—as sample.

If your headache is caused by a strain on your eyes we can fit you with glasses which will remove it permanently.

Alexander's

Corner Drug Store.

Druggist. . . Graduate Optician.

It will Pay You

to check that cold now and not have it all winter. Our **Horehound and Cherry Cough Syrup will cure it,** and relieve your cough. It cured over 300 coughs during the past year, so surely it will help you.

That Same Back can be cured with our Belladonna Plasters. They brace you up and stop that aching.

HAVE YOU TRIED

Blaud's Iron Pills, the best Tonic,

only 25c. per hundred.

HARRY H. JONES, Phm. B.

If You Have a Clock

that can't be trusted, or if you have no Clock where one ought to be, just come in and see how economically we can supply you with a good handsome and reliable time-keeper.

We have a few 8-day Cabinet Clocks at $2.50.

These are good reliable Clocks and a bargain.

How about one of those Regina Watches at $5.00. This is one of the biggest Watch bargain ever offered.

If you need a **Watch Chain**, or if you wish for a **fine Charm** to take the place of your old one, come and let us show you our assortment of Summons Watch Chains, they're chains of worth and quality, as handsome as they are dependable.

G. F. MAYBEE,
Agent for the Edison Phonograph Co.

Eyes tested Free.

UNDERWEAR!

A First-class Assortment in ...GARMENTS FOR LADIES...

(Watson's Unshrinkable.)

Ladies' Plush Underwear, 50cts. a piece.

do Fleece-lined do from 25cts. up.

All sizes in Children's Underwear varying in price.

Men's Heavy Wool Underwear, 50cts. up.

do Wool Fleece-lined do 50cts.

A Good Assortment of Flannelette and Wrapperette.

ALEX. MACGREGOR'S.

Our Business is Strictly Cash to Everybody.

ONE GREAT TESTIMONY

Religion Ever the Same, Though Men May Differ.

The word of the Lord endureth forever.—Peter 1. 25.

Perhaps the words of the Irish hymn writer voices the deepest religious feelings of to-day:

Change and decay in all around I see;
O Thou who changest not, abide with me.

There has been a change in mental attitude toward all things that pertain to religion. The doctrine of evolution has unveiled a new world. And yet it is the same old world; we have simply revised our opinions about it. The universe did not break up into chaos with the downfall of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy. We simply awoke one day to find that in reality the earth instead of sitting on a throne, receiving the adoration of the sun and stars, itself paid homage, and in rotation and revolution besought the sun's light and heat and was content with the worship of one little burnt-up cinder. Similarly, though Charles Darwin has changed men's views of science and history and of all human speculation, the facts of life remain the same. It is only the opinions of those facts which change and differ.

Now some lament that their religion is being taken away; that the Bible is being destroyed as God's word to man and its position of authority undermined; that the church, the sacraments, the creeds, the ministry, no longer hold the attention and reverence of men and that all authority for faith itself is shattered. They look back with longing eyes to the days when there was

NO HIGHER CRITICISM,

when there was no questioning of the dogmas of religion, when men believed their theologies as they did the multiplication tables.

It would be simple truth to observe that those days never existed; they are part of an ideal imagination. There has always been skepticism; there have always been questionings. "All is vanity and vexation of spirit," is only one ancient testimony. The difference to-day is that skepticism and questionings are more apparent.

Then what must be the attitude of the religious mind to-day? Simply to assert more vigorously the old doctrine of inspiration, to proclaim with more definiteness the old formularies? If there is nothing better, nothing surer, the voice must grow fainter and weaker, until finally it shall die away entirely. For even the supposed days of simple faith and the unquestioning mind can never return. You have some time, possibly to-day, engaged in worship, in praise and prayer, and now you are reading this. Why? Because of something alien to your nature that has been imposed upon you by some book, some church, some creed? No, but because of some unmistakable fact of your inmost being, some part of your own nature, that finds no satisfying affinity with any of the transitory things of earth, and from its depths cries out, "O, Thou who changest not, abide with me"; some hunger of the soul that discovers no sustenance for it except in communion with God.

This is the foundation of your religion, your deepest faith. No science, no criticism, no philosophy can shake it. Without it no religion would be possible, no Bible, no church, no worship. Because it is there all forms of expression are possible, yes, inevitable. As one of these forms consider briefly the Bible.

THE MAIN TRUTH

is that the Bible did not precede this foundation faith we have just mentioned, but blossomed from it. In the words of one New Testament writer, "Men spake from good, being moved by the holy spirit." As their nature, their generation, their habits of thought permitted them to be moved, so they were moved. And what they spake is of value to us, not as an infallible rule of faith and practice, but as an actual religious experience of men of flesh and blood like our own. Much we can appropriate and make our own because our own religious natures respond to it. Much we can enjoy and feed on because it actually does nourish. It goes straight to the heart without the aid of any theory of inspiration.

The method of compilation has nothing to do with the Bible's power to nourish the religious life. That integral part of our being hails the Bible as one great testimony to religion. It shows that in our highest aspirations we are in tune with the best life and thought of the ages. We do not say "Take away the Bible and faith remains." We say the faith that is in man made the Bible possible. Faith is encouraged by its frank witness to growth from lower to higher spiritual planes. Faith feeds and grows on all the enduring divine truth it contains. So this word of the Lord endureth forever.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCT. 22.

Lesson IV. Rebuilding the Temple, Golden Text, 1 Cor. 3. 17.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note.—These Word Studies for this lesson are based on the text of the Revised Version.

Intervening Events—Chapter 2 is devoted largely to an enumeration of the principal men and heads of tribes and families, priests, Levites, and others, who accompanied the caravan of returning exiles from Babylonia to Jerusalem. In Ezra 2. 64-66 the number of Israelites returning is stated as 42,860 plus 7,337 servants and maids, making a total of 49,697 persons. Of this number there were 200 "singing men and women," that is, professional singers. This company took with them 8,136 beasts of burden, of which 6,720 were asses, 736 horses, 435 camels, and 245 mules. The first thing necessary after the arrival of the caravan at Jerusalem was the choosing and establishing of homes by the returning exiles. This occupied some months. At last in the seventh month the people reassembled in Jerusalem and at once reinstituted "all the set feasts of Jehovah that were consecrated." The beginning of the actual work of the rebuilding of the temple was not so simple a matter. Cedars of Lebanon and prepared stones were necessary, and it was two years and two months longer before the actual work of the building could be begun. Our lesson story begins with the events accompanying the laying of the foundation of the temple.

Verse 10. They set—That is, those in charge of the building set the priests. Some ancient manuscripts read, "The priests stood."

Their apparel—The dress of the priests consisted of short breeches (Exod. 28. 42) made of fine linen; a long coat with sleeves also made of fine linen; a girdle, woven of the same colors that were in the veil before the Holy Place; a cap of linen. On their feet they wore nothing (comp. Exod. 3. 5; 39. 27-29; Josh. 5. 15).

Sons of Asaph with cymbals—For the assignment of instrumental music to the Levites by David and of the cymbals specially to the sons of Asaph, compare 1 Chron. 25. 1 with 1 Chron. 16. 4, 5 and 25. 6.

11. They sang one to another—Probably, as has been the traditional interpretation, this refers to antiphonal singing in which two choirs sang alternate phrases in response to each other. Such psalms as 136; 24. 7-10; 106; 107; 118 were suited especially to such rendering. Our limited knowledge, however, concerning early Jewish music makes it impossible to speak authoritatively with regard to what music was used and how it was rendered.

"For he is good, for his lovingkindness endureth forever toward Israel"—These words are probably not a quotation from the psalms, but rather a liturgical response used at sacred festivals, upon which the well-known psalm, Psa. 136, was itself based. This verse is a marked fulfillment of the prophecy, Jer. 33. 10, 11, which compare.

12. Old men that had seen the first house—The "first house" refers to Solomon's temple, which had been destroyed in 586 B. C., fifty-one years before. Even sixteen years later the prophet Haggai (2. 3) could still appeal to some who had seen the former temple.

Wept with a loud voice—In their extreme sorrow because of the comparative insignificance of the house being erected to the former temple in its glory.

13. Could not discern the noise of the shout of joy from the noise of the weeping of the people—A most marked difference of effect which the inauguration of the building had upon the younger people, on the one hand, and the older people, on the other.

Verse 1. The adversaries of Judah and Benjamin—The Samaritans living just to the north, called adversaries by anticipation.

2. Since the days of Esar-haddon, king of Assyria—Essar-haddon was the son and successor of Sennacherib. In the year 677 B. C. Sidon had revolted from the authority of Babylonia, but was promptly captured and destroyed, and another city, called "The City of Asar-haddon," was built in its place. This new city, together with the surrounding country, was colonized with captives from Elam and Babylonia, and of these captives many settled as far south as the region which we know as Samaria. The descendants of these colonists, who had intermarried with the remnant of Jews still dwelling in the country, were a mixed race, adhering partly to the religion of the Jews and partly to that of the land from which the colonists had come. Because of the fact that they were not Jews of pure descent the returned exiles would have nothing to do with them.

4. Weakened the hands of the people of Judah—Put obstacles in their way, hindered them in their enterprise in every manner possible.

5. Hired counselors against them to frustrate their purpose—Men who, for pay, made false representations before the king concerning the purposes and work of the Jews at Jerusalem.

Darius king of Persia—Not to be confused with "Darius the Median" of Dan. 5. 31. The king here referred to was the third ruler after Cyrus and the reorganizer of (second) founder of the Persian empire. He reigned from 522 to 548 B. C.

"I'm sure you would be cool in the presence of danger, Billy." "Well, I don't want to boast, Agnes, but you should have seen the way I kept my nerve when I called on your father." come out of curl so."

A FORESTRY CONVENTION

WILL BE HELD IN OTTAWA IN JANUARY NEXT.

A Great Deal of Practical Good May be Expected From the Deliberations.

The announcement of a Canadian Forestry Convention having the support of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to be held in Ottawa on the 10th, 11th and 12th January, 1906, is an important one for the Dominion, for the forests are one of her best assets and anything that will preserve them and increase their value is deserving of every consideration. Finding the trees growing in maturity on the forest lands little attention was given to the fact that they are living entities and grow according to laws which may be ascertained and by the control of which their development may be regulated. Forests have been classed with minerals. The more that was taken away, the less, it was considered, would or could be left. The fact that where trees grew and flourished they could grow again was not thought of. As a result the forests were cut or burnt from good and poor land alike and there are throughout Canada large tracts of land producing nothing which might have been producing valuable forests, and which may still be, if only proper means are taken to that end. The value of forest products for 1901, according to the last census, was $51,000,000 and provincial governments which control their own lands derive large revenues from their forests. Strike out the item of forest revenues from the provincial budgets and the large amounts thus raised must be provided by direct taxation in some other form.

THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

in the question of forest preservation is therefore great.

It may be interesting to sketch the history of the forestry movement which is thus reaching such an important stage in its development. The question was agitated for many years by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Mr. William Little and others, and in 1882 a Forest Congress was convened in Montreal representing the United States and Canada to consider the subject and devise means of dealing with it. There was a large attendance of leading men from the United States and Canada and during the two or three days' deliberations a number of valuable papers were read and in the discussions a great deal of interesting and useful information was brought out. The results were somewhat ephemeral, however, as, although the proceedings were well reported in the newspapers and considerable public interest was aroused the pressure of necessity was not felt in the same way as it is at the present time and no sustained effort was made to keep the matter before the public. At this convention, however, the American Forest Congress was organized which body met later in the city of Quebec in 1892.

The most far-reaching result of this convention was the adoption of the fire ranging system, which has done so much to preserve the forests of Canada and which was undoubtedly a direct result of the stimulus given to the interest in the subject. This system was first adopted in Ontario in 1885 and the other provinces have been one after another following this example. The convention was therefore far from fruitless and if the saving of timber from fire which the fire rangers have accomplished can be credited in any way to that convention it certainly has more than justified to the people of Canada the calling of it together.

The different governments continued to work out their forest administration on individual lines, but in only one province, Ontario. was there

A SPECIAL OFFICER

appointed to make the investigations of this question his particular sphere of work. This Branch has done splendid work under the charge of Mr. Southworth. In 1899 a Superintendent of Forestry for the Dominion was appointed, and shortly afterwards Mr. Stewart, the Superintendent, called a meeting at Ottawa to consider the organization of a Canadian Forestry Association. This Association has held meetings each year and has published a great many valuable reports and papers. It has been steadily keeping the question of the forests before the public and that it has done so in a wise and practical way is evidenced by the fact that it has the support of those whose interest in the forest is personal as well as of a large number who are interested from the public standpoint. Among its supporters are such leading lumbermen as J. R. Booth, Hon. W. C. Edwards, Hiram Robinson, H. M. Price; leading business men like D. McNicoll, General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway; B. E. Walker, General Manager of the Bank of Commerce, and many others; leading educators like the Principal of the University of Toronto and of Queen's University.

The persevering work of the Association has brought the subject to the point where the federal government have thought it a wise policy to call together a Dominion Convention to consider the subject. Representatives will be called from the Provincial Governments, the Lumbermen's Associations, Boards of Trade, Universities and Agricultural Colleges, Farmers' Institutes and other organizations.

The main divisions in which the subject will be considered will include the National Interest in the Forest, the Relations of the Forest and the Lumber, Pulp and other Industries of the Country, Forestry in Relation to Agriculture, the Influence of the Forests on Water [illegible] and Irrigation, should be fed [illegible] Forest. All tions. They are among the most important that are before the public for solution to-day. Forestry experts in Europe are

LOOKING TO CANADA

as one of the world's great standbys for the lumber supply of the future; the United States is feeling the pinch of decreasing supplies and is already drawing largely on Canada to make up the deficit; the lumbermen realize the increasing value of their holdings; the governments appreciate the significance of the large forest budget in their revenues; the agriculturists see more clearly the protective and direct value of forests and woodlots; and the railways and other industries feel the increasing difficulty of obtaining the supplies they require.

At the Forest Congress held in Washington in January last it was made clear that the United States consider the situation a grave one in so far as their country is concerned. President Roosevelt, who addressed the Congress, made the following statement:—

"If the present rate of forest destruction is allowed to continue, with nothing to offset it, a timber famine in the future is inevitable. Fire, wasteful and destructive forms of lumbering, and the legitimate use, taken together, are destroying our forest resources far more rapidly than they are being replaced. It is only as the producing and commercial interests of the country come to realize that they need to have trees growing up in the forest no less than they need the product of the trees cut down, that we may hope to see the permanent prosperity of both safely secured.:'

Forestry is, therefore, a subject that should be given careful consideration in the Dominion in order that we may if possible hold our commanding position. The Forestry Convention is therefore a timely move, and that it is so appreciated is shown by the fact that it has the support of His Excellency the Governor General and that not only the Premier of the Dominion, but Mr. R. L. Borden, the Leader of the Opposition, are taking an active interest in its success.

NEEDLE MAKING IN ENGLAND

Trade has Been Started and Lost Several Times.

The history of making needles in England is a curious one, for the art has been several times lost to English workmen since the reign of Queen Mary.

Needles were first made in England at that time by a negro from Spain, who set up a shop and for a time prospered at his trade. At his death it was found that he had taught the trade to no one, and the English had to go abroad for their needles until 1565, when a German artisan taught a few mechanics the manner of their making.

The trade soon died out again for some reason, and not until 1650 was it revived by a foreign workman, who conducted his operations on so large a scale that there was no longer any danger of the secret of their manufacture being lost.

This was the first time that the method of making them was not shrouded in secrecy, and soon the manufacture of needles became an important industry, the Whitechapel needles becoming famous the world over.

There are now several centres, in addition to the London quarter, where the needle industry flourishes. Birmingham alone producing as many needles in a day as the orginal workman made in his lifetime.

GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.

General Forestier-Walker, who Succeeded Sir George White.

Gen. Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, who has just been appointed to the Governorship of Gibraltar, is a man not only of great wealth, but likewise of much force of character. When he was formerly at the Cape of Good Hope years ago as military secretary to Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor-General of South Africa, he tendered his resignation on two separate occasions rather than take any part in the policy that seemed like yielding to the Boers, and was only with difficulty persuaded to remain. His wife, too, prior to her marriage was a Miss Ross, one of the great beauties of the London season. possesses as much nerve as her gallant husband, and when the latter commanded the troops in Egypt she set not only all Cairo and Alexandria, but even the people in London by the ears over her fight for precedence with the late Lady Grenfell, whose husband was then Sirdar or General-in-Chief of the Egyptian army. The dispute was only settled by the mediation and arbitration of the late Duke of Cambridge.

WORLD'S OLDEST REPUBLIC.

Switzerland is celebrating the anniversary of its inauguration under a Federal Government, which stamps the country as the oldest Republic in the world. The Swiss Confederation had its origin in a league composed for purposes of defence by the men of the three cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden so far back as 1291. As years went on other cantons joined the Confederation, some of the latest being the cantons of Geneva, Valais, and Neuchatel.

MOSLEM GRAVES.

A Moslem grave in Turkey, when once it has been filled in, is never reopened on any account. With a view to remove the faintest chance of it being thus defiled the Moslems plant a cypress tree on every grave immediately after the burial, thus making their cemeteries resemble forests.

Grocer—"What are you grumbling about? D'ye want the earth?" Customer—"No, not in the sugar."

The Home

SELECTED RECIPES.

Self-frosting Lemon Pie—Line a deep pie plate with rich crust and put dots of butter in crust. Now make your filling as follows: Grated rind and juice of 1 lemon, one cup sugar, yolks of two eggs, two heaping teaspoons flour, one cup milk. Now beat whites of two eggs very stiff and mix into your filling very slowly. Put flour and sugar together as this prevents lumping, then add the milk and stir thoroughly. Add yolks of eggs and stir again. Add lemon rind and yolks the last thing before your whites. As soon as whites are thoroughly mixed in put in oven immediately. Do not open oven door for twenty minutes. Be careful not to have oven too hot. Bake one hour. When done the frosting should be very fine grained and very light.

Grandmother's Lemon Pie.—One lemon, chopped half cup sugar, half cup molasses, half cup water, 1 egg, one common cracker finely pounded, squeeze lemon before chopping. Mix and bake with two crusts.

Peanut Cake.—Cream together four tablespoons of butter and one cup of sugar, then beat in the whipped yolk of one egg, then add little by little alternately 1½ cups flour, sifted with 1½ teaspoons of baking powder and ½ cupful milk. Lastly fold in a cup of finely chopped peanuts and the stiffly beaten white of the egg. Bake in a loaf or in small tins.

Boston Fruit Wafers.—Three-quarters cup sugar, one-third cup of butter, two eggs, one tablespoon of water, half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream tartar, little nutmeg, half teaspoon cinnamon, one and a half cups flour, quarter cup of raisins, quarter cup currants, three-quarters cup walnuts. Drop from teaspoon into pan. Bake twenty minutes in moderate oven, or bake in one sheet, spreading it over the pan about one inch in thickness. Use a coffee cup in measuring, and a good, round measure of the sugar and butter. Use the seeded raisins. Cut them once with a knife. I often use them instead of currants. Use the little whole raisins. The walnuts should not be cut very fine.

Lemon Sauce.—One cup sugar, half cup of butter, one egg beaten light, one lemon (juice and grated rind) half cup of boiling water. Put in basin and steam.

Lemon Cream Sauce.—One pint milk, when it boils add one teaspoon flour, four ounces of sugar, three well beaten yolks of eggs. Remove from fire and add grated rind and juice of one lemon. Stir well and serve in sauce tureen.

Delicious Pudding Sauce.—To four large spoons of fine, white sugar put two of butter, one of flour and stir together, add the beaten white of an egg. Then pour into the bowl a gill of boiling water and stir very fast, flavor and serve.

Jelly Cake.—Three eggs, one-half cup sugar, one cup of flour, butter size of egg, one even teaspoon baking powder. Bake in jelly tin. When cold spread with fruit jelly. This is also nice for strawberry cake.

Bread and Jam Fritters.—For bread and jam fritters, first the batter must be made. Put four ounces of flour and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt into a basin. Break the egg into the middle of it, and with a wooden spoon work in the flour gradually; then add half a gill of milk, stirring it well in; next beat the batter well till the surface is covered with bubbles, and lastly add enough milk to make up the quantity of one gill. Cut the bread and butter into neat pieces and spread them over with jam (any kind without stones). Have ready a pan of frying fat. When a bluish smoke arises from it dip some of the bread and jam into the batter, then drop them into the frying fat and fry them a pretty golden brown. Then drain them well on kitchen paper, dust them over with powdered sugar. Serve them heaped upon a lace paper.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Shortening made of half lard and half rendered beef dripping is superior as well as cheaper than when all of one kind. Odds and ends of fat may be rendered out in a little water, strained through a piece of cheese-cloth, of which a liberal supply should always be kept on hand, and when cold the fat removed from the water. This as well as the first mentioned is good for pie crust and cookies, and even for delicate cakes if used with half butter.

To Keep Eggs.—It seems rather late in the season to be preserving eggs, but as they will be higher before they are lower a good method may be worth knowing. This is no hearsay, but the mode of procedure of a Toronto woman who claims that in February if she boils an egg so preserved and a freshly-laid one she cannot tell the difference. She keeps poultry, so perhaps has a better chance than the average housekeeper. During August and September as soon as the eggs are brought in those which have perfectly clean shells are smeared with fresh butter and packed in salt. This egg-packer claims that an egg with a soiled shell, no matter how well cleaned afterwards, should never be used for keeping; also that the eggs should be packed the day they are laid, and that the butter used must be of prime quality. It is to the attention of these details, rather than to any virtue in the salt they are packed in, that she attributes her unvarying and unusual success. It is the scaling of the pores of the shell with a pure grease while the egg is perfectly fresh that ensures such complete success, for every housekeeper's experience will have taught the vast range included in the term "packed eggs."

Crab Apple in Pie.—Crab apples make excellent filling for pies. Stew the apples, and press through a colander to remove the skins. The apples should be covered before they are stewed. Sweeten the apples and bake in two crusts, or with one crust and frost, or instead of frosting sprinkle the top thickly with sugar after the pie is baked. If baked with two crusts, nutmeg can be used to flavor the pie, if liked.

Another delicacy is made from crabs by removing the cores from the large red variety. Fill the core cavities with seeded raisins, add a [illegible] water and make soft. If [illegible] cover with the whites of two [illegible] beaten stiffly. I have discovered that many men despise this "soapsud" topping to desserts.

For apple charlotte, butter a deep pudding dish, line it with buttered slices of fine bread or French rolls, with the crust trimmed off; pare, core, and slice tart apples to fill it, sprinkling each layer with sugar and a dash of cinnamon or nutmeg, dotting the surface with bits of butter. Add a very little hot water and cover with the buttered bread or roll. Put a tin cover over, and bake long enough to cook the apples; remove cover and brown lightly. Serve hot, with sugar and cream.

Kitchenware.—It is better when purchasing kitchenware to get the best grade of enamel in the pots and pans. It is less likely to chip than the cheaper, it is easily kept clean and looks well when it is clean, is not subject to the same drawback as brass, and is lighter than iron, and much cleaner than tin.

To make a novel meat-ball stew season a pound of hamburg steak to taste and roll into tiny balls about the size of a walnut. Boil slowly an hour, and then add a third of a cup of rice. The meat balls keep their shape, and make a delicious stew.

Too Much Sugar.—While sugar is not to be undervalued as an article of diet, for its energy-producing properties are well known, there is little doubt but that, as a nation, we eat far too much sweet stuff. Leaving out of the question the foolish and digestion-destroying habit of candy eating, we waste tons of sugar yearly by over-sweetening our food—witness the sugar in the bottom of the cups at almost any meal. We deluge our porridge (unless we happen to be Scotch), our fruit, our desserts with it, the result being that the delicate flavor of the food is lost. This is all sheer waste, and it is for the home-maker, in the interests of both her pocketbook and the health of her constituency, to lead them back into the paths of partial abstinence. Let the tea and coffee be less sweet, encourage the eating of porridge without a thick layer of sugar, let the fruit never cook long after the sugar is added, as much of its sweetening properties is thereby lost.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Half-hearted service is always heavy.

Fear vice most when she wears the veil.

You may know a man by the friends he drops.

Sunny souls are not troubled with doubt-damps.

There's a tack somewhere for every pneumatic saint.

No creed that is worth publishing can be put into type.

Without the sense of stewardship culture becomes a curse.

No man is going to buy your piety if your peanuts are ancient.

The slumber of one saint is no excuse for the sloth of another.

The best way to bear your cross is to share another's cares.

The only things that are established are those that never stand still.

When a man has religion in [illegible] heart he will not need it on his hat band.

The lightweight man always thinks that his buoyancy is due to his wings.

The only version of the bible authorized by heaven is the one on two feet.

The devil makes a lot of people believe that his winking is their thinking.

Most men have less trouble in forgetting their follies than in foregoing them.

Don't pray "Thy kingdom come," and then block the track with your opinions.

No slave is more securely bound than he who thinks he is free to serve himself alone.

It's better to have a little sense of the practical in religion than the finest appreciation of its poetic aspects alone.

BY WILL POWER.

"I understand that young Spriggins has acquired considerable wealth during the two years of my absence from town."

"Yes; and it's all the result of sheer will power."

"Will power? You surprise me. I never suspected him of having the least particle of it in his make-up."

"He didn't; it was the will power of his late lamented uncle."

ENCOURAGED TO SING.

At the works of a Warrinton, England, firm of soap-makers the girl employes are encouraged to sing part-songs while at work. The object is to relieve the monotony. In the departments that number more than thirty girls and have not noisy machinery, they are encouraged to sing during the last hour of work in the morning and in the afternoon.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—Wheat—The offerings of Ontario grades are more liberal. No. 2 white is quoted outside at 75 to 75½c, No. 2 red at 74 to 74½c, and mixed at 73½ to 74c. Goose wheat, 67 to 68c outside. New No. 1 hard is firmer at 86½c, Georgian Bay ports; No. 1 Northern at 83½c, and No. 2 Northern at 82c.

Oats—Sales of No. 2 at 32 to 33c low freights.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 47 to 48c; No. 3 extra at 45 to 46c, and No. 3 at 42 to 43c at outside points

Peas—Sales of No. 2 at 69 to 70c north and west.

Corn—The market for Canadian is dull. American corn dull, no sales being reported.

Buckwheat—The market is quiet at about 50c outside.

Rye—No. 2 quoted at 60 to 61c west.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents made of new wheat for export, are quoted at $3 to $3.10 in buyers' sacks at outside points; do. in bbls. $3.45 to $3.50. Manitoba flours unchanged; No. 1 patents, $4.90 to $5; No. 2 patents, $4.50 to $4.70, and strong bakers' at $4.40 to $4.60. Manitoba flour, made of new wheat, quoted as follows:—No. 1 patents, $4.50; No. 2, $4.30, and strong bakers', $4.20 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $12, and shorts at $16 to $17. Manitoba bran in sacks, $16 and shorts at $19.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, $1.50 to $2 per bbl., and cooking apples, $1 to $1.25.

Beans—The market is firm; hand-picked, $1.75; prime, $1.60 to $1.65.

Honey—The market is steady at 6½ to 7½c for strained, and $1.50 to $2 per dozen combs.

Hops—The market is steady at 18 to 20c per lb.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at $8 to $8.50 on track here, and No. 2 at $6 to $6.50.

Straw—Car lots quoted at $6 on track, Toronto.

...Potatoes—Ontario stock, 55 to 65c per bag, and New Brunswick, 65 to 70c per bag on track.

Live poultry—Fat hens, 6 to 7c; thin, 5 to 6c; fat chickens, 7 to 8c; thin, 6 to 7c; ducks, 7 to 8c; turkeys 13c; all live weight.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound rolls are jobbing at 20 to 21c; tubs, good to choice, 18 to 20c, and inferior, 16 to 17c. Creamery prints sell at 23 to 24c, and solids at 22 to 23.

Eggs—Sales at 1[illegible] to 19c per dozen in case lots; split[illegible] 16 to 16½c.

Cheese—The market is quiet and firm, with prices at 12 to 12½c per lb. the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon, long clear, 11¾c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $18 to $18.50; short cut, $22.50.

Cured meats—Hams, light to medium, 13½ to 14c; do., heavy, 13c; rolls, 12c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c.

Lard—Tierces, 10½c; tubs, 10¾c; pails, 11c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 17.—Grain—Oats have shown an advance and a decidedly firmer tone is reported. A sale is reported at 35c for No. 2 white afloat, and No. 3 is quoted at 35c ex store. Peas are firmer also, and 77½c afloat was paid for grain for export. Boilers range from 90c to $1.05 per bushel. Flour— Manitoba Spring wheat patents, $5 to $5.10; strong bakers', $4.70 to $4.80; Winter wheat patents, $4.50 to $4.60; straight rollers, $4.25 to $4.35 in wood, in bags, $1.90 to $2. Rolled oats—$2.30 to $2.35 per bag. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, $15 to $15.50; shorts, $20 to $20.50; Manitoba bran in bags, $17 to $18; shorts, $20 to $21. Hay—No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on the track; No. 2, $7.50 to $8; clover, $6 to $6.25; clover mixed, $6.50 to $7. Beans—Choice primes, $1.50 to $1.55 per bushel; hand-picked, $1.65 to $1.70. Potatoes—New Potatoes, in bags of 80 lbs., 50 to 55c; in bags of 90 lbs., 65c. Honey—White clover, in combs, 12 to 13c per 1-lb. section; extract, 6½ to 7c; buckwheat, 5½ to 6c. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $22; light short cut, $18 to $19; American cut clear fat backs, $20.25 to $20.75; compound lard, 5¾ to 6½c; Canadian pure lard, 10 to 10½c; kettle rendered, 14c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9.25 to $9.50; alive, $6.50 to $6.87½, mixed lots. Eggs—Straight stock, 20c; No. 1 candled, 18½ to 19c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 22½c; undergrades 21¾ to 22¼c; dairy, 18 to 20c. Cheese—Ontario, 11¾ to 11⅞c; Quebec, 11½ to 11¼c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17.—Wheat—Cash, 86½c; Dec. 83⅝c; May, 86⅞c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 17.—Wheat—Dec., 88½c; May, 85⅝c; No. 6 hard, 83⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 83⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 80⅞c. Flour—First patents $4.80 to $4.90; second patents, $4.60 to $4.70; first clears, $3.70 to $3.90; second do., $2.40 to $2.50. Bran—In bulk, $11.50.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 83½c; No. 2 Northern, 81c; Dec., 81½c. Oats—82½c; May, 85⅝c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—The following is the range of quotations:

Export cattle, choice	$4.20	$4.50
Do., medium	3.90	4.25
Do., bulls	3.00	3.25
Do., light	2.75	3.00
Do., cows	2.75	3.25
Butchers', picked	4.15	4.25
Do., choice	4.00	4.50
Do., medium	3.60	3.75
Do., light	2.75	3.00
Do., bulls	2.00	2.25
Stockers, choice	3.00	3.25
Do., common	2.00	2.25
Do., bulls	2.25	2.50
Heavy feeders	3.50	3.70
Short-keep	3.75	4.00
Milch cows, choice	40.00	50.00
Do., common	28.00	33.00
Sheep, export, ewes	3.85	4.10
Do., bucks	3.00	3.50
Do., culls	3.00	3.50
Lambs, per cwt.	5.25	5.90
Calves each	3.00	10.00
Do., per cwt.	3.50	6.00
Hogs, selects	6.25	0.00
Do., lights and fats	6.00	0.00

HOT ROD FOR MENINGITIS.

Physician Applies Heroic Cure to Tortured Boy.

A Philadelphia despatch says:—A treatment applied to a case of cerebro spinal meningitis by Dr. Otis L. Wingate, has awakened the interest of local medical circles. He was called in on Wednesday to attend Harry Schuebel, ten years old, of No. 817 Bucknell street. Dr. Wingate could find no trace of tetanus, although the boy's back was bent in the form of a bow and a careful diagnosis revealed pronounced symptoms of meningitis.

The disease had reached a stage which demanded the most heroic treatment, and Dr. Wingate decided to resort to the "Cartaret rod." Incision was made in the boy's back and the rod, heated so as to burn the flesh, was inserted along the spinal column. The effect was virtually instantaneous. The muscles, which had become rigid, relaxed and the limbs were no longer drawn backward by the terrible pain. The patient regained consciousness and is apparently on the road to complete recovery.

A PANIC IN MOSCOW.

Entire Families Are Leaving the Old Capital.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times cables:—The expected extension of the strike movement in Moscow following the recent disturbance has caused something like a panic. Whole families are deserting the old capital. Trains arrive here crowded and return almost empty, but the authorities apparently expect no serious trouble.

Strikes were reported to have begun at St. Petersburg, but the city is remarkably quiet. This is probably due to the extraordinary tolerance of the Government toward public meetings, which are daily held in the various academic establishments at which political views and opinions of even the most advanced character are freely expressed. Father John of Kronstadt is preaching sermons against the reform movement.

A YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.

117,271 Arrived at Canadian Ports —611 Were Deported.

An Ottawa despatch says:—For the year ending June 30, 117,271 immigrants arrived in Canada at Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Vancouver and Victoria. Of these 2,436 were detained in hospital because of sickness, 75 were put down as paupers, and 13 as criminals. There were 611 persons deported, and 215 remained in hospital on June 30. Persons debarred on account of trachoma or other diseases of the eye numbered 2,291 and 13 were debarred by reason of nervous diseases. Besides these, 86 persons were returned to the ports whence they came. Of the total deported 113 were on the West coast.

GOOD YEAR FOR SEALS.

Seventeen Vessels Took 10,592 Skins in Behring Sea.

An Ottawa despatch says:—According to returns which have reached the Fisheries Department, the sealing schooners this year have had excellent success. The 17 vessels which have returned took in Behring Sea 10,592 skins, on the British Columbia coast 1,364 skins, or a total of 12,956, as compared with 11,096 last year. The average catch per schooner will be about 600, as compared with 475 last season. Only one more schooner has to arrive in port.

BACK TO BRITISH FARMS.

Rush to the Colonies Is Viewed With Alarm

A London despatch says:—The recent stimulated interest in emigration to the colonies and the large schemes afoot are viewed with alarm by many who see Great Britain being drained of her best blood. Joseph Fels, in a letter in the public press, has made an offer that, with the assistance of nineteen others and £30,000 from the Government, he will undertake to place 1,500 families on British farms.

SECRET PRINTING PRESSES

Discovery in St. Petersburg Leads to Forty Arrests.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—The police on Wednesday discovered in the outskirts of St. Petersburg a number of secret printing establishments which have been engaged in issuing revolutionary proclamations. As a result of the discovery 40 arrests have been made.

STRUCK A FLOATING MINE

British Steamer Destroyed and Fifteen Men Are Missing.

A Tokio despatch says:—A report received at Moji states that the British steamer Leho struck a floating mine ninety miles east of the Shantung Lighthouse on Sept. 30. Of the crew and passengers fifteen are reported missing, among them two foreign engineers.

FEEDING THE CHICKENS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FATTENING THEM IN CRATES.

Bulletin No. 7 Deals With Feeding and Preparing Poultry for Market.

Spring chicks usually bring about seven cents per pound live weight, when sold without special preparation. A little feeding will give them an extra market value whether sold alive or dressed, and will pay well for the trouble. There is a good demand this year for a good quality, but dealers do not want the poor scrub. Farmers will do well to put their chicks on the market in good condition; one can make a pound of chicken as cheaply as he can make a pound of pork or beef, and the difference shows in the price. If you have not customers already, ship only to reliable produce merchants. If shipping alive one must allow for considerable shrinkage.

THE FATTENING CRATES

in use at the illustration stations are 6 ft. long, 16 in. wide and 20 in. high, inside measurements. Each crate is divided by two tight wooden partitions into three compartments, and each compartment holds four chickens. The frame pieces are 2 in. wide, and ⅞-inch thick. This frame is covered with slats, placed lengthwise on three sides, bottom, back and top,—and up and down on front. The slats for the bottom are ⅞-in. wide, and ⅝-in. thick; the back, top and front slats are the same width, but only ⅜-in. thick. Two inch spaces between the slats in front enable the chickens to eat from the trough. The bottom slats are 1¼ in. apart, and the slat nearest the back is 2¼ in. from the corner piece. The bottom slats are placed on the top of the bottom pieces of the frame to prevent the chickens' feet being bruised when the crate is placed on the ground. The top slats are 2 inches apart and the back slats 1½ inch. The top slats are cut above each partition and six strips two inches wide are nailed under them. The three doors so formed are hinged to the rear corner piece.

The crates are placed on stands 16 in. from the ground. The droppings are received on sand or other absorbent material. A light "V" trough 2½ in. inside, carried on two brackets nailed to the ends of the crate, is placed in front of each crate. The bottom of the trough is 4in. above the floor and the upper inside edge is 2 in. from the crate.

SITUATION OF CRATES.

In warm weather the crates should be placed outdoors in a sheltered position. In unsettled weather it is advisable to construct a rough board shelter to shed the rain: or the crates might be carried into a shed or barn. During cold weather the crates should be placed in a warm building. Abundant ventilation is required at all times.

In order to have the chicken plump and fit for the market when at the most profitable age, they should be put in the crates when from three to four months old, though suitable market chickens of any age will show gains in the crates. Select for fattening chickens that are of medium size, of a broad square shape, with short straight legs set well apart, and above all with a good constitution.

EQUIPMENT FOR FATTENING.

It is advisable to use the crates described in Bulletin No. 7. If only a small number are to be fattened, packing boxes of suitable dimensions can be adapted for the purpose. The open top of the box may be made the bottom of the crate and one side should be removed for the front. Laths should be nailed up and down the front and lengthwise of the crate to form the door. The laths are put the same distance apart as recommended in the construction of the fattening crates. A board should be loosened in the top to remove the chickens, and a feed trough arranged in front. A shaping board and shipping boxes are also required.

FATTENING RATIONS.

A satisfactory ration is one that is palatable and that will produce a white flesh. Oats, finely ground or with the coarser hulls sifted out, should form the basis of all the grain mixtures. Ground corn fed in excess will result in a yellow flesh of inferior quality; ground peas impart a hardness that is not desirable. Ground oats, buckwheat, barley and low grade flour are the most suitable meals.

Satisfactory Meal Mixtures:—1. Ground oats (coarse hulls removed). 2. Siftings from rolled oats (no hulling dust should be included). 3. Two parts ground oats, two parts ground buckwheat, one part ground corn. 4. Equal parts ground oats, ground barley and ground buckwheat. 5. Two parts ground barley, two parts low grade flour, one part wheat bran.

The meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with thick sour skim milk or buttermilk. On the average 10 lbs. of meal require from 15 to 17 lbs. of sour skim milk. A small quantity of salt should be added.

When sufficient skim milk or butter milk can not be obtained for mixing the mashed, animal and raw vegetable food should be added to the ration.

Duration of the Fattening:—The chickens should remain in the crates not more than 24 days. Some will fatten more readily than others. These should be picked out a week before finished, and during this last week it is well to feed a little beef tallow, shaved into the trough along with the mash, about 1 lb. tallow per day to 50 or 60 chickens.

KILLING THE LICE.

Before the chickens are placed in the crates they should be well dusted with sulphur to kill the lice. They should be sulphured again three days before being killed.

The First Week—Feed them lightly the first week. A small quantity of food should be fed along the troughs; as this is eaten, add more, but not as much as the chickens would consume. They should be fed and the troughs cleaned and turned over three times a day. Give them water twice a day and grit twice or three times a week.

Balance of the time:—The chickens should be given twice a day as much food as they will eat. Half an hour after feeding, the trough should be cleaned and turned over. Water and grit should be supplied as in the first week.

FEATHER PLUCKING.

Chickens fattening in crates sometimes pluck the feathers from one another. This habit is caused by an irritation of the roots of the feathers resulting from overheated blood or parasites. The remedy is to remove the affected chickens and feed the others more skim milk in their mashes, or add animal and vegetable food to the ration. If the trouble is caused by parasites the mites can be found among the white powdery matter at the base of the quill. A sulphur and lard ointment should be applied to the affected parts.

AIRSHIPS IN WAR.

Dirigible Balloon Successfully Tried in France.

A despatch from Toul, France, says:—The huge Lebaudy dirigible balloon, constructed under the patronage of the War Office, made its first successful ascent on Thursday with some chief engineers and a party of officers, who made an extensive reconnaisance of the military defences from Toul to Nancy, on the German frontier. The balloon ascended about 655 yards, passing over Fort Vendreville and the defensive works in Haye Forest. On reaching the barracks at Blandon the balloon turned back and went directly to Toul, where it descended in the midst of a crowd of enthusiastic engineers, officers, and soldiers. The distance covered was about 30 miles at the rate of 28 miles an hour. The officers made inspections of the forts and took photographs of them, thus establishing the merits of the dirigible balloon for war purposes.

HOTTENTOTS RUSH CAMP.

German Officers and Soldiers Killed by Assailants.

A despatch to a London news agency from Cape Town says that a telegram from Ossington gives the information that the Hottentot chiefs, Marengo and Morris captured the German camp at Jerasulem, between Warmbad and Sandrift, South-west Africa, after severe fighting, in which a lieutenant, five soldiers and a farmer were killed on the German side, and eight men were seriously wounded. The Hottentots, it is stated, suffered no losses, and captured all the stock and the stores. Several Germans were captured by the Hottentots, but were allowed to return after they had been disarmed, bearing to Gen. von Trotha, Governor of German South-west Africa, and commander of the forces, a letter from Chief Marengo, stating that the Hottentots were in a position to take the offensive and would fight to the bitter end.

The garrison at Nkaas has been strengthened by 900 men, and a battery of artillery.

CHINESE ARMY MANOEUVRES

Forty Thousand Will Participate in Evolutions.

A despatch from Pekin says:—An imperial edict has been issued establishing a new board dealing with police matters, which have hitherto been left in the hands of local officials of the various provinces. They will henceforth be regulated from a central department.

Much curiosity is felt regarding the forthcoming Chinese military manoeuvres. These will be conducted in the neighborhood of Paoting-fu, and will continue from Oct. 23 to Oct. 28. They will be held on entirely modern lines and upwards of 40,000 men of all arms will be in line. The manoeuvres will be the first of the kind ever held in China.

Yuan-Shi-Ki, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese army, has issued a proclamation urging the troops to do their best and avoid making themselves a laughing stock in the eyes of foreigners.

CORDONED BY TROOPS.

Employes of Brest Railway Have Joined Moscow Strikers.

A despatch from Moscow says: The strike of the factory workers continues to spread. The workshops of the Brest Railway are now involved, the strikers having compelled numbers of the employes to leave work. The railway shops are now cordoned by troops. Though 30,000 workmen are on strike and the movement is spreading, the city is remarkably quiet.

The employers met on Wednesday and determined not to enter into negotiations with the strikers, but they promised that if the men returned to work they would consider their demands and answer them within a week.

The police dispersed a crowd on the Prochiteswky Boulevard, but otherwise the night passed quietly. The strike is affecting factories in the Government of Moscow outside the city. The managers of the newspapers have decided to concede the demands of the compositors.

OUSTED THE RUSSIANS.

Tartars Control a Region Covering 200 Square Miles.

A despatch to St. Petersburg from Tiflis, the capital of Russian Trancaucasia, states that the Tartars have taken possession of many villages, hoisted Tartar flags over them, and expelled the Russians. The authority of the latter seems to have disappeared from a region covering over 2[illegible] square miles.

JAPAN'S WELCOME.

Scenes of Great Enthusiasm at Tokio.

A Tokio despatch says: Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard Henry Noel, commanding the British squadron now at Yokohama, and a numerous suite arrived here on Thursday by special train from Yokohama, and was received at the railroad station by officials. After an exchange of greetings the British Admiral and his party entered Imperial carriages and were driven through the streets, lined by thousands of people, to Hibiya Park, where the Mayor of Tokio gave a garden party in honor of the distinguished visitors.

The streets were decorated with flags and flowers to an extent which recalled the rejoicings over the Japanese victories in the Russian war, the difference to-day being that the British Union Jack was everywhere in evidence. The feeling of depression of the last few weeks had completely disappeared, and had been replaced by one of buyant good humor.

The programme included fireworks, fencing, jiu-jitsu and wrestling. Many bands played continuously during the athletic exercises Prior to the commencement of the programme the Mayor delivered a speech of welcome. He said he was honored and delighted to receive an Admiral of a navy with such a brilliant history and belonging to a country which Japan was proud to call her ally in guarding the peace of the Orient. He regretted that Tokio was unable more adequately to express the sincerity of Japan's welcome. Admiral Noel replied briefly. Both speeches were enthusiastically applauded.

During the day about 1,000 British sailors and marines arrived here and were everywhere treated with the greatest friendship.

A dinner attended by one hundred British officers was given at the Maple Club at night. The dinner, which was served by Japanese girls, daintily costumed, was followed by an informal dance. The town at night was brilliantly illuminated.

A PROFIT-SHARING SCHEME

B. C. Electric Railway Company Makes Workmen Happy.

A Vancouver, B.C., despatch says: —The British Columbia Electric Railway Company has just distributed $17,000 to the men in its employ in the shape of a co-operative dividend. Every man in the service gets $40. Last year's dividend to the employees netted each man $35, and the previous one $25. The dividend is paid from a fund set aside after the payment of a four-per-cent. to the shareholders. It consists of one-third of the net remainder after that distribution of profits.

THREE MONTHS FOR GOW.

Man Who Shot Boy in Dummer Must Go to Jail.

A Peterborough despatch says:—Chas. Gow, found guilty of manslaughter in the Dummer shooting tragedy, was on Thursday afternoon sentenced by his Lordship, Mr. Justice Street, to a term of three months in the county jail.

His Lordship, in delivering the sentence, said the prisoner was found guilty of firing the shot which killed the boy, but the jury had brought in a strong recommendation for mercy. On the other hand, it appears that there are many firearms in the neighborhood. It is necessary that some substantial punishment should be awarded in order to mark the danger of such careless handling of firearms.

THE CONSUMPTIVE CURE.

Lancet Deprecates Publicity Given to Investigation.

A London despatch says: The Lancet says:—"Prof. Behring is a pathologist of world-wide reputation, with a splendid record of past achievements, and we lay hope that his confidence in his own work will once again be justified. Nevertheless, we cannot but deprecate the great publicity which has been given to an investigation which at the present time is very far from complete."

In showing the inadvisability of premature publicity, the Lancet emphasizes the fact that it is calculated to raise hopes that at best only are realizable in the distant future.

MEAT FAMINE IN GERMANY.

Horse Too Expensive, Cannot Get Dog Flesh.

A despatch from Berlin says: There is much evidence to show that Germany's meat famine is growing worse. Reports from all parts of the country make mention of the measures that are being taken to abate the famine. Since horse flesh has risen in price and dog flesh is no longer obtainable, several municipalities began the buying of carloads of sea fish at the coast towns and selling them at cost to citizens.

The latest Government statistics show that the price of meats is still rising. Some kinds rose during the month a cent and a half a pound. At a conference between the burgomasters of Berlin and other important towns it was voted to appeal to Prince Von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, to take measures to alleviate the conditions.

DIAMONDS NEAR "SOO."

Exploring Parties Being Sent Out in Search of Gems.

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., says:—It is claimed by prospectors that diamonds and garnets have been found a few miles north of this city. Considerable excitement prevails as a result. Exploring parties are being organized to search Algoma district for gems. The geological department will also take up the investigation.

MANUFACTURING CITIES.

What the Industrial Census of Canada Brought Out.

The census volume dealing with manufactures shows that of the 344,035 industrial operatives of Canada no less than one-third lived in Montreal and Toronto in 1901, the census year. The value of factory products was $481,053,375, and of that the two chief cities produced 29 per cent. Following are the figures for the chief centres of manufacturing:—

Montreal—Value of manufactured products in 1901, $71,099,750; number of establishments, 932; capital employed, $57,148,661; number of employees, 44,633; wages, $17,810,356.

Toronto—Value of products, $58,415,498; number of establishments, 847; capital employed, $52,114,042; number of employees, 42,515; wages paid, $15,505,466.

Hamilton—Value of products, $17,122,346; number of establishments, 230; capital employed, $13,494,953; number of employees, 10,106; wages paid, $4,054,592.

Quebec—Value of products, $12,779,546; number of establishments 255; capital employed, $9,588,739; number of employees, 9,384; wages paid, $3,103,518.

Winnipeg—Value of products, $8,616,248; number of establishments, 103; capital employed, $4,673,214; number of employees, 3,155; wages paid, $1,810,845.

London—Value of products, $8,122,185; number of establishments, 120; capital employed, $6,824,574; number of employees, 5,675; wages paid, $2,249,186.

Ottawa—Value of products, $7,638,688; number of establishments, 208; capital employed, $10,358,711; number of employees, 6,886; wages paid, $2,414,822.

Then follow in the order named Halifax, St. John, Brantford, Vancouver, Guelph and Victoria.

CATTLE THEFT SCANDAL.

Operations of Raiders Along the Border Exposed.

A despatch from Fargo, N. D., says: A big sensation is brewing in the northwest which promises to involve many well-known men in a conspiracy to rustle along the North Dakota, Montana and Canadian borders.

W. H. Denney, cashier of the First National Bank of Williston, was arrested on Tuesday and bound over on a charge of receiving stolen horses, knowing them to have been stolen. A posse, pursuing cattle rustlers killed a man who was running off a herd of cattle, and on his person were found letters which led to the banker's arrest.

For three years an organized band of cattle and horse thieves have raided the herds of ranchers and run the stock to various localities, where it has been shipped to eastern markets, the proceeds being divided among the clique. It is said that a United States official and several prominent business men are involved and exposures are daily expected.

CHINESE RETALIATION.

Damage Claims Against United States for Deportations.

A Washington despatch to The New York Tribune says that a new phase of China's policy of retaliation against the United States because of its exclusion laws is disclosed at the capital by the activity with which officials of the Chinese Legation are endeavoring to collect claims of damage for the deportation of Chinese immigrants, for presentation to the State Department.

These claims average over $1,000 each, and hundreds of them have been received at the Legation, where the officials are now busy putting them in shape. The complete bill, it is understood, will not be presented to the State Department until the amount exceeds $1,000,000. Anticipating that the United States Government will not admit the validity of the claims, it is understood that China will be prepared to appeal to The Hague Tribunal for a settlement of the claims.

GIGANTIC RUSSIAN STRIKE.

Will Rival the One That Occurred in January.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—A gigantic labor strike, rivaling the one that occurred in January is being organized here. The inhabitants are alarmed, fearing a repetition of the disorders, but the Government is resolved to sternly repress any attempt to start a labor uprising.

The first sealers have returned to Victoria, B. C., and report the best season in many years.

The Dominion Government have decided not to interfere with the British Columbia statute imposing a tax of $50 on commercial travellers who enter the Province from places outside.

The C. P. R. management have decided to continue the double transcontinental passenger service of the summer time-table until Christmas, to accommodate the unusually heavy traffic.

Mr. Hugh A. Allan, of Montreal, confirms the report that his company has called for specifications for two turbine steamships considerably longer than the Virginian and Victorian, to cost over $2,000,000.

The Dominion Government have decided not to interfere with the British Columbia statute imposing a tax of $50 on commercial travellers who enter the province from places outside, having been advised by the Minister of Justice that the statute was constitutionally one which it was competent for the Provincial Government to enact. The Quebec Act, imposing a license of $300 has not yet been considered but the principle is the same.

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MADOC, ONT.

J. R. ORR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The North Hastings Review.

MADOC, OCTOBER 19, 1905.

—ARMIRAL Dewey declares the officers of the United States Navy, above the rank of lieutenant, are as a rule, too old for the grades they occupy, and that in a naval war the nation would assuredly meet with disaster.

—THE Japanese conception of the treaty with Great Britain as defined at the banquet tendered to the officers of the British squadron is that the Anglo-Japanese alliance will promote "the peaceful industrial development of the far east and the civilization of the world."

—THE ratifications of the Russo-Japanese treaty by the Emperors of the two countries respectively will be exchanged to-day. The news of the Russian ratification will travel to Tokio by way of Paris; that of the Japanese ratification to St. Petersburg by way of Washington.

—THE Ontario Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic is planning a general local option campaign in Ontario this fall. At the meeting in Toronto this week it was pointed out that in every part of the province there was a movement to reduce the number of licenses.

—SIR WILLIAM MULOCK, Postmaster-General of Canada, last week resigned from the Laurier Cabinet. Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., of Toronto, has been appointed to the position vacated. Sir William is acknowledged the best Postmaster-General Canada has ever had. His successor is one of the foremost lawyers of Canada, and it is hoped he will prove an equally great administrator.

—A CASK of wine consigned to a Chinese laundry man in Montreal was found at the Health Office to contain a number of snakes and lizards. It was returned to the owner, however, on his giving his solemn declaration that it was not for beverage purposes, but was a cure for his own rheumatism, and the Celestial went away happy, assuring Dr. McCarrey, the chief food inspector, that he would pay him a visit in two months' time with his rheumatism all gone.

Many Mothers of a Like Opinion.

Mrs. Pilmer, of Cordova, Iowa, says, "One of my children was subject to croup of a severe type, and the giving of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy promptly, always brought relief. Many mothers in this neighborhood think the same as I do about this remedy and wdnt no other kind for their children." For sale by all druggists.

☞ 20 lbs. Redpath Granulated Sugar for one dollar, at Hudgins'.

Ayer's

Doctors first prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral over 60 years ago. They use it today more than ever. They

Cherry Pectoral

rely upon it for colds, coughs, bronchitis, consumption. They will tell you how it heals inflamed lungs.

"I had a very bad cough for three years. Then I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. My sore lungs were soon healed and my cough dropped away." MRS. PEARL HYDE, Guthrie Centre, Ia.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for Old Coughs

One Ayer's Pill at bedtime insures a natural action next morning.

Canada's Industries.

The latest volume of the census figures of 1901, deals with industrial statistics, and it shows that Ontario leads the Provinces. It manufactures no less than 50.22 per cent. of the total of the Dominion; Quebec 32.9 per cent. The 6,543 establishments in Ontario produced $158,833,486 worth; 4,845 in Quebec produced $158,287,994; the total production of 14,050 establishments in the Dominion being $481,053,375. For all works having a product of $25,000 and over, the average product increased $12,925 from 1881 to 1891, and $20,307 from 1891 to 1901.

Among the cities Montreal takes first place, its manufactured products in 1901 being stated at $71,099,750; number of establishments, 932; capital employed $57,148,661; number of employees, 44,633; wages, $17,810,356.

Toronto is next, with $58,415,498 in products; number of establishments 847; capital employed, $52,114,042; number of employees, 42,515; wages paid, $15,505.

Hamilton is the third city of the Dominion in industrial standing. Quebec comes fourth. Winnipeg is fifth, London comes sixth, and Ottawa stands seventh in the list of manufacturing centres.

New Advertisements.

Lost.

In Madoc Village, on the 11th inst., a black leather pocketbook, containing a sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to the REVIEW Office, or to
42-2 MRS. PETER JOHNSON,
Madoc, Oct. 14th, 1905.

Bargain Sale Now On.

- During This Week -

WE WILL SELL

Furs at Big Reduction

Give us a call.

T. L. NICKLE.

Corsets.

Mrs. Faulkner, of the firm of Corbett & Faulkner, will call on the ladies of Madoc about Octcber 18 soliciting orders for all the latest styles of Corsets. Wait before ordering elsewhere. 41-2

Sheep and Lambs Wanted.

Will pay $4.25 for good, fat sheep, weighing from 125 pounds upwards, lambs weighing from 80 pounds upwards $4 each. Do not sell before seeing
41-4 H. H. JOHNSON.

Horses for Sale.

A pair of work horses, matched fit for skidding, or hauling, or farm work. Would exchange for hemlock or cedar, standing or on skids.
For particulars address
BOX B, REVIEW OFFICE,
41-4 Madoc.

Farm for Sale.

Situated in the 4th concession of Thurlow, one mile east of Corbyville, on county road, 100 acres more or less. Good farm buildings, well watered with springs and creek running between house and barns, first-class site. For particulars apply to
41-4 IRA SIMMONS,
on the premises or Corbyville P.O.

Thoroughbred Shorthorns and Cotswold Sheep for Sale.

One aged Shorthorn Bull.
One yearling Shorthorn Bull.
Three Shorthorn Bull Calves.
Two Shearling Cotswold Rams.
Six Cotswold Ram Lambs.
Above stock all registered.
F. A. COMERFORD.
Eldorado, Oct. 7th, 1905, 41-3

Mineral Prospects for Sale.

The undersigned has promising mineral prospects on lot 11, in the 1st concession of Madoc. A new vein of copper ore from 10 to 100 feet wide, and other mineral veins in same vicinity. Prospectors are inyited to look over these prospects.
41-3 JOHN T. CRAIG.
Madoc, Oct. 7, 1905.

Farm for Sale.

Lot 8, in 3rd con. of Rawdon, containing 200 acres, well adapted for dairy or mixed farming, watered by springs, and windmill on barn brings water to stables winter and summer. Has two dwellings, one brick with frame kitchen and wood-house, the other frame, barn 88x68, new drive-house 26x36, silo and other outbuildings. Has about 20 acres of timber of various kinds. Half a mile from school, 3 miles from Stirling village.
E. W. HAWKINS.
Stirling, Oct. 7th, 1905. 41-4

Madoc....

Agricultural Fair.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A public meeting of members and all parties interested in the Agricultural Association of Madoc will be held in

TOWN HALL, MADOC VILLAGE,

—ON—

Friday, October, 27th, 1905.

at the hour of 1 o'clock sharp, for the reorganization of the Association and appointment of officers and a representative Board of Directors for the year 1906.

Farmers and all interested from the townships of Madoc, Marmora, Rawdon, Huntingdon and Elzevir are especially invited to be present.

Auditors' report and statement of this year's Fair will be laid before the meeting.

A. F. WOOD, President. J. R. ORR, Secretary.

SHAKESPEARE SAYS:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

BYRON SAYS:

"There is a tide in the affairs of women which, taken at the flood, leads dear knows where."

CROSS & Co THINK

It should lead them to their Dress Goods Department,

CORNER STORE, MADOC,

where they show the finest and largest stock of Dress Goods ever shown in Madoc in all the newest shades of fashionable materials, imported direct from the largest Dry Goods establishments in the world, which enables them to sell at prices that cannot be beat in Canada. Call and see and be convinced.

CROSS & CO.

DO YOU KNOW

UNEEDA *Cream Separator*?

MADE in Canada by Canadian Workmen by a Canadian Firm for Canadian Farmers | EASY to Turn to Wash to Repair Payments

Our Factory, the Largest and Most Modern Equipped in Canada, is now running Day and Night to meet the Ever-increasing Demand for THE UNEEDA.

Ten Year Guarantee with Every Machine.

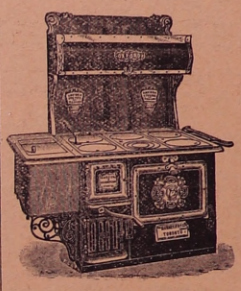
WE DEFY COMPETITION! WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE!

THE NATIONAL MFG. CO., LIMITED,
PEMBROKE, ONTARIO.

Special prices for the balance of this month.

T. W. CHRISTIE,
Agent, Madoc.

.....The Oxford Chancellor Range.....



Steel Ranges are growing more popular every day and the most highly perfected one on the market is the Oxford Chancellor Steel Range, the sales of which are rapidly increasing.

Its unusual capacity, ready consumption of fuel, facilities for burning hard or soft coal or wood, handsome appearance and efficiency are everywhere commended.

If you want to use an article of the highest merit we recommend the Oxford Chancellor Steel Range.

Call and we shall be glad to show this Range.

SOLD BY

THOMPSON & DAFOE.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE.....

BY AUCTION!

The Following Village Lots,

and possibly some others, all suitable for Private Residences, will be offered for sale by Public Auction on

Saturday, Oct. 28, 1905,

at 12 o'clock noon, in the Village of Madoc,

On the north side of Livingstone Avenue, Nos. 31, 33, 34, 118; on the south side of Livingstone Avenue, Nos. 44, 46, 48; east side of Baldwin street, Nos. 46, 48, 50, 52, 54; west side of Baldwin street, Nos 34, 35; east side of MacNab street, Nos. 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89; west side of MacNab str., Nos. 12, 13, 14, 16, 18; north side of Elgin street, Nos. 23, 25, 27, 28; east side of St. Peter's street, Nos. 61.

TERMS,—Ten dollars down at time of sale, and remainder, when under $100, to be arranged within thirty days when deed will be given. For larger amounts a longer time will be allowed if desired and terms can be arranged with the undersigned by those proposing to purchase, at or before the time of sale. Interest on deferred payments at six per cent. per annum. The right is reserved of withdrawing any parcel at discretion of the owner. A perfect title given.

F. E. SEYMOUR.

STOVES AT COST.

CALL AND INSPECT THEM.

We have also a few Second-Hand Stoves at Low Prices.

M.W.CONNOR & SON

Notice to Miners.

A meeting of mining men and others will be held at Madoc, at the office of D. E. K. Stewart, on Friday, the 27th day of October next, at three o'clock p.m., for the purposes of considering the existing mining laws of Ontario and of making such recommendations in regard to amendments thereto as may appear to be in the public interest, it being understood that it is the intention of the Government to propose a revision of the mining laws at the next session of the Legislature; also, if deemed advisable, to appoint delegates to attend a Provincial Convention at which the whole subject will be discussed.

All interested in the mining industry will please attend, in order that the wants and views of the mining community of this section may be clearly stated and definitely expressed.

D. E. K. STEWART,
A. W. COE,
W. A. HUNGERFORD, } Com.
Madoc, October 6th, 1905.

Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Taxes.

Township of Elzevir.

A large number of lots will be sold by public auction at the Court House in the city of Belleyille on the 28th day of November next, at 10 o'clock a.m. For list of lots and any further information required apply to the Reeve, Clerk, or any of the Councillors of the municipality of Elzevir.

R. E. MOORE.
Township Clerk.
Actinolite, Oct. 10th, 1905.

Wood Cutters.

Men wanted to take contracts for cutting wood.
For particulars write
CANADA CORUNDUM CO.,
41-3 Craigmont, Ont.

REXALL HOUSE-HOLD DYES

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or Mixed Goods in one bath—they are the latest and most improved Dye in the world. Try a package. All colors. For sale by Harry H. Jones.

Farm for Sale.

The north ½ of lot 4 in the 8th concession, and the south east ¼ of lot 4 in the 7th concession, of Madoc township, containing over 150 acres. Good buildings, well watered, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. Easy terms to suit purchaser. Two miles from village of Madoc. Apply on the premises to
J. A. KETCHESON.
Madoc, August 28th, 1905

P. WALTER O'FLYNN,

BARRISTER,

MADOC, — — ONT.

Corporation and Private Funds for Investment. Collections promptly made.

OFFICE—North St. Lawrence street, next door west of T. L. Nickle's warerooms.

-Special Prices-

Watches, Clocks, Chains and Jewelry

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing.

Goods purchased from me Engraved Free of Charge.

J. H. IRVING,
4 Doors South of Moon's Hotel, Madoc.

Established 1897.

IT'S IN THE BLOOD.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Drive Out Rheumatic Poison.

Rheumatism is rooted in the blood—any doctor will tell you that. Nothing can cure it that does not reach the blood. It is a foolish waste of time and money to try to cure rheumatism with liniments, poultices or anything else that only goes skin deep. Rubbing lotions in to the skin only helps the painful poison to circulate more freely. The one cure, and the only cure for rheumatism is to drive the uric acid out of your blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make new blood, and the new blood sweeps out the poisonous acids, loosens the stiffened, aching joints, cures the rheumatism and makes the sufferer feel ... many other ways. Mrs. Jos. ..., Les Eboulements, Que., says: "I suffered from rheumatism in a chronic form for nearly twenty-five years. I spent much money in liniments and medicines, but without avail, until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Some times I was so stiff I could hardly move. The trouble seemed to be growing worse, and finally seemed to effect my heart, as I used to have pains in the region of the heart, and sometimes a smothering sensation. I grew so weak, and suffered so much that I began to consider my case hopeless, and then one day a little pamphlet, telling of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, fell into my hands, and I learned that they would cure rheumatism. I sent for a supply, and in about three weeks found they were helping me. The trouble which affected my heart soon disappeared, and gradually the pains left me and I could go about with more freedom than I had done for years. I still take the pills occasionally, as I now know it is wise to keep my blood in good condition."

It is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood that they cure such troubles as rheumatism, anaemia, indigestion, kidney troubles, backaches, headaches and sideaches, neuralgia, erysipelas, and the special ailments that burden the lives of so many women and growing girls. But only the genuine pills can do this, and these always have the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FUNERAL CAKES.

There is a grimly humorous anecdote of the dying Yorkshireman who asked his daughter for a slice of the ham she had just removed from the stove, and was refused on the ground that "Ham's not for thou; ham's for t' funeral." It may be capped by one found in "Pages From a Country Diary," a book of sketches of English country life.

A curate went one day to visit an aged parishioner, a small farmer, whose end was daily expected. Finding him rather better on this occasion, and propped up in bed, he proposed to read a chapter of the Bible to him. The sick man gratefully agreed, but paid scant attention to the discourse, because he was constantly fumbling under his pillow for some form of edible which he mumbled with evident satisfaction between his toothless gums. At last the curate stopped reading, and asked him what he was doing.

The old man smiled slyly.

"Why," he said, in a triumphant whisper, "they bak't some spoonge biscuits agean moy vuneral, an' hid 'em in the cöopboard, but they don't know as 'ow I vound 'em, and—" with a senile chuckle of delight — "when I be gone, an' they come to luke for 'em, they wun't vaind none on 'em left!"

A BABY CHANGED.

"One could hardly believe the change Baby's Own Tablets have wrought in my child," says Mrs. Angus Morrison, Port Caldwell, Ont. "He suffered terribly while teething, vomited his food and was weak and puny. One box of Baby's Own Tablets made him a changed child. They eased the pain of teething, strengthened his stomach, and he is now a big, healthy child, growing finely and never sick a day." The experience of Mrs. Morrison is that of thousands of other mothers who have found health for their little ones and comfort for themselves in the use of Baby's Own Tablets. Mothers need not be afraid of this medicine, it is guaranteed not to contain an atom of opiate or strong drug. They could not harm a child of any age, and they are good for them at all ages. Ask your druggist for Baby's Own Tablets or send 25 cents to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and get them by mail.

HENS ON HIRE.

A smart Californian farmer has made a remarkable success in a branch of poultry-farming which is not only novel, but which he claims is doing a good deal to increase and improve the poultry-keeping of the country. As a branch of his poultry-farming he announced some time ago that he was willing to hire out good laying hens to any would-be poultry-keepers, and so great was the demand that very shortly he decided to devote himself entirely to this business. He began in earnest last year, and this season he had 10,000 young hens for leanding, and he hopes next year to have 50,000 hens. His method of business is to charge three cents (1½d.) for each dozen eggs laid by the hens lent out. When a hen is non-productive. So far as the business has gone it has been found that each hen on the average lays 150 eggs a year, the money return for the hire being just 1s. 6½d. All the hens are white Leghorns.

Wool—"Dr. Emdee is an expert expert." Van Pelt—"What is that?" Woot—"Shows that the expert on the other side is talking through his ..."

HORSE AND TIGER.

Fight a Battle Royal at the King's Palace.

The "man-eater," a name given to a dangerous horse in Rudyard Kipling's tale of "The Walking Delegate," received salutary and deserved treatment at the hands, or rather the hoofs, of his fellow beasts; but the horse of which Mr. Knighton writes in "Private Life of an Eastern King" had never experienced a superior power, and therefore his ferocity was untempered by fear.

I was driving in a buggy with a friend through one of the finest of Lucknow's streets, on the way to the palace, when we suddenly noticed the deserted condition of that part of the city. No inhabitant was to be seen in any direction. "Some execution," we whispered.

Just then we came upon the body of a woman which looked as if it had been trampled to death on the pavement. On we went. No citizen was in sight, and the houses everywhere were closed. The next thing we saw was the figure of a youth, lying dead upon the road. On the top of a neighboring house I spied one of the king's troopers, intently looking up the road.

"What is the matter?" I called.

"The man-eater is loose. Wallah! he has turned. Look out for your safety, sahibs. He is wild to-day."

I had heard of the fierce animal owned by the troopers.

"He is coming! Take care!" shouted the man.

Far ahead we could see the brute, a large bay horse, coming toward us. He caught sight of the vehicle, and rushed forward to attack. We turned rapidly round, and our horse, almost unmanagable from terror, flew over the road.

Away we went in a mad gallop toward an enclosure with iron gates. As we sped we could hear the furious clatter of hoofs growing nearer and nearer. We gained the gates; my companion leaped from the buggy and closed them. The monster rushed up and stood looking savagely, his nostrils distended, his glaring eyeballs as ferocious as any wild beast's.

He saw that he was foiled, turned, kicked the iron bars, and made for an archway, where a party of troopers was awaiting him. They skilfully noosed the brute, muzzled him, and led him away.

That evening I mentioned the incident to the king.

"I have often heard of the man-eater. He must be a furious beast."

"More savage than a tiger, your majesty."

"A tiger! Good! He shall fight a tiger. We will see what impression Burrhea will make on him."

Burrhea was a favorite tiger, and had never been allowed to enter a contest in which he could not conquer. The next day we all assembled in a courtyard to see the fight. The man-eater was standing in a great enclosure made by bamboo rails. Burrhea's cage was brought, and the beautiful creature was let loose.

The man-eater fixed his eyes on the tiger, lowered his head, and waited. The tiger bounded with rapidity and landed on the horse's haunches. Up went the iron heels, and Burrhea lay sprawling.

After this the tiger was more cautious. Round and round the enclosure he went with catlike tread. For fully ten minutes he kept up the march, then, quick as lightning, sprang. The man-eater was ready, and ducked his head low. Burrhea leaped to his back, and in an instant those terrible iron heels were lashing up and down.

The tiger was thrown helplessly to the ground, and lay with broken jaw, crying out with pain. The king gave a signal, the door of the cage was opened, and the poor, defeated Burrhea rushed in and buried himself in the farthest corner. The man-eater stood erect and triumphant.

TO TELL A HORSE'S AGE.

The age of a horse cannot always be told by looking at its teeth. After the eighth year the horse has no more new teeth, so that this method is useless for a horse which is more than eight years old. As soon as the set of teeth is complete, however, a wrinkle begins to appear on the edge of the lower eyelid and another wrinkle is added each year, so that to get at the age of a horse more than eight years old you must count the teeth plus the wrinkles.

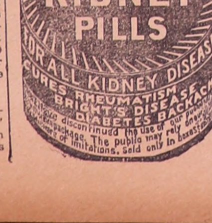
ENCOURAGEMENT.

Dilatory Lover—My income is small and perhaps it is cruel for me to take you from your father's roof.

The Girl—But I don't live on the roof.

Madge—"I've got a letter from Frank in India." Ethel—"Oh, how delightful!" Madge—"Well, I'm not so sure about that. He tells me that he has shot a tiger, and if he can shoot another one he will get a pair of slippers made for me out of the skins."

Any gossip can say mean things, but it takes a good cook to turn out a first-class roast.



SHE WAS IN BED FOR THREE YEARS

PAIN-RACKED WOMAN CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Strong Statement by Mrs. Jas. Hughes of Morley, Ont.—She's Strong and Healthy Once More.

Morley, Ont., Oct. 7.—(Special).—What Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing for the suffering women of Canada will never be fully known. It is only when some courageous woman breaks the secrecy that covers woman and her troubles that a passing glimpse of their great work is given. For this reason a statement made by Mrs. Jas. Hughes, of this place, is of more than passing interest.

"I was a great sufferer for four years," says Mrs. Hughes, "I was treated by five doctors and a specialist from the U. S. I tried nearly every kind of medicine I could hear of, but none seemed to do me any good.

"I was in bed for nearly three years. I had pains in my spinal column, in my head, over my eyes, across my back and through my left side. I took fourteen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and now I am strong and able to do a good day's work, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

GRAND NEW YORK EXCURSION

Goes Via Lackawanna Railroad Thursday, October 12th.

The annual Harvest Home Excursion of the Lackawanna to New York will take place Thursday, Oct. 12th. Tickets good for return within ten days will be sold at all stations in New York at one fare plus one dollar for the round trip. New York is at its best in mid-October. The theatrical and opera seasons are in full force. The trade display is new and bright. The mountains are filled with color and there is just the right crispness in the air. Besides the usual attractions in New York, the following special features may be noted for the benefit of patrons of this excursion. The sensational Vanderbilt Challenge Cup Auto Race; the Physical Culture Show, and games; the Wine and Liquor Dealers' Exposition; International Foot Ball games. Arrange to go and see the nearest Lackawanna agent for time of trains and reservations. If not convenient, write, wire or 'phone Fred P. Fox, D.P.A., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mabel—"Where does Madge get her good looks from, her father or her mother?" Edythe—"From her father. He keeps a chemist's shop."

When Rheumatism doubles a man up physician and sufferer alike lose heart and often despair of a cure, but here's the exception. Wm. Pegg, of Norwood, Ont., says:— "I was nearly doubled up with rheumatism. I got three bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure and they cured me. It's the quickest acting medicine I ever saw."—18

Mother—"Your schoolmaster can't be such a mean man as you make out. I notice his son has all the toys he can possibly want." "Why, those are what his father takes away from the other boys!"

Lighten Woman's Work!—The Bissell Carpet Sweeper is without question the greatest labor-saving machine of the age, as it has relieved woman of one of the hardest tasks she has to perform.

Sweeping is no longer dreaded by the woman possessing a Bissell Sweeper, as it not only reduces the labor of sweeping, but it saves backaches, brightens and preserves the carpets, prevents the dust and dangerous carpet germs from floating about the room and settling upon the furniture and draperies or from filling the lungs of the operator, thus making the task of sweeping a pleasure. In the matter of economy alone, no housekeeper can afford to be without a Bissell, as one will outlast forty brooms. Every Bissell Sweeper is guaranteed.

He—"Is he a well-informed man?" She—"I should say so. His wife tells him everything."

ONE OF THE BEST old time remedies for all skin affections, such as Eczema, Ringworm, Scaldhead and similar affections is Weaver's Cerate. It is an ointment that has brought relief to thousands.

A WONDER IN BEARDS.

The most hirsute man in the world is not to be found in the "greatest show on earth." He is a Frenchman, and is content to live as a moulder in the ironworks of Montlucon, earning his livelihood by labor, though often tempted by large offers to make an exhibition of himself. His name is Louis Coulon, and he is seventy-nine years of age, but makes it a point of pride, after moulding for sixty-seven years, to refuse a retiring pension before he is eighty. He is only a little man, but his beard is 14ft. 2in. long, and is crowned by a moustache 60in. from tip to tip. When Coulon is at work he rolls up his beard and tucks it under his shirt. There is something of heredity about his case. His father had a beard reaching to his knees, and two of his great-uncles, sappers in the army of Jourdan, had enormous beards.

Blobbs—"There seems to be a strange affinity between a colored man and a chicken." Slobbs: "Naturally. One is descended from Ham and the other from eggs."

He—"After all, Society is a great bore, don't you know." She (sighing)—"Yes—some people's society."

Shirt waists and dainty linen are made delightfully clean and fresh with Sunlight Soap. 6B

REAL THING.

Doctor—"The indications are that you have throat trouble."

Patient—"You bet I have. Three of my daughters are taking singing lessons."

Lifebuoy Soap — disinfectant — is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases. 22

"Has Bixton much faith in homeopathy?" "I should say so. Last summer when he had an attack of hay fever he married a grass widow."

A LITTLE QUIET is the best of all diet, yet it will not make bone and muscle but "Ferrovim" will. Try it. All drug and general stores. $1 bottles.

She—"Here is a wonderful thing. They're actually growing potatoes and tomatoes on the same plant." He—"Nothing so wonderful about that. Cabbage and cigars have long been grown that way!"

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

Tess—"Percy Vere was telling me that he still hopes to have the luck to win you." Jess—"Well, Percy will find that it takes more than luck to win me. I'm no raffle."

Eyes and Nose ran Water.—C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had Catarrh for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose for days at a time. About four months ago I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. It relieves in ten minutes." 50 cents.—17

"I'm sorry, but I can't pay your bill to-day." "It has been running a long time, sir." "All the more reason, then," was the bland reply, "that it should be given a rest."

An End to Bilious Headache.—Biliousness, which is caused by excessive bile in the stomach, has a marked effect upon the nerves, and often manifests itself by severe headache. This is the most distressing headache one can have. There are headaches from cold, from fever, and from other causes, but the most excruciating of all is the bilious headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cure it—cure it almost immediately. It will disappear as soon as the Pills operate. There is nothing surer in the treatment of bilious headache.

WORLD'S RAILROADS.

At the beginning of the present year there were 537,105 miles of railroad in the world, of which 270,386 were in America, 187,776 in Europe, 46,592 in Asia, 15,649 in Africa and 16,702 in Australia. Of European mileage Germany leads with 34,000, in round numbers, followed by Russia with 33,000; France 26,000; Austria-Hungary, 24,000; the United Kingdom, 22,000; Italy, 10,000; Spain, 8,000; Sweden and Norway, 7,000. In Europe the average cost of railroad construction is estimated at $107,577 per mile, and in the remainder of the world $59,680. The total value of the railways of the world is $43,000,000,000, the European roads being estimated at $22,000,000,000. The estimate for rolling stock is 150,000 locomotives, 225,000 passenger coaches and 3,000,000 freight cars. By America is meant the United States, Canada and South and Central America. The United States has 208,000 miles of road besides sidings.

A GIGANTIC ROPE.

The biggest rope ever used for haulage purposes has just been made for a district subway in Glasgow. It is seven miles long, 4¾ inches in circumference and weighs nearly 60 tons. It has been made in one unjoined and unspliced length of patent crucible steel. When in place it will form a complete circle around Glasgow, crossing the Clyde in its course, and will run at a speed of fifteen miles an hour.

"GOLD GOLD."

"Good," He Says, "But Comfort Better."

"Food that fits is better than a gold mine," says a grateful man.

"Before I commenced to use Grape-Nuts food no man on earth ever had a worse infliction from catarrh of the stomach than I had for years.

"I could eat nothing but the very lightest food and even that gave me great distress.

"I went through the catalogue of prepared foods but found them all (except Grape-Nuts) more or less indigestible, generating gas in the stomach (which in turn produced headache and various other pains and aches), and otherwise unavailable for my use.

"Grape-Nuts food I have found easily digested and assimilated, and it has renewed my health and vigor and made me a well man again. The catarrh of the stomach has disappeared entirely with all its attendant ills, thanks to Grape-Nuts, which now is my almost sole food. I want no other." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial tells the story. There's a reason.

TO LIVE AND DIE

Without ever drinking

Blue Ribbon

Tea is to die Without knowing the full joy of LIVING. Why miss the SATISFACTION of sipping a hot cup of this FRAGRANT, REFRESHING drink?

Only One Best Tea. Blue Ribbon's It.

5325 Miles Through The Great Northwest

The Northern Pacific operates railway lines in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon—seven states in which are wonderful opportunities for energetic men. Soil, climate, transportation facilities unexcelled. Land is cheap. Northern Pacific service —trains—equipment—time—track—are unexcelled.

See the West via the Great Trans-continental Highway

Northern Pacific Railway

A. M. CLELAND, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Ask C. W. Mott, General Emigration Agent, St. Paul, Minn., about business opportunities, cheap land, the wonderful irrigated districts and low rates for settlers. Special literature, rates and information from the General Passenger Agent, or Wm. G. Mason, District Passenger Agent, 215 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

SETTLERS LOW RATES WEST.

The Chicago and North Western Ry. will sell low one way second-class settlers tickets daily from Sept. 15th to Oct. 31st, 1905, to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and British Columbia. Rate from Toronto to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, B. C., Seattle, Wash., or Portland, Ore., $42.25; to San Francisco or Los Angeles, Cal., $44.00. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Choice of routes. Best of service. For full particulars and folders write to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

Briggs—"Tomkins is engaged to a widow, I hear." Braggs—"That's just like him. Too lazy to do any of the courting."

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it, and see what amount of pain is saved.

"It's funny that you should be so tall. Your brother, the artist, is short, isn't he?" He (absently)—"Yes, usually."

Heart relief in half an hour. — A lady in New York State writing of her cure by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, says: "I feel like one brought back from the dead, so great was my suffering from heart trouble and so almost miraculous my recovery through the agency of this powerful treatment. I owe my life to it."—19

Dobson—"In the account of that wedding yesterday they speak about the 'blushing bride.' I wish to goodness they would invent a new phrase or two." Mrs. Dobson—"Well, dear, when you think of the sort of men girls have to marry nowadays, you cannot wonder at them blushing."

A Medicine Chest In Itself.—Only the well-to-do can afford to possess a medicine chest, but Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is a medicine chest in itself, being a remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, sore throat, colds, coughs, catarrh, asthma and a potent healer for wounds, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc., is within the reach of the poorest, owing to its cheapness. It should be in every house.

Prospective Purchaser—"What inducement do you offer if I should buy a dog?" Canine Dealer—"Why, lady if you buy a dog I'll learn you how to whistle so that you can call him."

A FIRE SPREADS in dry grass, so does an inflammation in the throat grow down into the lungs. Deal promptly with a cold as with a fire, and when you begin to cough use Allen's Lung Balsam.

Judge—"It seems to me I've seen you before." Prisoner—"You have, my lord. I used to give your daughter singing lessons." Judge—"Twenty years."

They Are Not Violent in Action.—Some persons, when they wish to cleanse the stomach, resort to Epsom and other purgative salts. These are speedy in their action, but serve no permanent good. Their use produces incipient chills, and if persisted in they injure the stomach. Nor do they act upon the intestines in a beneficial way. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills answer all purposes in this respect, and have no superior.

SMALL BIRDS.

The smallest bird in the world is said to be the pajaro mosca, or fly bird, of Cuba. It is of the humming-bird family, but far smaller than any of its kindred. The only pair that have been known to live in captivity were exhibited in New York. These tiny birds fly with such incredible swiftness that it is practically impossible to catch them, but a laborer happened to find this pair in the nest while they still were fledglings, and was able to secure them by covering them over, nest and all, with a bottomless cage until they were old enough to be separated from their parents. Fed with honey diluted with water, they poised themselves over the dish on vibrating wings, while they thrust their long bills into the food.

Monkland Herd Yorkshires

Good breeding stock (all ages) for sale at reasonable prices.

JAMES WILSON & SONS, Fergus, Ont.

WANTED.

Youth or young man who has had experience in a printing office. Apply in writing to STEEP EMBOSSING CO., 56 Church St., Toronto.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.

Do you want to sell your farm? If so, send us a description of it and lowest price. We will list it in our next Farm Bulletin, which will be issued soon. If we sell we charge two and one-half per cent. commission. If we do not sell we make no charge.

Do you want to buy a Farm? Before doing so, write us for our Farm Bulletin. There are hundreds of Farms to choose from. We can satisfy you and save you money besides.

RUTHERFORD & RILETT, Hamilton

CLEANING LADIES' . . . WALKING OR OUTING SUITS

Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try it.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC

30 Practical Every day Lessons on FARM ACCOUNTS For 75c, post paid. FARM PUB. HOUSE, Box 425, Chatham, Ont

THE REASON FOR IT.

Mac—Why is a self-made man always so proud of his job?

Lew—Because he can't see himself as others see him.

That Cutting Acid that arises from the stomach and almost strangles, is caused by fermentation of the food in the stomach. It is a foretaste of indigestion and dyspepsia. Take one of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets immediately after eating, and it will prevent this distress and aid digestion. 60 in a box, 35 cents.—16

"I suppose," said the landlady scornfully, "you think you are smart to lock up everything before you leave your room?" "I had not thought anything about it," replied her lodger; "but now that you mention it perhaps I was."

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

Husband (during the honeymoon)—"I was awfully nervous when I proposed to you. I was afraid you wouldn't accept me." Wife—"And I was awfully nervous for weeks before you proposed. I was afraid you wouldn't."

NO SUBSTITUTE for "The D & L Menthol Plaster, although some unscrupulous dealers may say there is. Recommended by doctors, hospitals, clergy and everybody, for stiffness, pleurisy, etc.

PAPA MADE THE ROOF.

Little Pauline, after questioning her aunt as to who had made their house and being informed that Jim Welch had done so, replied:

"Why, auntie, God made our house. God made our front room and our hall and our kitchen, but papa made de roof." (Her father is a tinner.)

Dear Mother

Your little ones are a constant care in Fall and Winter weather. They will catch cold. Do you know about Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, and what it has done for so many? It is said to be the only reliable remedy for all diseases of the air passages in children. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. It is guaranteed to cure or your money is returned. The price is 25c. per bottle, and all dealers in medicine sell 314

SHILOH

This remedy should be in every household.

ISSUE NO. 41--05.

Gow Gets Three Months.

Light Sentence For Slayer of Little Hill Boy.

Peterborough, Ont., Oct. 12.—Chas. Gow, who on the night of Aug. 21 last, shot and killed the eleven-year-old son of Robert Hill, of East Zorra, and who was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter by a jury at the assizes here, was to-day sentenced to three months in the common jail.

Charles Gow was a South African veteran, and was a good shot, having taken part in the last Dominion Rifle Association matches. At the trial he declared that he fired three shots at the Hill house, in one of the windows of which were the Hill lad and sister, who had been awakened by the noise made by Gow and some of his companions, who were shooting. Gow claimed that he fired at random and had no intention of hitting even the house. Nothwithstanding this, the Hill boy was shot through the breast and killed, his little sister also being wounded by one of the bullets, which struck her in the hand.

The coroner's jury exonerated Gow from all blame, but the Ontario Government took the matter up. He was brought to trial, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced.

The Toronto News characterized the result of the trial as a "gross miscarriage of justice," and another paper says:—Charles Gow, who killed by reckless shooting and injured another, and might have destroyed a whole family for all he cared, has been tried and found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Gow was first tried by his neighbors and acquitted of any guilt, and only because the whole country was shocked at such callous condoning of a terrible deed was he, at length, brought to trial again at the instance of the Ontario Government. Human life must be held at a cheap rate in the neighborhood of Chas. Gow since ninety days of probably nominal imprisonment is held to atone for taking it. Had he killed or stolen a horse, a cow, or a sheep, or had he broken into a house and stole ever so little, or robbed anybody on the highway, even without personal violence, he would most probably have been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at least, but for recklessly firing into an occupied house he is let off with three months. The punishment certainly does not fit the crime, and is not calculated to discourage future similar brutal recklessness.

Beyond all Description

Was the experience Mrs. E. V. Carter, of Dansville, had with rheumatism which resisted everything till Nerviline was tried, and it cured. "The only relief I ever got was from rubbing on Nerviline" writes Mrs. Carter. "It penetrated to the very core of the pain and eased my suffering after a few applications. I have used many rheumatic remedies but none had the soothing, pain subduing power of Nerviline which I recommend highly." Try Nerviline yourself. Good for internal use and excellent to rub on. Price 25c.

Head About to Burst From Severe Bilious Attack.

"I had a severe bilious attack and felt like my head was about to burst when I got hold of a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. I took a dose of them after supper and the next day felt like a new man and have been feeling happy ever since," says Mr. J. W. Smith, of Julian, Texas. For billiousness, stomach troubles and constipation these tablets have no equal. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Bargain List of Valuable Farms

FOR SALE.

Of all descriptions located in Fruit and Canning Factory Districts and elsewhere in Ontario and North-West, suitable for all kinds of farming and ranching. Get our list before buying. Colonies located. We list farms.

ALF. BROWN,
Real Estate, Picton.

Arthur Mullett Homestead

Farm For Sale or to Rent.

The Arthur Mullett homestead being the s ½ lot 14, 1st con. Huntingdon, an excellent farm. Owner desires to give up farming, will sell stock and implements with place if desired. Will lease to desirable tenant if property not sold. Apply to owner on the premises or

F. S. WALLBRIDGE,
Barrister, Belleville.

House to Rent.

To rent in the village of Madoc, a first-class dwelling house, belonging to Mrs. W. M. Doig, of Sault Ste Marie, Michigan. For terms, etc., apply to

F. G. LYNDE,
Madoc, Ont.

Albert College

Belleville Ont.

335 students enrolled last year, 165 young ladies and 155 young men. Two matriculation scholarships of $150 and $130 won in 1901 by Albert College students. New commercial rooms unsurpassed, courses in Book-keeping, Short-hand and Telegraphy, full Conservatory courses in Piano, Pipe Organ, Vocal, Violin, Harmony, and Theory of Music, Local Conservatory examinations. Special attention given to Elocution, Physical Culture, Matriculation and Teachers Course. New Pipe Organ. Domestic Science Rooms and Art Gallery recently added. Large athletic grounds, splendid gymnasium. Building heated with steam and lighted by electricity.

Re-Opens Tue'ay, Sep. 12, 1905

Fee for Commercial course from $57.50 to $38.50.
For illustrated circulars, address

27 PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D. 6

When the Liver Gets Torpid

You want a mild stimulant like Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut which cure inactive liver, relieve constipation and sick headache at once. Use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

The well-known druggist, W. P. J. Alexander, has been appointed special Agent for the sale of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure Catarrhal Powder, Ointment and Pills, as well as South American Rheumatic Cure, Nervine and Kidney Cure. 4-52

Lumber for Sale

AT GILMOUR.

About fifty thousand feet of Hemlock Lumber, plank, scantling and 1-inch; also twenty thousand feet of ash, basswood, pine and spruce. For sale on reasonable terms.

GEORGE SPRACKETT.
Gilmour, June 22, 1905.

Farm For Sale.

Containing 115 acres more or less in good state of cultivation, well watered with creek and two never-failing wells. All the wood and fruit a person wants for a life-time. Farm double width with a lane in centre, good soil, frame house, drive-house, pig pen, 2 frame barns and shed. Convenient to church, post-office, grocery, blacksmith shop and feed mill. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to

T. A. JACOBS,
Rose Hall, Prince Edward Co.

Farm for Sale.

One of the finest farms and homes in the County of Hastings, only 8 miles from Belleville, consisting of 160 acres, extra fine large brick house, spacious lawns, beautiful surroundings, also smaller brick house, (good) good barn buildings and stables, wind mill on barn. School on the premises, cheese factory and creamery adjoining the premises, ½ mile from G. T. R. Station, 1 mile from Post Office and churches, well fenced, well watered, in good state of cultivation, 2 orchards choice fruit, also small fruits. We have also 50 acres pasture land close for sale, also a fine city residence for sale. Terms made satisfactory. Reason for selling, failing in health. For full information apply to

J. G. DAVIDSON,
36-2m Auctioneer, Belleville.

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. Rejected applications have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

Patents procured through Marion & Marion receive special notice without charge in over 100 newspapers distributed throughout the Dominion.

Specialty:—Patent business of Manufacturers and Engineers.

MARION & MARION
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Wool! Wool!

As the Season is Open and Wool on the Go,

the undersigned has added the latest new and improved machinery and will be able to give satisfaction in every line.

Can now supply

Broad Blankets, all wool or part cotton, Tweeds, Full-Cloths, Shirtings, Sheetings, Wool Carpets, Yarn, etc.

Highest prices paid in either cash or trade at the Madoc Woollen Mills.

Call and see us.

S. J. DANFORD.

Notice.

CHAS. JOSE, VETERINARY SURGEON, has located in Madoc permanently. All diseases of the domesticated animals treated on the latest and most scientific principles. Filing horses teeth a speciality. Examination and consultation free.

CHAS. JOSE, V. S.,
MADOC.

OFFICE—St. Lawrence street, opposite the Post Office.

Removal Notice.

W. C. MIKEL, B. C. L.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Solicitor for the city of Belleville.

Office removed to the City Hall, where he will continue a general practice of Law except as against the corporation of the city of Belleville.

Money to loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent. according to quality of security.

Telephone No. 195. 44

Farm For Sale.

A valuable 100-acre farm, 1½ miles from Trenton, on the Wooler Gravel Road. It is 80 rods wide, good roads on both sides of it, has a never failing spring creek running through it five rods from barn. The soil is clay loam. Has a brick residence 22x32, frame kitchen 14x30, and a good cistern in kitchen. The barn is 30x5, has an 8-foot stone basement, with stabling for 10 cows and 6 horses underneath, drive-house 34x36 with stables attached. Buildings are all in first-class repair. There is a bearing orchard of 400 apple trees, besides pear and plum trees, and berries. There is also a tenement house on the farm. No encumbrance on place. Immediate possession given and purchaser may buy stock on hand consisting of horses, cows and arm implements. Owner is desirous of selling owing to indifferent health. Terms easy.

NEW FALL JACKETS!

From $3 to $15.

We are in the cloak business with all our might. The collection embraces nearly 100 attractive styles in Tweeds, Beavers, Coverts, etc.

Display of Autumn Dress Goods.

Novelties in Tweeds, Blacks, Chiffon Cloths and German Suitings. Our trade has this year doubled in these goods. Best values we ever offered.

B. O'HARA.

Ayer's Pills

Wake up your liver. Cure your constipation. Get rid of your biliousness. Sold for 60 years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE**

FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

JACOB HUFF

Licensed Auctioneer

for the County of Hastings,

MADOC, — — ONT.

- JAS. WHYTOCK -

BUTCHER,

DEALER IN

Groceries and...

...Provisions.

MADOC, — — ONTARIO.

S. WEST, V.S.,

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

Office and Residence — St. Lawrence Street, Madoc.

Treats all diseases of domesticated animals. All calls promptly attended to, day or night.

Sale of Land.

The undersigned offers a most desirable farm for sale on easy, suitable terms, being part of lot 1, 7th concession of the Township of Huntingdon. Parties desiring to purchase can apply to Jas. C. Dale, Madoc, Miles Reed, on the premises, or to the undersigned,

A. A. McDONALD,
Assignee of the Reed Estate.

Madoc, 3rd January, 1905.

A. F. WOOD,

LAND, LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY

Agent for "London, Liverpool & Globe," "Equity," and "Metropolitan" Fire Insurance Companies. Lowest rates in Tariff and Non-tariff Companies, and risks absolutely safe.

NEW PAINT SHOP.

The undersigned, having fitted up a new Paint Shop, is now prepared to do all kinds of

Painting on Buggies, Carriages, etc.

—IN—

FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

Durable work given. Fifteen years' experience. Charges moderate. Shop next door to his residence.

W. J. REED.

Madoc, Nov. 15, 1904.

Attention!

New SPRING GOODS!

We have just received a complete assortment of

MEN'S SUITINGS,

consisting of the best English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Venetians, Irish Serges, etc., and invite the patronage of the public. Call and satisfy yourselves.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. McGHEE,
Tailor.

For Sale.

First-class farm, east half lot No. 12, in the 5th concession of Sidney, large brick house, good out-buildings, and a large orchard, close to cheese factory and school, a mile from Frankford. Terms to suit the purchaser. Possession any time. Apply to

JAMES MUNNS,
on premises, Frankford P.O.

ALEX. BELAIR, Merchant Tailor,

O'FLYNN BLOCK, - - MADOC

My stock consists of Canadian, English and Scotch Tweeds and Suitings. Blue and Black Serges, Fine Black Venetians, Overcoatings and Pantings. All new Goods.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

BATHS.

Why not have a bath with every accommodation when it is within your reach?

Each 25c., or Six for $1.00.

Special attention paid to

Shaving and Hair-cutting

—AT—

Vandervoort's Barber Shop,

Next Harry Jones' Drug Store.

Our Great Clearing Sale

—OF—

All 1904 Wall Papers

we will sell the balance of our 1904 wall papers at just half of the regular price.

we will not carry old papers far into the new year, and each year we adopt this method of closing out to make room for the new year's papers.

we have abundant assortment too for you to select from, papers at all prices and all sorts of styles.

This is a grand opportunity for you to save money and get your spring house-cleaning done early.

we keep the best paper-hangers and painters obtainable.

Our prices are very moderate, less than elsewhere for similar work. We execute the very highest class of decorative work done in the Dominion, and we go anywhere for business.

we keep Lead, Oil, Paints, etc., and sell to our customers at wholesale prices when we do the work.

C. B. Scantlebury,
Decorator, Belleville

Wall Papers, Paints, Oils, etc., a wholesale and retail

QUESTION

—AND—

ANSWER.

Where can I get a good Suit of Clothes? At the Big 4.

Are they well made? Yes, they are.

What can I get a good Suit for? He has Men's from $3.70 to $12.00.

Has he Black Suits, Long and Short Coats? Yes sir, and good ones too.

Where can I get a good Hat? At the Big 4.

What price will I have to pay? He sells Christie's Fedoras for $1. They keep the shape and color and wear just as well as a $2 Hat.

What else does he sell? Oh, everything. Top Shirts, Overalls, Odd Pants, Sox, Boys' Clothes, Rubber Coats, and Dry Goods, all very cheap and good.

Who keeps the Big 4? Why

THOS. McNAMARA.

YOUR....

PRINTING

It pays to catch the best trade—the money-spending trade. You can't catch money spenders with penurious or cheap looking printed matter. You must use attractive work—not necessarily expensive—that will catch your customer's eye and cause him to read it. Try an ad. in the

REVIEW

The knack of printing is the result of artistic insight into the "Art preservative of all arts." With us printing is not mechanical—we treat it as an art should be treated. To have

NEAT, STYLISH, APPROPRIATE PRINTING

is rapidly becoming the demand of the average business and professional man. We wish to assist you in making your printing just what you need. We will quote prices willingly, and will gladly call on and give all the assistance we can to those requiring special work.

TRY MORRICE & SON

—FOR—

Men's Fine boots,

Ladies' Fine Boots.

Children's School Boots,

Men's Working Boots,

Trunks, Valises, Shoe Polish.

Boots and Shoes made to order.

An assortment of Home-made Work always on hand. Mending done promptly.

MORRICE & SON

North Hastings Review.

"PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."

J. R. ORR, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, $1.50 ; $1.00 IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

28TH YEAR.—No. 43. Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Thursday, October 26, 1905. POSTAGE PREPAID.

Thanksgiving Day!

Why Canada Gives Thanks.

NOW thank we all our God,
With heart and hands and voices.
Who wonderous things has done,
In whom His world rejoices;
Who from our mother's arms
Hath bless'd us on our way
With countless gifts of love
And still is ours to-day.

COME, ye thankful people, come,
Raise the song of harvest home,
All is safely gather'd in,
Ere the winter storms begin.
God, our maker, doth provide
For our wants to be supplied;
Come to God's own Temple, come,
Raise the song of Harvest Home.

The Thanksgiving Prayer.

(From the Dominion Presbyterian)

Almighty God and Ruler of all nations, we enter into Thy gates with thanksgiving and into Thy courts with praise. We know that the Lord He is God and that He hath made us and not we ourselves. Thou hast not dealt so with any nation. Our fields have waved with wheat and corn and our barns are full. Peace has protected our borders, and pestilence has not invaded our land. The nation stands solid in unity, and brotherhood binds our people together. The home and school and church are the fountains of our national life. With all our prosperity and power we are not immersed in materialism, but believe in the Spirit, and are still a people whose God is the Lord. For all these manifold blessings we thank Thee and praise Thy glorious name. Forgive us our national sins and short-comings. Save us from the lust of power and from pride. Train us up as a chosen people to accomplish Thy purpose. Pour out upon us Thy Holy Spirit, and may our sons and our daughters prophesy, our young men see visions and our old men dream dreams. So may we become a nation great in righteousness and great in Thy service. And this we ask in Jesus' name. Amen.

CANADA as a whole rejoices this Thanksgiving season in a wealth of material prosperity never before equalled in our history. We have had three years of bountiful harvests coupled with good prices. Neither drought nor flood has interfered with the prodigal kindness of Mother Earth. The abundant fruitage has filled our borders with plenty and the heart of the husbandman with comfort. As agricultural prosperity in a land such as Canada is the basis of all material progress, so Canada's unprecedented series of harvests has been the dynamic force to turn the wheels of industry and reward the toiler everywhere within our coasts. Our manufacturers are adding to their plants, increasing their output, seeking new markets. Our merchants are receiving larger patronage and payment for past purchases. Canada's trade has increased more rapidly within the last ten years than that of any other nation. In per capita trade and per capita wealth we head the nations of the earth. Our workmen are getting better wages, work under fairer conditions than ever before, are free, self-respecting and independent.

This year has seen added to our Dominion, under settled and regular government, two new Commonwealths, each the size of an Old World Empire, richer in extent, in the material wealth of soil, of minerals and of timber than the fabled Land of Gold beyond the Spanish Main. We have this year seen begun a new transcontinental railway which shall open to settlement vast area of fertile land destined to become the home of the hungry millions of the Old World. The quality of our immigration is far above that which has filled the United States with the scum from the underside of Europe. In floods they come, sturdy yeoman of Britain, frugal and industrious Germans, Norwegians and Swedes, persecuted Russians, and, perhaps best of all, American farmers with both experience and a little money, all seeking wider opportunities, the peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of toil and the blessings of British freedom.

And best of all, we have had peace. Canada has been called upon to sacrifice neither the blood of her sons nor the hard won treasure of her toilers in bloody war. Our efforts have tended to build up Canadian industries, increase Canadian commerce, the quiet development of our resources and the manifold arts of peace. Prosperity dwells within our boundaries and peace within our walls.

But Canada has been blessed as much in what has been withheld as in what has been sent. The Dominion has enjoyed an unique immunity from those afflictions which have plagued our sister nations. We have had no wide-spread crippling industrial crises, no ruinous financial panics, no devastation by the storm and the wrath of the elements, no horrors from plague and pestilence, no great disasters to human life, no sign or threat of the hellish miseries and desolation of war.

So much for the material. There is, however, another side. Who can doubt that education is increasing and culture advancing? Evidence is multiplying that both a national conscience and a quickened sense of individual responsibility are developing. There are undoubted cases of flagrant and cynical dishonesty, moral, political and commercial. Corporate greed, partisan blindness and callous desertion of principles still work evil amongst us. But the heart of the nation is sound and sensitive to the cry of evil done or contemplated. An undoubted growth has come in independence of thought, in a realizing sense of our country's splendid destiny, in national self-reliance, in national self-respect. And so Canada progresses, definitely, steadfastly, proudly, conscious at times of the pains of labor, but serene in the confidence that begets achievement, and secure in the freedom, the civil and religious liberty, and the opportunities for development which flourish everywhere under the aegis of the British flag.

And so all Canada will give thanks to-day, the day set apart by the Governor-General for the cognition of the blessings we have received from the Giver of All Good.

Madoc Township Council.

TOWN HALL, ELDORADO, Oct. 9.

Madoc Township Council met on the above date.

Members present,—Reeve, Wright; Councillors, McMechan, Nickle, Empey and Fox.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Moved by McMechan, seconded by Nickle, that the Hall be cleaned, shades put on the windows, and platform in front of Hall be repaired.

Moved by McMechan, seconded by Empey, that Fred Comerford's account for cedar be paid.

Moved and carried that Angus Nicholson receive $1.00 for repairing road on his beat.

Moved and carried that $1.00 be paid Robert M. Nickle for work done on his road beat.

Council adjourned to meet November 20th.

WM. T. ALLEN, Tp. Clerk.

Many Mothers of a Like Opinion.

Mrs. Pilmer, of Cordova, Iowa, says, "One of my children was subject to croup of a severe type, and the giving of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy promptly always brought relief. Many mothers in this neighborhood think the same as I do about this remedy and want no other kind for their children." For sale by all druggists.

East Hastings Conservatives.

Belleville, Oct. 21.—The annual meeting of the East Hastings Conservative Association was held in Roslin yesterday. Resolutions of confidence in the Conservative leader and Mr. W. B. Northrup, M.P. for East Hastings, were passed, and the following officers were elected; — Honorary President, Dr. Newton; President, H. K. Denyes, Thurlow; Vice-President, G. M. Campbell, Thurlow; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Malloy, Deseronto. The following Vice-Presidents were elected:—Thurlow, H. C. Emerson; Hungerford, Geo. Brown; Tweed, Dr. Bowlby; Tyendinaga, W. Gillespie; Deseronto, Mr. Fairbairn.

Twisted to Death.

Boring Machine Kills Man at Yarker.

Yarker, Oct. 22. — This morning about 7 o'clock William Carl, night watchman for the Benjamin Wheel Factory, was found dead, tangled in the boring machine that bores the wheels for the boxes.

It is quite evident that, in passing the auger between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, his clothes came in contact with it, which twisted them, choking him and breaking his neck.

He was about 28 years of age, and leaves a young widow. He formerly lived at Westport, Ont.

County House of Refuge.

County Council Committee Inspect Madoc Properties.

Divided Even as to Selection of Madoc or Belleville.

The Special Committee appointed at last session of the County Council to inspect and select a site for the new House of Refuge, made their visit of inspection last week to the properties offered at Belleville, Deseronto, Tweed and Madoc. The committee was composed of His Honor the Warden, Mr. Arthur Macfarlane, of Tyendinaga; Messrs. James Dryden, of Deseronto; S. Vandervoort, of Sidney; H. K. Denyes, of Thurlow; Wm. Bonter, of Marmora; and Luther Cornell, representing the Madoc division. The distinguished gentlemen arrived in Madoc on Thursday last, and in three carriages, escorted by Reeve Dr. Harrison and Councillors William Cross and Dr. W. S. Harper of the Town Council, with the REVIEW man, visited the properties offered around Madoc. The properties are Mrs. John Whytock's farm and A. W. Coe's St. Charles farm on the Queensboro road; Whytock's Gillen farm on the Eldorado road; and Coe's Bailey farm immediately south of the village. The prices ranged from $2500 to $3500. The members of the committee expressed preference for the latter two properties as the most suitable for the purposes required.

Before leaving Madoc the Warden eloquently acknowledged the courtesy and kindness with which the committee had been received by the Madoc Council representatives, and also the able way in which they had presented their claims. He assured them that Madoc's representations for the public building would have fair and full consideration. Reeve Harrison briefly and appropriately responded on behalf of Madoc Council.

The committee returned to Belleville the same evening and immediately held a meeting in the County buildings to discuss and decide upon the most suitable site visited. After discussion it was found that the choice would be between Madoc and Belleville, and on the vote being taken they split even, Messrs. Macfarlane, Denyes and Vandervoort favoring the city, while Messrs. Dryden, Bonter and Cornell voted for Madoc. The matter will thus go to the Council, we presume, for final settlement at the December session.

So far as THE REVIEW can learn, the properties open for purchase favor Madoc in nearly every requisite. More land at less price; the best of soil for the purposes required; splendid water supply; cheaper labor for building; brick yard within a mile of the proposed sites; railway accomodation practically on the properties; and first-class facilities for electric light, steam fire protection, telephone, etc., supplied by the village of Madoc. Belleville can offer nothing better. In the broad sense of assisting other parts of the County, the members of the Council should have no hesitation in selecting Madoc. The city has no claim, and can give no superior advantages, has nothing to lose if not selected. Any other part of the County that can meet the requirements has a claim for a small share of the public perquisites. Madoc CAN supply the necessary requirements, in this case, as proved by the vote of three members of the committee—one of them a "southern" member. We believe it is not unreasonable for this community to ask and expect the members of the County Council to take a broad "County view" of this matter.

COE HILL.

The small-pox seems to be holding its own in Chandos and vicinity.

Rev. W. E. Kidd spent Sunday last at the home of H. Johnson, Eagle Lake.

Mrs. Chas. Grey, of Madoc, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. R. S. Tivy, for a few days last week.

Mr. A. Miller, formerly of Eldorado, and Mr. Johns, of Marmora, were the guests of Alex. Miller, of Coe Hill last week.

Mr. Patrick Finnegan purchased a pacing horse from C. S. Rollins last week. We are afraid Pat is getting sporty.

The church people found Sunday a long and tiresome day, the churches being closed on account of the small-pox scare.

Mr. Sandy Patterson, of The Ridge, left this week for Rainy River. He has sold his place here and intends making his home in the golden west.

Some Madoc huntsmen, Messrs. Chas. Whytock, Will Simmons and Alex. Robertson spent a few days last week on Eagle Lake, duck and partridge hunting. If the stories are true, as of course all hunters' stories are, they should be well pleased with their trip.

TRIXCY.

George Baum, of Parry Sound, while walking on the Grand Trunk tracks at Belleville, was struck by an engine and had a leg and three ribs broken and received a bad scalp wound. He was taken to the hospital, and the doctors hold out little hopes of his recovery. He is middle-aged, and was in search of work.

...County News...

The grading of the first five miles of the Central Ontario Extension is about completed.

The C.O.R. expects to have 1000 cars of canned goods from Prince Edward County this fall.

The Sodolite Company at Bancroft are installing machinery for sawing and dressing the stone.

The Ontario Government have decided not to issue licenses for netting fish this season on Bay of Quinte.

There were one hundred and thirty-eight rigs in the funeral procession of the late Thos. McEwen at Bannockburn last week.

Burglars entered the house of John Hogan at Belleville during the absence of the inmates, stealing a watch and several articles of jewellery.

Miriam Graham Gibson, sister of Mrs. J. W. Dunnett, died at Belleville Tuesday morning. She was a prominent Church worker and highly esteemed.

Rev. A. Dickinson, formerly of Fenlon Falls, has been appointed to the parish of Rawdon, lately vacated by the Rev. Mr. Blagrave, now rector of Christ Church, Belleville.

The Pearce Co., of Marmora, have started another shanty in Lake township, lot 17, con. 10, under the charge of Mr. Ben Demas. Highest wages paid for shantymen.

A new turbine water wheel is being installed by the Pearce Co. for the Marmora Electric Light Company. The work will take some time, during which there will be no electric lights.

A sale of house property recently took place in Trenton. It is stated that 71 houses belonging to the Gilmour Company was sold for $5000. This gives an average price of little over $61 for each house.

It has been rumored that the Dominion Bank bills stolen in the Napanee Bank robbery, in which Pare and Holden were concerned, some years ago, were coming into circulation.

Not since Prince Edward undertook the growing of tomatoes for the canning factories, has the crop been such a huge one as this season. The factories were hampered in many cases for lack of cans.

The municipal council of Hungerford township have levied a rate of five mills on the dollar for the current year, being 2½ mills for county demand, 2 mills for general school fund purposes and ½ mill for township purposes.

The young man, George McDermott, who was drowned in the Minnedosa disaster, was well and favorably known in Belleville, where he had resided for three years. He came from Ireland, where his father runs a large undertaking establishment. It was his first trip on the boat.

The death of Mrs. Dan Campion, of Marmora township, on Friday was a very sad one as she leaves a husband and family of three small children. She was 45 years of age. Mrs. Campion was highly respected by all who knew her and the Bailey neighborhood have sustained a severe loss. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Campion and the little family.

The Ontario says:—Another case of dog poisoning of a despicable nature took place shortly after noon on Saturday when James Thompson's favorite hound "Tom," a general pet with nearly everyone, was deliberately poisoned by some unknown person. The means used was strychnine. Mr. Thompson valued the animal very highly and he naturally feels the loss of his faithful canine friend very keenly, and he says he would give a good deal to know who the guilty party was.

The Ontario says:—Another plain evidence of "the growing time" is shown by the huge warehouse being erected near the Grand Trunk freight shed by the International Harvester works for storing their machinery. The building is of frame, substantially built, and is 70 feet by 144 feet. The amount of machinery being bought by the farmers in this vicinity is the largest ever known, showing that prosperity is on every hand. The different implement agents say the season has been a splendid one and that next year gives promise of being even better than the present one. When the farmer has a good year it makes it better for all classes of business.

Honest Work in Olden Times.

Belleville Intelligencer: — George Mills, of Thurlow, walked into the Intelligencer sanctum the other day and presented Sir Mackenzie Bowell with a wooden chair, purchased by Mr. Mills' father in 1838 from John Bowell, father of Sir Mackenzie, who carried on a furniture establishment in Belleville at that time. Though the quaint old piece of furniture has been in use for 67 years, it is yet solid and apparently good for another 67 years, proving the quality of the work done in those days.

The average attendance in the public schools in Belleville for the month of September was 102[illegible]

Improving Our Roads.

Good Work Done in the Northern Townships of Hastings.

The Belleville Intelligencer thus refers to the work lately done on the Colonization Roads in the riding of North Hastings:—

Good work has been done, 25 miles of a total having been graded, broken stone filled in, stone and cedar culverts, in nearly every piece of work, to the number of eighty, and in every case the road has been properly drained. In some cases, bad hills have been avoided by diverting the road, in one place, to the extent of 1½ miles. The member for North Hastings, Mr. J. W. Pearce, is to be congratulated upon the success of his scheme, which consists of having a main road running through five townships in a belt line, starting at L'Amable station on the Central Ontario Railway, thence to Fort Stewart, through Carlow township, via Canadian Corundum Company's mines, through township of Monteagle to Bancroft, L'Amable village and back to Central Ontario Railway to place of beginning, a distance of about seventy miles. Spur lines leading from this road to the more populous districts will be put in repair as speedily as possible, and the whole construction will be done with a view to permanency. Several large streams are running through the northern portion of the county, necessitating the maintenance of bridges on all the main roads, which naturally increases the cost of construction, and as timber suitable for bridge building has nearly all been taken by the lumbermen, more expensive methods in building must be resorted to. Mr. T. C. McConnell has superintended the work performed, under the personal supervision of five good overseers, who have shown by results that they thoroughly understand the art of road building in the north, where conditions are altogether different from the southern part of county, as the formation consists mainly of rock, sand and loam.

How to Be Happy, Though Married.

A set of rules has lately been developed in a suit in court which, if followed out, would enable men to make their wives happy. These rules, found in a letter put in evidence, ran as follows: "If your wife is pretty, tell her so; if she's saucy, kiss her; if she is a good cook, commend her; if she is lonely, stay at home with her." A corresponding rule has been already given to wives to make husbands happy. It is not so sentimental, but terse, simple and practical: "Feed the brute."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

No one who is acquainted with its good qualities can be surprised at the great popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It not only cures colds and grip effectually and permanently, but prevents these diseases from resulting in pneumonia. It is also a certain cure for croup. Whooping cough is not dangerous when this remedy is given. It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. It is also pleasant to take. When all these facts are taken into consideration it is not surprising that people in foreign lands, as well as at home, esteem this remedy very highly and very few are willing to take any other after having once use it. For sale by all druggists.

Arthur Mullett Homestead

Farm For Sale or to Rent.

The Arthur Mullett homestead being the s½ lot 14, 1st con. Huntingdon, an excellent farm. Owner desires to give up farming, will sell stock and implements with place if desired. Will lease to desirable tenant if property not sold. Apply to owner on the premises or

F. S. WALLBRIDGE, Barrister, Belleville.

J. C. DALE & Co.,

BANKERS,

DALE'S BLOCK, MADOC, ONT.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Drafts on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received, and interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Interest added to principal half-yearly, on the 11th of May and the 11th of November of each year.

REFERENCE:—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

J. C. DALE, Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK

Capital and Reserve, $6,000,000
Total assets, - $35,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, — TORONTO

T. G. Brough, General Manager.

MADOC BRANCH.

A general banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upwards received, and Interest allowed at highest current rates, compounded half yearly.

F. COTTLE, Manager.

F. E. O'FLYNN,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR.
BELLEVILLE, - - ONT.

JAMES WHITE,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Will be supplied at either office or residence.

W. J. MOORE, B.C.L.,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER.
OFFICE—Dominion Bank Building.
MONEY TO LOAN,
Solicitor for the Dominion Bank.

D. E. K. STEWART,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, MADOC, ONTARIO.
Money to loan on first mortgages at lowest rates.
Solicitor for J. C. Dale & Co., Bankers.
Solicitor for Murphy, Gordon & Co., Bankers, Tweed.

WILLIAM CROSS, LL.B.,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER.
Appraiser at Madoc for The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation.
Money to loan at 5 per cent. on good farm security. No commission. No valuation fee.
Office—Wood Block Madoc.

DR. HARPER,
GRADUATE OF TRINITY UNIVERSITY
Fellow of Trinity Medical College
Licentiate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office—Durham street, Dale's Block, Madoc.

DR. HARRISON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.
Graduate of Queen's University, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
Special attention given to diseases of women and children.
Office—Opposite Methodist Church.

Madoc Lodge, No. 179, I.O.O.F

Meets in Oddfellows' Hall, Wilson Block, every Monday evening at the hour of 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren will always be cordially welcomed.

M. MAYBEE, Rec.-Sec. JOHN MCBAIN, Noble Grand.
L. F. MORRICE, Fin.-Sec.

Madoc Lodge, No. 199, A.O.U.W.

THE Ancient Order of United Workmen meets every first and third Friday of each month in Moon's new block. Visiting brethren are cordially welcomed.

M. MAYBEE, Master Workman. W. H. MCBAIN, Recorder.

Marian Mayfield

Or, The Strange Disappearance

CHAPTER X.

As the decisive day approached, Jacqueline certainly acted like one distraught—now in wild defiance, now in paleness and tears, and anon in fitful mirth, or taunting threats. She rapidly lost flesh and color, and in hysterical laughter accounted for it by saying that she believed in her soul Grim was a spiritual vampire, who preyed upon her life! She avoided him as much as she could. And if sometimes, when she was about to escape from him, he would seize her wrist and detain her, she would suddenly lose her breath and turn so pale that in the fear of her fainting, he would release her. So he got no opportunity to press his claims.

One morning, however—it was about a week before Christmas—she voluntarily sought his presence. She entered the parlor where he sat alone. Excitement had flushed her cheeks with a vivid crimson and lighted her eyes with sparkling fire—she did not know that her beauty was enhanced a thousand fold—she did not know that never in her life had her presence kindled such a flame in the heart of her lover as it did at that moment. And if he restrained himself from going to meet her, it was the dread lest she should fade away from him as he had seen her do so often. But she advanced and stood before him.

"Dr. Grimshaw!" she said, "I have come to make a last appeal to you! I have come to beg, to supplicate you, for my sake, for honor, for truth and for mercy's sake, yes! for heaven's sake, to withdraw your pretensions to my poor hand. For, sir, I do not and cannot like you! I do not say but that you are for too good and wise, and every way too worthy for such a girl as I am—and that you do merit the very greatest honor by your preference, but still no one can account for tastes—and, sir, I cannot like you—pray, pardon me! indeed, I cannot help it."

Although her words were so humble, her color was still heightened, and her eyes had a threatening, defiant sparkle in them, so contradictory, so piquant and fascinating in contrast with the little, fragile, graceful, helpless form, that his head was almost turned. It was with difficulty he could keep from snatching the fluttering, half-defiant, half-frightened, bird-like creature to his bosom. But he contended himself with saying:

"My fairy! we are commanded to love those that hate us; and should you hate me more than ever, I should only continue to love you!"

"Love me at a distance, then! and the greatest the distance, the more grateful I shall be!"

He could no longer quite restrain himself. He seized her hand and drew her towards him, exclaiming in an eager, breathless, half-whisper:

"No! closer and closer shall my love draw us, beautiful one! until it compasses your hate and unites us forever!"

With a half-suppressed cry she wrung her hand from his grasp and answered, wildly:

"I sought your presence to entreat you—and to warn you! I have supplicated you, and you have turned a deaf ear to my prayer! Now I warn you! and disregard my warning, if you dare! despise it at your peril! I am going out of my wits, I think! I warn you that I may consent to become your wife! I have no persevering resistance in my nature. I cannot hold out forever against those I love. But I warn you, that if ever I consent, it will be under the undue influence of others!"

"Put your consent upon any ground you please, you delightful, you enchanting little creature. We will spare your blushes, charming as they are!" he exclaimed, surprised out of self-control and seizing both her hands.

Angrily she snatched them from him.

"What have I said? Oh! what have I said? I believe I am going crazy! I tell you, Dr. Grimshaw, that if I ever yield, it will be only to the overwhelming force brought to bear upon me; and even then it will be only during a temporary fit of insanity! And I warn you—I warn you not to dare to take me at my word!"

"Will I not? You bewitching little sprite! do you do this to make me love you ten thousand times more than I do?"

Passionately she broke forth in reply:

"You do not believe me! You do not see that I am in terrible earnest! I tell you, Dr. Grimshaw, that were I induced to consent to be your wife, you had better not take advantage of such a consent! It would be the most fatal day's work you ever did for yourself in this world! You think I'm only a spoiled, petulant child! You do not know me! I do not know myself! I am full of evil! I feel it sensibly, when I am near you! You develop the worst of me! Should you marry me, the very demon would rise in my bosom! I should drive you to distraction!"

"You drive me to distraction now, you intoxicating little witch!" he exclaimed, laughing and darting towards her.

She started and escaped his hand, crying:

"Saints in heaven! What infatuation! What madness! It must be fate! Avert the fate, man! Avert it! while there is yet time! Go get a mill-stone and tie it around your neck and cast yourself into the uttermost depths of the sea before ever you dare to marry me!" Her cheeks were blazing with color and her eyes with light! He saw only her transcendant beauty.

"Why, you little tragi-comic enchantress, you!—what do you mean? Come to my arms! Come, wild, bright bird! come to my bosom!" he said, stepping towards her and throwing his arms around her.

"Vampire!" she exclaimed, struggling to free herself for a moment; and then as his lips sought hers the color faded from her face and the light died in her eyes, and he hastily released her and set her in a chair lest she should swoon in his hatred arms.

"Now, how am I expected to live with such a wife as this girl would make me? If it were not for the estate I should be tempted to give her up, and travel to forget her! How shall I overcome her repugnance? Not by courting her; that's demonstrated. Only by being kind to her, and letting her alone." Such was the tenor of his thoughts as he stood a little behind her chair out of her sight.

But Jacqueline when she found herself free, soon recovered, and arose and left the room.

Until a day or two before Christmas, when, in the evening, she glided in to her uncle's room and sunk down by his side—so unlike herself; so like a spirit—that the old sinner involuntarily shrank away from her, and put out his hand to ring for lights.

"No; don't send for candles, uncle! Such a wretch as I am should tell her errand in the dark."

"What do you mean now, minx?"

"Uncle, in all your voyages around the world did you ever stop at Constantinople? And did you ever visit a slave mart there?"

"Yes; of course I have. What then? What the deuce are you dreaming of?"

"How much would such a girl as myself bring in the slave market of the Sultan's city?"

"Are you crazy?" asked the commodore, opening his eyes to their wildest extent.

"I don't know. If I am, it can make little difference in your plans. But as there is method in my madness, please to answer my question. How much would I sell for in Constantinople?"

"You are mad; that's certain! How do I know—where beauties sell from five hundred to many thousand zechins. But you wouldn't sell for much; you're too small and too thin."

"Beauty sells by the weight, does it? Well, uncle, I see that you have been accustomed to the mart, for you know how to cheapen the merchandise! Save yourself the trouble, uncle! I shall not live long, and therefore I shall not have the conscience to ask a high price for myself!"

"Mad! Mad as a March hare! As sure as shooting she is!" said the commodore in dismay, staring at her until his great, fat eyes seemed bursting from their sockets.

"Not so mad as you think, either. I have come to make a bargain with you."

"What the foul fiend do you mean now? Do you want me to send you to Constantinople, pray?"

Jacqueline laughed, something like her old silvery laugh, as she answered:

"No, uncle; though if it were not for Mimmy, I really should prefer it to marrying Grim!"

"What do you mean, then? Speak!"

"This, then, uncle: But what I have heard, and what I have seen, and what I have surmised, I am already as deep in your secrets respecting Grim as you are yourself."

"You speak falsely, you little——! No one knows anything about it but myself!" exclaimed the commodore, betraying himself through astonishment and indignation.

Without heeding the contradiction, except by a sly smile, Jacqueline went calmly on:

"And I know that you wish to make me a stalking-horse, to convey the estate to Grimshaw, only because you cannot give it to him in other way but through his wife."

"What do you mean, you little diabolical——! It is my own—why can I not give it to whom I please, I should like to know?"

"You can give it to any one in the world, uncle, except Dr. Grimshaw, or to one who bears the same relationship to you that he does; for to such a one you may not legally bequeath your landed estate, or——"

"You shocking, impudent little vixen! How dare you talk so?"

"Hear me out, uncle. I say, knowing such to be the case, I also know my own importance as a 'stalking-horse or sumpter-mule, or something of the sort, to bear upon my own shoulders the burden of this estate, which you wish to give by me to Dr. Grimshaw. Therefore, I shall not give myself away for nothing. I intend to sell myself for a price! Nothing on earth would induce me to consent to marry Dr. Grimshaw, were it not to secure peace and comfort to my mother's latter days. Your threat of turning me out of doors would not compel me into such a marriage, for well I know that you would not venture to put that threat into execution. But I cannot bear to see my mother suffer so much as she does while here, dependent upon your uncertain protection. You terrify and distress her beyond her powers of endurance. You make the bread of dependence very, very bitter to her, indeed! And well I know that she will certainly die if she remains subjected to your powers of tormenting. I speak plainly to you, uncle, having nothing to conceal; to proceed, I assure you I will not meet your views in marrying Dr. Grimshaw, unless it be to purchase for my poor mother a deliverance from bondage, and an independence for life. Therefore, I demand that you shall buy this place, 'Locust Hill,' which I hear can be bought for five thousand dollars, and settle it upon my mother; in return for which I will bestow my hand in marriage upon Dr. Grimshaw. And, mind, I do not promise with it either love, or esteem, or service—only my hand in civil marriage, and the estate it has the power of carrying with it! And the documents that shall make my mother independent of the world must be drawn up or examined by a lawyer that she shall appoint, and must be placed in her hands on the same hour that gives my hand to Dr. Grimshaw. Do you understand? Now, uncle, that is my ultimatum! For, please the heavens above us! come what may! do what you will! turn me and my mother out of doors, to freeze and starve—I will die, and see her die, before I will sell my hand for a less price than will make her independent and at ease for life! For, look you, I would rathe see her dead, than leave her in your power! Think of this, uncle! There is time enough to-morrow and next day to make all the arrangements; only be sure I am in earnest! Look in my face! Am I not in earnest?"

"I think you are, you little wretch! I could shake the life out of you!"

"That would be easy, uncle! There is not much to shake out. Only, in that case, you would have no stalking-horse to take the estate over to Dr. Grimshaw." And so saying, Jacqueline arose to leave the room.

"Come back here—you little vixen, you!"

Sans Souci returned.

"It's well to 'strike while the iron's hot,' and to bind you while you're willing to be bound, for you are an uncertain little villain. Though I don't believe you'd break a solemn pledge once given—hey?"

"Would!"

"Pledge me your word of honor, now, that if I buy this little farm of Locust Hill, and settle it upon your mother, you will marry Dr. Grimshaw on this coming Christmas Eve?"

"I pledge you my word of honor that I will."

"Without mental reservation?"

"Without mental reservation!"

"Stop! it is safer to seal such a pledge! Climb up on the stand, and hand me that Bible down on the top shelf. Brush the cobwebs off it, and don't let the spiders come with it."

Jacqueline did as she was bid, with a half indifferent, half disdainful air.

"There! Now lay your hand upon this book, and swear by the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that you will do as you have pledged yourself to do."

"I swear," said Jacqueline.

"Very well! Now, confound you! you may put the book back again, and go about your business."

Sans Souci very willingly complied. And then, as she left the room and closed the door after her, her quick ear caught the sound of the commodore's voice, chuckling:

"So! I've trapped you! Ten minutes more, and it would have been impossible."

Full of wonder as to what his words might mean, doubting also whether she had heard them aright, Jacqueline was hastening on toward her mother's room when she met her Aunt Henrietta hurrying toward her, and speaking impetuously.

"Oh, my little Lapwing! where have you been? I have been looking for you all over the house! Good news, dear Lapwing! Good news! Deliverance is at hand for you! Who do you think has come?"

"Who! Who?" questioned Sans Souci, eagerly.

"Cloudy!"

"Lost! lost!" cried the wretched girl, and with a wild shriek that rang through all the house, she threw up her arms and fell forward to the ground.

The marriage was appointed to take place Christmas Day. Jacqueline suffered her mother to dress her in bridal array. Dr. Grimshaw was waiting for her in the hall.

As soon as she reached the foot of the stairs, he took her hand; and, pressing it, whispered:

"Sweet girl, forgive me this persistence!"

"May God never forgive me if I do!" she fiercely exclaimed, transfixing him with a flashing glance.

Never lover uttered a deeper sigh than that which Dr. Grimshaw gave forth as he led his unwilling bride to the carriage. The groomsman followed with the bridesmaid. The commodore and Mercy L'Oiseau accompanied the party in a gig. Henrietta, true to her word, refused to be present at the marriage.

When the wedding party arrived at the chapel, all the pews were filled to suffocation with the crowd that the rumor of the approaching marriage had drawn together. And the bridal party were the cynosure of many hundred eyes as they passed up the aisle and stood before the altar.

The ceremony proceeded. But not one response, either verbally or mentally, did Jacqueline make. The priest passed over her silence, naturally ascribing it to bashfulness, and honestly taking her consent for granted.

The rites were finished, the benediction bestowed, and friends and acquaintances left their pews, and crowded around with congratulations.

Among the foremost was Thurston Willcoxen, whose suave and stately courtesy, and graceful bearing, and gracious words, so pleased Commodore Waugh that, knowing Jacqueline to be married and safe, he invited and urged the accomplished young "Parisian," as he was often called, to return and partake of the Christmas wedding breakfast.

"Nace, do you take your bride home in the gig, as you will want her company to yourself, and we will go in the carriage," said the commodore, good-naturedly. In fact the old man had not been in such a fine humor for many aday.

Dr. Grimshaw, "nothing loth," led his fair bride to the gig, handed her in, and took the place beside her.

"Now, then, fairest and dearest, you are at last, indeed, my own!" he said, seeking her eyes.

"Thank Heaven, I am not! I never forswore myself. I never opened my lips, or formed a vow in my head. I never promised you anything," said Jacqueline, turning away; and the rest of the journey was made in silence.

(To be Continued.)

THEY TOOK IT IN TURNS.

Lady Broome, who in her youthful days in New Zealand used to teach the shepherds reading and writing, tells in her "Colonial Memories" of two men living in a lonely and distant river gorge who used to attend Sunday afternoon service.

But they never came together, and their brand-new suit of shepherd's plaid always had a strange effect.

"Why can you two not come together," she asked one day, "either to the lessons or the service?"

"There's a difficulty about the clothes, mem."

"In what way?"

"Well, it's this way, mem. We've only got one suit, and we got it a between size on purpose. Joe, he's tall, an' I'm too short, so I turns it up, an' Joe, he wears leggin's an such like, an' so we makes it do till after shearin'."

'TIS OFTEN THUS.

"Disappointed in her husband!" exclaimed Mrs. De Style in surprise. "Why, before they were married she used to tell me that he was a Greek god."

"So she did," responded Mrs. Van Nobb, "but he turned out to be a regular Bacchus."

Judge—"Have you a regular calling?" Prisoner—"Why, to be sure, judge, I'm a regular caller at several houses round your way. The chalkmark's on your front gate, too, if you ever noticed."

Fine Finish

The farmer manufactures beef, pork, milk, etc., and he must properly handle his live stock machinery to get the greatest and best finished production.

Just as he is careful to put oil on his harvester bearings, so should he be as careful to keep his live stock machinery in good working condition.

An animal whose digestive machinery is heavily loaded needs more oil than one that isn't.

Clydesdale Stock Food

is the oil to ease the load on your animal's digestive machinery, because it increases the digestive fluids flowing to the food being made "tasty."

It also makes the feeder bristle with activity and vitality, making the blood circulate better, thereby distributing the flesh more evenly over the body instead of into the paunch for tallow at 4c. per pound.

It makes the hide and coat soft and glossy, giving that "fine finish" that fetches from 25c. to 50c. per hundred more than from ordinary feeding.

Contains nothing injurious, and can stop feeding it without harmful effects.

Your money cheerfully refunded by the dealer if you are not satisfied after feeding it. Same for all Clydesdale Preparations.

Clydesdale Carbolne Antiseptic will keep your stable clean

Try HERCULES POULTRY FOOD

CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD CO. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

If a Cow gave Butter

mankind would have to invent milk. Milk is Nature's emulsion—butter put in shape for digestion. Cod liver oil is extremely nourishing, but it has to be emulsified before we can digest it.

Scott's Emulsion

combines the best oil with the valuable hypophosphites so that it is easy to digest and does far more good than the oil alone could. That makes Scott's Emulsion the most strengthening, nourishing food-medicine in the world.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
Toronto, Ont.

50c. and $1.00. All druggists

DELICIOUS IN THE CUP

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA is equalled by no other tea on sale for quality and flavor.

Lead packets only. 40c, 50c, and 60c. per lb.

Black, Mixed or Green. At all Grocers.

Highest award, St. Louis, 1904.

About the Farm

SHOEING HORSES IN WINTER.

A couple of hours spent in a blacksmith's shop about the time it freezes up in winter can often be put to very good use by the owner of horses. The writer recently made such a visit just as a drafter weighing in moderate farm flesh 1,720 pounds was taken to be shod. A gelding weighing perhaps 1,100 pounds was just ahead of him in arriving and as a consequence was entitled to prior attention. The owner of the little gelding asked the smith to shoe and left it to "go down town" for something or other. The smith's assistant took off the shoes, and pared the feet till they were deeply concave, cut down the frogs, cut through the bars and made some crudite remarks about "opening heels" and so forth. By and by the shoes were made somewhat smaller than the feet, hammered on, the nails clinched and the hoofs rasped off to meet the shoe.

When the drafter's turn came no such pranks were played. The shoes were taken off, a rag or two snipped off the big healthy frogs, the soles were left entirely alone and the walls were rasped level and that was all that was done to his feet. The shoes were beaten up as required and replaced, exactly fitting the rim of the wall and resting on the heel just where nature intended they should rest. When the shoes were again nailed on there was no horn to be rasped off outside them and as soon as the nails were clinched in good shape the job was done, save that the smith wished to run the rasp around the hoof just above the shoe.

FOR THE SAKE OF NEATNESS.

Both horses were led out of the shop at the same time, the little chap with his concaved feet stepping gingerly and the big one with his strong soles tramping off as if it made no difference to him whether he trod on stone or soft road.

There is nothing new about this matter of slashing the equine foot all to pieces, but it recurs with such regularity each winter that it is worth speaking about. Every one knows that the nearer the outside the harder the horn of the horse's foot. All fall when the ground is more or less soft, at least by comparison; some men let their horses go without taking them to the shop. As a result the sole gets good and thick and in line with nature's efforts to provide a strong resistance to frozen ground, ice and hard lumps of all sorts. Immediately, however, that the ground does get hard and the ice appears and there is dire need for all the protection possible, these men want to have the sole thinned down to nothing almost, the frog cut away and the spreading bars hacked in twain. No wonder that many a farm horse goes dickery when he comes out of the shop and strikes the rough road. How can he help it? Barring the frog not much more than half an inch of horn between the sensitive part of the foot and the ground contracting surface of the sole. Cut away one-half of this and so little is left to protect the ultra-sensitive parts of the foot, on whose very minute bearing surface the great weight of the animal must rest a good share of the time, that soreness is the inevitable result, at least until the horn grows again to an extent sufficient to interpose a proper shield against the inequalities of the ground.

AT THIS TIME OF YEAR, when horses must be shod, all that is needed in the case of a healthy foot is to rasp off the wall to its proper dimensions and let the foot go at that, leaving the sole as thick as may be and the frog as thick and strong and elastic as Nature makes it. To ruthlessly slash away the outside horny covering and let the soft semi-fatty tissue of the frog come in contact with the ground is barbarous and must handicap the horse in travelling until the frog shall have again grown a protecting covering for the more tender parts of the great cushion which has been placed in the centre of his foot to take up the jar and keep his legs sound. It is positively wonderful why farmers will insist in thus having their horses' feet maltreated. It is not right, of course, to let the toes of the feet grow too long, but it is better to err on this side than to have them filed off to fit a shoe that is too small. Most horses work better with plenty of foot than with their toes too short. Comparatively there is such a small bearing surface in the foot to carry the weight of the horse that the less cutting there is done the better. A good big foot is a good thing on any horse. A good thick sole and big healthy frog are indispensable. Skilled smiths will not essay to slash the foot to pieces if they know the owner wants the horse properly shod. On the other hand if they know the owner likes to see the sole pared away, the frog half amputated and the bars split in twain, he will meet the wishes expressed and so earn his money. It would pay all farmers without exception to learn about the structure of the horse's foot in order that the skill of the smith may be availed of for benefit and not for damage.

FARM NOTES.

The average cow gets far more exercise during the season of pasture and much more exposure during the season of stabling than is necessary to either her health, her comfort or her profit to her owner.

No business is a success unless it is thoroughly understood and attended to. The farmer who starts out with the idea that farming requires no skill, or that the farm will run itself, will very soon find out his mistake. There is no business that requires more tact, common sense and good judgment than farming.

Commercial fertilizers should be applied early in spring. An extra half ton of hay per acre was received for several years on the same land, as the result of the application of only 100 pounds of standard superphosphate, but the fields, or, at least, the grass, were in good condition to begin with, not half runout. As hay is such an important crop on most farms, we should study to do all we can to keep up and increase the yield each year by all the means within our power.

Milk as a food, when combined with other feeds, has a very much larger feeding value than when fed by itself. It also increases the value of the other feed. Just how this is, the scientists have not yet worked out. Thus an experiment was made in feeding 100 pounds of skim milk to pigs weighing about 125 pounds. That skim milk when fed alone, made five pounds of pork. Then 100 pounds of corn was fed alone, and that made ten pounds of pork. But when the two were fed together the experimenters were surprised to find that they made eighteen pounds of pork, or three pounds more than could be explained.

Friend—I suppose you're always glad to treat a patient who's never had any bad habits." Doctor—Indeed I'm not. Friend—How's that? Doctor—Why, man, I can't order him to stop doing anything.

THERE'S NO DOUBT OF HIS SINCERITY THIS TIME.

THE
NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW
MADOC, ONT.

J. R. ORR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

SUBSCRIPTION $1.00 per annum, if aid in advance; $1.50 if in arrears

Contributions, articles and letters intended for publication must be addressed to the Editor

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The date of expiration of all subscriptions is on the printed address slips.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Ten cents per solid nonpareil line for first insertion; three cents per line for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements unaccompanied with specific instructions will be inserted until ordered out.

SPECIAL RATES for Commercial Advertisements furnished on application.

Reading Notices, in local column,—10 cents per line single week, 5 cents for each succeeding week.

Notices of entertainments where an admission fee is charged or where pecuniary benefit is realized,—10 cents per line. Same notices FREE when printing is ordered from this office

Births, Deaths and Marriages inserted FREE

The North Hastings Review.

MADOC, OCTOBER 26, 1905.

—A MANITOULIN Grand Jury has called attention, in its presentment, to the prevalence of perjury. It is a crime too often overlooked, but it is the greatest obstacle in the way of the efficient administration of law.

—A BIG mining deal is reported from British Columbia. The Cariboo, considered one of the greatest mining properties in Canada, has been sold to Guggenheim and Hammond and other New Yorkers, for over a million dollars.

—THE largest smelter on the continent has been built at Frank, Alberta. The zinc smelter of the Canadian Metal Company is near completion, but will be doubled in capacity immediately, giving a total length of 670 feet and a capacity of 3,000 retorts, making it the largest on the continent.

—THE oil industry is booming in Western Ontario. Ainslie Bros. struck a good flow of oil on Monday at a depth of 1,230 feet, on their Oriet lease, about a mile north of Comber, in Essex County. Several good wells have been discovered recently in the townships of Tilbury and Mersea, which proves beyond a doubt that there is a good oil producing field in that locality.

—THE returns to the Provincial Board of Health for the month of September show that typhoid fever was somewhat more prevalent throughout the Province, the reports giving 278 cases and 45 deaths, while for the corresponding peroid last year 182, with 66 deaths, were reported. Of the 233 deaths from the different infectious diseases, consumption caused 152, the number of cases reported being 153. The figures in September, 1904, were 144 and 153 respectively.

There were 32 cases of measles and one death, compared to twelve and three, respectively, and 97 cases and thirteen deaths from whooping cough, the record for September, 1904, being 31 and 7.

Of smallpox there were thirteen cases and one death, and of diphtheria 142 cases and nineteen deaths.

—IT IS now possible to estimate the production of the Rand, South Africa, for the present year. Over $68,000,000 had been won by the end of August from the reefs, and as production is increasing rapidly there is no doubt that the year's output will be materially over $100,000,000. The greatest annual production heretofore has been a trifle over $80,000,000, and it fell during the war to $5,000,000 in 1901. The world's gold production is now almost $400,000,000 a year. When gold was discovered in California in 1848 all the gold in men's hands was valued at two billion dollars. That much is now produced every five years. Financiers are seriously beginning to wonder if gold may not become too plentiful, and therefore too cheap to measure values. The natural result, of course, will be that "prices" of goods measured in gold will rise.

Cause of Lockjaw.

Lockjaw, or tetanus, is caused by a bacillus or germ which exists plentifully in street dirt. It is inactive so long as exposed to the air, but when carried beneath the skin, as in the wounds caused by percussion caps or rusty nails, and when the air is excluded the germ is roused to activity and produces the most virulent poison known. These germs may be destroyed and all danger of lockjaw avoided by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely as soon as the injury is received. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and causes such injuries to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. It is sold by all druggists.

Postal Statistics.

Nearly Half a Million Profit in Post Office Without Omitting the Yukon Service.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—A clear surplus of $490,844 over and above all expenditure for the year is the great outstanding feature of Canada's postal transactions for the twelve months ending June 30th.

OVER 285 MILLION LETTERS.

The past year's transactions show an increase of 419 in the number of post-offices, an increase of 841 in the number of postal note offices, of 280 in the number of money order offices, and of 28 in the number of savings banks. There were 818 additional miles of railways utilized for mail purposes, and the total increase in mileage of the mail carriage during the year was 1,736,817. The estimated number of letters posted was 285,541,000, as against 259,190,000 in 1904, and 116,028,000 1896. The estimated increase in the number of letters and post cards for the year was 26,351,000, the largest in any year except that of 1899-1900, when the two-cent letter rate was adopted.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

The amount of money remitted by money orders and postal notes was $36,229,050, an increase of over 176 per cent., compared with 1896, when the sum remitted was $13,081,860. Last year $32,551,562 was sent through the mails in this way. The increase last year was $2,696,664 in money orders and $980,823 in postal notes. The value of the stamp issue was $6,202,832, an increase of $565,085 over the year preceding. There were 530,557,614 pieces sent out to postmasters, a gain of 30,205,460, the growth in value being a trifle over 10 per cent., and in quantity 9 4-5 per cent. The number of licensed vendors on June 30th last was 1,008.

New Advertisements.

Cattle in Pound.

In pound, in the village of Madoc, four Spring Calves and one Yearling. The owner is requested to recover same and save costs.

ROBT. GORDON,
Pound Keeper.

Madoc, Oct. 25th, 1905.

Lost.

In Madoc Village, on the 11th inst., a black leather pocketbook, containing a sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to the REVIEW Office, or to

42-2 MRS. PETER JOHNSON,
Madoc, Oct. 14th, 1905.

Bargain Sale Now On.

- During This Week -

WE WILL SELL

Furs at Big Reduction

Give us a call.

T. L. NICKLE.

Sheep and Lambs Wanted.

Will pay $4 25 for good, fat sheep, weighing from 125 pounds upwards, lambs weighing from 80 pounds upwards $4 each. Do not sell before seeing

41-4 H. H. JOHNSON.

Horses for Sale.

A pair of work horses, matched fit for skidding, or hauling, or farm work. Would exchange for hemlock or cedar, standing or on skids.

For particulars address
BOX B, REVIEW OFFICE,
41-4 Madoc.

Farm for Sale.

Situated in the 4th concession of Thurlow, one mile east of Corbyville, on county road, 100 acres more or less. Good farm buildings, well watered with springs and creek running between house and barns, first-class site. For particulars apply to

41-4 IRA SIMMONS,
on the premises or Corbyville P.O.

Thoroughbred Shorthorns and Cotswold Sheep for Sale.

One aged Shorthorn Bull.
One yearling Shorthorn Bull.
Three Shorthorn Bull Calves.
Two Shearling Cotswold Rams.
Six Cotswold Ram Lambs.
Above stock all registered.

F. A. COMMERFORD.
Eldorado, Oct. 7th, 1905. 41-3

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm containing 220 acres, more or less, situated in township of Hillier, County Prince Edward. The above is one of the best grain and dairy farms in Ont. situated on the C.O.R., large two story brick house, 2 large bank barns and other out buildings. Convenient to churches, cheese factory and school on the premises. Plenty wood and water, well fenced and in good state of cultivation. Terms to suit purchaser by paying a reasonable amount down. Inspection invited.

For works by ...
W. B. KIRK.

Ayer's

Do you like your thin, rough, short hair? Of course you don't. Do you like thick, heavy, smooth hair? Of course you do. Then why

Hair Vigor

not be pleased? Ayer's Hair Vigor makes beautiful heads of hair, that's the whole story. Sold for 60 years.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a long time. It is, indeed, a wonderful hair tonic, restoring health to the hair and scalp, and, at the same time, giving a splendid dressing."
DR. J. W. TATUM, Madill, Ind. T.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Weak Hair

☞ Saxon, Banner and Beaver Oats in packages, this week for 20c. at Hudgins'.

SHAKESPEARE SAYS:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

BYRON SAYS:

"There is a tide in the affairs of women which, taken at the flood, leads dear knows where."

CROSS & Co THINK

It should lead them to their Dress Goods Department,

CORNER STORE, MADOC,

where they show the finest and largest stock of Dress Goods ever shown in Madoc in all the newest shades of fashionable materials, imported direct from the largest Dry Goods establishments in the world, which enables them to sell at prices that cannot be beat in Canada. Call and see and be convinced.

CROSS & CO.

DO YOU KNOW

UNEEDA Cream Separator?

MADE in Canada by Canadian Workmen by a Canadian Firm for Canadian Farmers | EASY to Turn to Wash to Repair Payments

Our Factory, the Largest and Most Modern Equipped in Canada, is now running Day and Night to meet the Ever-increasing Demand for THE UNEEDA.

Ten Year Guarantee with Every Machine.

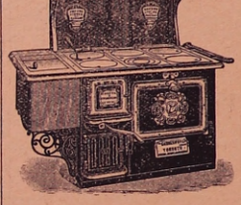
WE DEFY COMPETITION! WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE!

THE NATIONAL MFG. CO., LIMITED,
PEMBROKE, ONTARIO.

Special prices for the balance of this month.

T. W. CHRISTIE,
Agent, Madoc.

.....The Oxford Chancellor Range.....



Steel Ranges are growing more popular every day and the most highly perfected one on the market is the Oxford Chancellor Steel Range, the sales of which are rapidly increasing.

Its unusual capacity, ready consumption of fuel, facilities for burning hard or soft coal or wood, handsome appearance and efficiency are everywhere commended.

If you want to use an article of the highest merit we recommend the Oxford Chancellor Steel Range.

Call and we shall be glad to show this Range.

SOLD BY

THOMPSON & DAFO

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE.....

BY AUCTION!

The Following Village Lots,

and possibly some others, all suitable for Private Residences, will be offered for sale by Public Auction on

Saturday, Oct. 28, 1905,

at 12 o'clock noon, in the Village of Madoc,

On the north side of Livingstone Avenue, Nos. 31, 33, 34, 118; on the south side of Livingstone Avenue, Nos. 44, 46, 48; east side of Baldwin street, Nos. 46, 48, 50, 52, 54; west side of Baldwin street, Nos 34, 35; east side of MacNab street, Nos. 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89; west side of MacNab str., Nos. 12, 13, 14, 16, 18; north side of Elgin street, Nos. 23, 25, 27, 28; east side of St. Peter's street, Nos. 61.

TERMS,—Ten dollars down at time of sale, and remainder, when under $100, to be arranged within thirty days when deed will be given. For larger amounts a longer time will be allowed if desired and terms can be arranged with the undersigned by those proposing to purchase, at or before the time of sale. Interest on deferred payments at six per cent. per annum. The right is reserved of withdrawing any parcel at discretion of the owner. A perfect title given.

F. E. SEYMOUR.

STOVES AT COST.

CALL AND INSPECT THEM.

We have also a few Second-Hand Stoves at Low Prices.

M.W.CONNOR & SON

Notice to Miners.

A meeting of mining men and others will be held at Madoc, at the office of D. E. K. Stewart, on Friday, the 27th day of October next, at three o'clock p.m., for the purposes of considering the existing mining laws of Ontario and of making such recommendations in regard to amendments thereto as may appear to be in the public interest, it being understood that it is the intention of the Government to propose a revision of the mining laws at the next session of the Legislature; also, if deemed advisable, to appoint delegates to attend a Provincial Convention at which the whole subject will be discussed.

All interested in the mining industry will please attend, in order that the wants and views of the mining community of this section may be clearly stated and definitely expressed.

D. E. K. STEWART,
A. W. COE,
W. A. HUNGERFORD, } Com.

Madoc, October 6th, 1905.

Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Taxes.

Township of Elzevir.

A large number of lots will be sold by public auction at the Court House in the city of Belleville on the 28th day of November next, at 10 o'clock a.m. For list of lots and any further information required apply to the Reeve, Clerk, or any of the Councillors of the municipality of Elzevir.

R. E. MOORE.
Township Clerk.

Actinolite, Oct. 10th, 1905.

Wood Cutters.

Men wanted to take contracts for cutting wood.

For particulars write
CANADA CORUNDUM CO.,
41-3 Craigmont, Ont.

REXALL HOUSEHOLD DYES

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or Mixed Goods in one bath—they are the latest and most improved Dye in the world. Try a package. All colors. For sale by Harry H. Jones.

Farm for Sale.

The north ½ of lot 4 in the 8th concession, and the south east ¼ of lot 4 in the 7th concession, of Madoc township, containing over 150 acres. Good buildings, well watered, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. Easy terms to suit purchaser. Two miles from village of Madoc. Apply on the premises to

J. A. KETCHESON.
Madoc, August 28th, 1905

P. WALTER O'FLYNN,
BARRISTER,
MADOC, — — ONT.

Corporation and Private Funds for Investment. Collections promptly made.

OFFICE—North St. Lawrence street, next door west of T. L. Nickle's warerooms.

-Special Prices-

Watches, Clocks, Chains and Jewelry

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing.

Goods purchased from me Engraved Free of Charge.

J. H. IRVING,
4 Doors South of Moon's Hotel, Madoc.

Established 1867

SUFFERING WOMEN.

Find Health and Strength in Dr. Williams Pink Pills.

"I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a most marvellous medicine," says Mrs. Louis Turcott, 665 Papineau street, Montreal. "They restored me to health and strength, when I was in a most hopeless condition, and almost despaired of recovery. My trouble began a few years ago, when I passed through a severe illness, from which I did not regain my accustomed health and strength, though I had the very best of care and treatment. I seemed to grow weaker every day. I was pale and emaciated, had no appetite, could hardly go about, and found my life almost a burden. It seemed as though my blood had turned to water, and my nerves seemed completely shattered. All the time I was under medical treatment, but with no apparent benefit. One day a friend who called to see me, brought me some Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and asked me to take them. I did so, and after a couple of weeks I found my appetite improving, and took this as a sign that the pills were helping me, and I got another supply. In a few weeks more the change in my appearance and condition was marvellous, and friends who dropped in to see me, hardly thought I was the same person. It was not much longer until I was completely cured, in fact felt better than I have done for years before. I am, therefore, very happy to make known to all ailing women the fact that they can find new health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Mrs. Turcott's experience with this medicine is the same as thousands of others. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest cure for the ailments due to poor blood. All the weakness of anaemia; all the distress of indigestion; all the pains and aches of neuralgia, sciatica and rheumatism; all the misery and ill-health that women suffer from time to time, come from bad blood. And Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure these troubles, because they actually make new, rich, health-giving blood. They don't act upon the bowels, they don't bother with mere symptoms; they go right to the root of the trouble and cure it through the blood. But you must get the genuine—substitutes and imitations never cured anyone. See that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around the box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

KING AND AN ACROBAT.

His Majesty's Kind Remembrance of a Circus Veteran.

An acrobat's life is a hard one, and few live to a great age. Henry Johnson, of Grantham, England, is an exception, for he was born on Christmas morning in 1805, and in a few months will complete his ninety-ninth year. Only last week this fact was brought to the knowledge of the King by the vicar of Spittlegate, Grantham, who has received the following reply from Buckingham Palace:

Dear Sir,—I have had the honor of submitting your letter to the King, together with the enclosure which accompanied it. I am commanded by his Majesty to thank you for having brought the case of Henry Johnson to his notice, and he will will be glad if you will congratulate him from the King, on having attained so great an age, together with the expression of his Majesty's hope that Johnson will yet live for many years to come.—Yours faithfully, KNOLLYS.

After being eight years with Sanger's Circus, Johnson went into partnership with a celebrated Chinese juggler, Mullaiba, and together they travelled the country. In 1830 they were summoned to Buckingham Palace to perform before King William IV., who was evidently much entertained, for he gave them each £50 and a royal license to perform in any market-place or town.

Johnson also appeared before the late Queen Victoria and her mother, the Duchess of Kent, and when the King was Prince of Wales, he gave a performance at Sandringham.

COFFEE NEURALGIA.

Leaves When You Quit and Use Postum.

A lady who unconsciously drifted into nervous prostration brought on by coffee, says:

"I have been a coffee drinker all my life, and used it regularly, three times a day.

"A year or two ago I became subject to nervous neuralgia, attacks of nervous headache and general nervous prostration which not only incapacitated me for doing my housework, but frequently made it necessary for me to remain in a dark room for two or three days at a time.

"I employed several good doctors, one after the other, but none of them was able to give me permanent relief.

"Eight months ago a friend suggested that perhaps coffee was the cause of my troubles and that I try Postum Food Coffee and give up the old kind. I am glad I took her advice, for my health has been entirely restored. I have no more neuralgia, nor have I had one solitary headache in all these eight months. No more of my days are wasted in solitary confinement in a dark room. I do all my own work with ease. The flesh that I lost during the years of my nervous prostration, has come back to me during these months, and I am once more a happy, healthy woman. I enclose a list of names of friends who can vouch for the truth of the statement." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Ten days' trial leaving off coffee and using Postum is sufficient. All grocers.

BRITISH POTATO BLIGHT.

Plague Affects Many of Best Districts in England.

The potato blight, which has caused immense losses to growers in the fen district of England, has now made itself evident in other parts of the country.

In addition to the thousands of acres which have been affected in Lincolnshire, Huntindonshire and Cambridgeshire, but chiefly around Ramsey Hunts, it is now reported that the disease is devastating the crops in Berkshire and Buckinghamshire. A grower near Maidstone, who had a most promising crop of about ten tons to the acre, has found the blight in every root he has examined. Although it is too early as yet to determine whether the consumer will suffer to any considerable extent, owing to the immense quantities of foreign potatoes available for the English market, the disaster which the growers have suffered has overtaken several of the dealers at Covent Garden.

In the Windsor and Slough districts within the last few days farmers were offering what appeared to be thoroughly sound potatoes at £1 a ton, upon condition that the potatoes were to be given to pigs.

Throughout Berks and Bucks there will be a rush to sell as soon as it is learned that the disease has appeared in the Slough and Windsor districts. Some of the best seeding tubers in the world are grown in the two counties. At Reading there are seed grounds famous not only throughout Great Britain, but also in the colonies.

In North Devon the potato blight is causing considerable loss. On many farms more than half of the crop is affected, and in the districts where the soil is clayey it will not pay to harvest the few that are not diseased.

The Irish potato crop, however, is fulfilling all expectations, and promises to yield abundantly, except in a few districts where recent rains have injured it. The blight has also made its appearance in several districts, but in the majority of places the crop is now so matured as to be well able to resist the disease.

BABY'S SLEEP.

One of the first signs that something is wrong with an infant is disturbed sleep. Usually the trouble is with the stomach or bowels. If your little one is cross and restless do not give it an opiate or "soothing" medicine of any kind. All these things are deadly poison, and the sleep they give is unhealthy, unnatural and injurious. Your baby will sleep and let you sleep if you treat it properly. In Baby's Own Tablets there is not an atom of poisonous "sleepy stuff," and yet by their beneficent, healthy action they give refreshing sleep. They remove the cause, and the result is healthy, refreshing, life-giving sleep from which the little one awakens bright and well. Mrs. S. T. Douglas, Petitcodiac, N.B., says: "My baby was troubled with constipation, was restless and uneasy and did not sleep well at nights. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets and the change they made was wonderful. They regulated the bowels and he now sleeps well at night." If your dealer does not keep the Tablets send 25 cents to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and a box will be sent you by mail postpaid.

PIGS DIE BY HUNDREDS.

Strange Scourge in Midland Districts in England.

Pigs are dying in hundreds in the Cambridgeshire, England, fens from a new and mysterious disease hitherto unknown in England.

In the parish of Chatteris between 300 and 400 pigs have died in three weeks, and the infected area is extending itself with marvelous rapidity in every direction.

One of the greatest suffers is a young farmer named Heading, who has on several occasions had to bury fat swine a score at a time. A great pit is made, and the pigs are thrown in and covered with mould dug from a grave in readiness for the next batch.

Dozens of cottagers have lost their only pig, and altogether the parish is in a panic. So terribly swift is the disease that the veterinary surgeons are helpless. The swine become drowsy, in a short time they are a mass of purple spots, and death usually occurs the following day.

The inspector of the board of agriculture on one visit found nineteen large pigs, worth £5 5s each, dead at a farmhouse, and three days later, at the same place, there were fifteen more carcases.

The disease is variously known as erysipelas—although it has nothing in common with human erysipelas, except the reddening of the skin—swine typhus, and St. Anthony's fire.

It is common in Germany, where the board of health estimates the yearly loss from it at £225,000, but how it came to England is at present a mystery.

The disease is terribly contagious, and the germ is carried in the air, as well as by the clothes of attendants, by food, water, drains, drugs, and even cats and flies. It differs essentially from the old swine fever.

COLORED WOOD.

A considerable industry has recently been developed in Sweden on the basis of an invention made by Joseph Phister, an Austrian, whereby coloring matter is forced into fresh-cut wood. It takes the place of the sap, and gives to the wood a brilliant color, which does not fade after the wood has become seasoned. Birch, beech, alder, maple, elm, and basswood are the varieties most successfully treated. The dye can be forced through lengths of wood as great as 13ft. When seasoned and polished, the colored wood presents a beautiful appearance, and is largely used for making furniture, and also for the fittings of ships and tramcars.

RESCUED FROM THE DEADLY CLUTCHES

ONE MORE CURE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. Theodore Young, of Smith's Falls was Beyond the Doctor's Aid—Now He's Well and Strong.

Smith's Falls, Ont., Oct. 16—(Special).—Mr. Theodore Young, a well-known citizen of this place, is one of the many Canadians who have been rescued from the clutches of the much dreaded Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For two years," says Mr. Young, in relating his experience, "I was afflicted with Bright's Disease. The doctors told me I could get no relief. My urine was very dark and I lost considerable blood, making me so weak I could scarcely stand. I also used many medicines without getting relief.

"Hearing of wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills led me to try them, and after using the first box I found great relief. After using four boxes I was able to go to work, which I had been unable to do for some time. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all who are afflicted as I was."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Bright's Disease, the most advanced stage of Kidney Disease. How much more easily will they cure the earlier stages of Kidney Disease.

RUSSIA'S GREAT OIL CITY

BAKU IS MADE UP OF MANY NATIONALITIES.

Formerly An Old Tartar City—Sound of Machinery is Heard Everywhere.

"Baku has been called the Johannesburg of Russia," says a traveller. "If this means a conglomeration of many nationalities attracted by the riches of the soil, then Baku has been well named, for it would not be difficult to find in this strange city a representative of almost every race of Europe and Asia. Tartars and Persians, united by the bond of a common religion, form the majority of the population and supply the greater part of the labor. A sprinkling of Russians hold official positions and a few are found as clerks in the offices of numerous oil companies, for all books have to be kept, according to law, in the Russian language. The rest of the population is made up of many nationalities. In appearance Baku, with its flat-roofed houses, is Asiatic; only here and there the ponderous barrack-like buildings, covered with sloping sheet-iron painted green, and the orthodox cathedral, with its gilded cupola, proclaim the Russian dominion. Viewed from the Caspian, Baku is built on sloping ground in the shape of an irregular crescent, round an inlet of the sea, formed by the junction of the Apsheron peninsula with the mainland.

MANY OIL PRODUCTS.

"In what is called Blacktown are situated the hundred-odd refineries to which the oil is brought in pipes from Balakhany, or in barges from Bibi-Eibat, across the bay. Here, too, are accumulated the vast stores of oil in covered reservoirs called ambars. Day and night the thud of the refining machinery never ceases; day and night benzine, kerosene, ostaki and lubricating oils are prepared for the markets of the world. Blacktown adjoins Baku proper, the modern portion of which is composed of huge tenement houses, standing in narrow and not too clean streets. In the centre is the old walled Tartar city, intersected by winding alleys with curious, flat-roofed, windowless houses.

TARTAR SHOPKEEPERS.

"Here the Tartar merchants spread their wares on the pavement in front of their shops, spending the day in moving a number of colored beads up and down a string, or in haggling over the price of the articles they are only too eager to sell. Close up against the southern wall a park has been laid out. It contains the only vegetation for miles around, and has been constructed and maintained under the greatest difficulties, for the soil is barren and unsuitable. Here each evening, in peaceful times, the quality of Baku gather to discuss scandal and to eye the latest vagaries of Armenian women's costumes.

"Not far away the road from Baku drops into the valley of Bibi-Eibat, the most prolific oil field in the world. The first thing that strikes one is the smell of petroleum in the air—a mixture of kerosene and tar, and decidedly pleasant. The next thing one notices is the innumerable derricks, like wooden giraffes, dotted all over the valley. The sound of machinery is heard everywhere as the work of boring new wells and bailing the completed ones proceeds."

"Now, let's see about this portrait you're to make of my wife," said Nuritch. "Water-colors rub out easy, don't they?" "Oh, yes," replied D'Auber; "it must be in oil—" "Wait a minute. Just make the head and neck in oil and the dress in water-color. Then it'll be easy to bring it up to date every time the style changes."

If the Kaiser is prudent he will wait till his troops win a game from the Hottentots before seriously attempting to change the map of Europe.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

is better than other Soaps but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Follow directions.

$5,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.

Your Money Refunded by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO 151

SO IT IS.

It is the girl who marries a rough diamond who often gets the most real diamonds to wear.

WE CLAIM that "The D & L" Menthol Plaster will cure Lumbago, Backache, Sciatica or Neuralgia Panis quicker than any other plaster. Recommended by everybody.

Some people seem to think happiness is inherited, and they sit around waitin' for somethin' they can only get by workin'.

Parents buy Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator because they know it is a safe medicine for their children and an effectual expeller of worms.

Most of our time is spent in getting used to the things we didn't expect.

South American Kidney Cure is the only kidney treatment that has proven equal to correct all the evils that are likely to befall these physical regulators. Hundreds of testimonials to prove the curative merits of this liquid kidney specific in cases of Bright's disease, diabetes, irritation of the bladder, inflammation, dropsical tendency. Don't delay.—22

ON THE SAFE SIDE.

"The hotel is so crowded, sir, that the best we can do is to put you in the same room with the proprietor."

"That will be all right; just put my valuables in the safe."

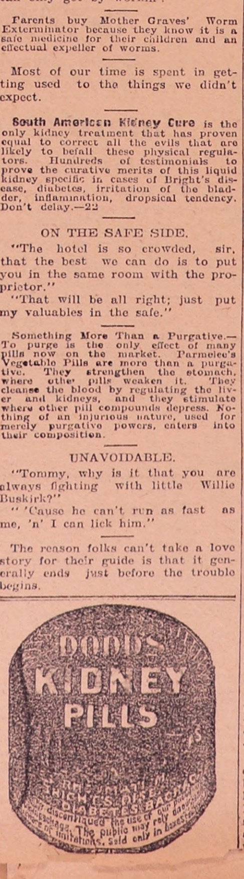
Something More Than a Purgative.—To purge is the only effect of many pills now on the market. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are more than a purgative. They strengthen the stomach, where other pills weaken it. They cleanse the blood by regulating the liver and kidneys, and they stimulate where other pill compounds depress. Nothing of an injurious nature, used for merely purgative powers, enters into their composition.

UNAVOIDABLE.

"Tommy, why is it that you are always fighting with little Willie Buskirk?"

"'Cause he can't run as fast as me, 'n' I can lick him."

The reason folks can't take a love story for their guide is that it generally ends just before the trouble begins.



You Don't Know Good Tea

Until you've tried

Blue Ribbon

It's FRESH, NATURAL FRAGRANCE pleases the most critical, and will be a REVELATION TO YOU.

ONLY ONE BEST TEA. BLUE RIBBON'S IT. TRY THE RED LABEL.

SETTLERS LOW RATES WEST.

The Chicago and North Western Ry. will sell low one way second-class settlers tickets daily from Sept. 15th to Oct. 31st, 1905, to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and British Columbia. Rate from Toronto to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, B. C., Seattle, Wash., or Portland, Ore., $42.25; to San Francisco or Los Angeles, Cal., $44.00. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Choice of routes. Best of service. For full particulars and folders write to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

"Your father is certainly the politest man I know." "What makes you say that?" "He's pretending that he's cured of his dyspepsia in order that he shall not hurt his doctor's feelings."

Piles Cured In 3 to 6 nights.—One application gives relief. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a boon for Itching Piles, or Blind, Bleeding Piles. It relieves quickly and permanently. In skin eruptions it stands without a rival. Thousands of testimonials if you want evidence. 35 cents.—23

A man naturally shrinks from a ceremonious wedding. No man relished finding out how mere he is, and still less does he relish having it published to the world

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

"I manage to keep my boarders longer than you do," said the first landlady. "Oh, I don't know," rejoined the other. "You keep them so thin that they look longer than they really are."

SCALD HEAD is a disgusting and obstinate disease, frequent in children. Treatment: Perfect cleanliness and a generous application of Weaver' Cerate. Mothers will be glad to learn this.

Wife—"Was that man ever a farmer?" Husband—"No." Wife—"But he's always talking about the delights of living in the country." Husband—"Exactly. That's what shows he never was a farmer."

For the Overworked.—What are the causes of despondency and melancholy? A disordered liver is one cause and a prime one. A disordered liver means a disordered stomach, and a disordered stomach means disturbance of the nervous system. This brings the whole body into subjection and the victim feels sick all over. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are a recognized remedy in this state and relief will follow their use.

A father going into his stable one day found his little son, with a slate and pencil in his hand, astride one of the horses. "Why, Harry," he exclaimed, "what are you doing?" "Writing a composition," was the reply. "Well, why don't you write it in the house?" asked the father. "Because," answered the little fellow, "the master told me to write a composition on a horse."

To Starve Is a Fallacy.—The dictum to stop eating because you have indigestion has long since been exploded. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets introduced a new era in the treatment of stomach troubles. It has proved that one may eat his fill of anything and everything he relishes, and one tablet taken after the meal will aid the stomach in doing its work. 60 in a box, 35 cents.—24

A colored philosopher says there is less luck in a rabbit's foot than there is in a chicken's foot—providing the rest of the fowl is attached.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

Willie—"Ma, can people leave parts of themselves in different places?" Ma—"No; don't be ridiculous." Willie—"Well, Mr. Jiggs said he was going to the Tyrol for his lungs."

WEAK WATERY BLOOD causes much trouble. *That tired feeling* and many more symptoms follow in its wake. Try "Ferrovim." It is the *best tonic* to make you strong and well. All druggists sell it.

WOMEN FOOTPADS IN PARIS.

Do Not Limit Attentions to Own Sex, But Rob Men.

A large number of female footpads, whose thefts are accompanied by violent assaults, have appeared recently in the police courts of Paris, France. These women do not confine their attentions to their own sex. Men also have been attacked and robbed.

Two audacious robberies were committed in the Boulevard Bineau the other night. One of the victims was a lady's maid named Jeanne Pellier, aged 22. Two young women stopped her and ordered her to turn out her pockets.

One of them dealt her a violent blow on the mouth, and then she was held down on the ground by both. Her watch and purse were taken, and she was left in a doorway after being kicked and otherwise roughly handled.

In the other case Juliette Brochard, a milliner, was also attacked by two women. Her cries for help, however, brought a number of police to the scene, and the girl's assailants, two women named Duparc and Lacorse, both aged 20, were arrested.

Monkland Herd Yorkshires

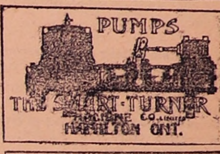
Good breeding stock (all ages) for sale at reasonable prices.

JAMES WILSON & SONS, Fergus, Ont.

CARPET DYEING and Cleaning. This is a specialty with the BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. Send particulars by post and we are sure to satisfy. Address Box 158, Montreal.

30 Practical Every day Lessons on FARM ACCOUNTS For 75c. post paid. FARM PUB. HOUSE, Box 425, Chatham, Ont

BASTEDO & CO., 77 King East, Toronto, FUR MANUFACTURERS. Ladies' and Misses' Fur and Fur-lined Coats and Jackets. Everything in Furs. Send catalog. We buy Raw Furs and Ginseng. Send for Price List.



Wife (reading)—"This magazine says that handsome men are proverbially disagreeable." Husband—"But, my dear, I'm sure I try my best to be pleasant at all times."

It Will Prolong Life.—De Soto, the Spaniard, lost his life in the wilds of Florida, whither he went for the purpose of discovering the legendary "Fountain of perpetual youth," said to exist in that then unknown country. While Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will not perpetuate youth, it will remove the bodily pains which make the young old before their time and harass the aged into untimely graves.

Mrs. Prune—"I ain't seen your hired girl of late." Mrs. Pebbles—"No, the poor girl is gone. She tried to boil one of Hiram's celluloid collars and it exploded and we ain't seen her since."

BY BRIBING THE NERVES with opium you may stop a cough but the inflammation goes from bad to worse. Allen's Lung Balsam, containing no opium, goes to the root of the trouble and cures deep-seated affections of throat and lungs.

Nell—"But are you sure her complexion's genuine?" Belle—"Positive. I saw the box; on the lid it said, 'None genuine without our signature,' and there was the signature right enough."

Deafer Lunacy seemed the only alternative for a well-known and highly respected lady of Wingham, Ont., who had travelled over two continents in a vain search for a cure for nervous debility and dyspepsia. A friend recommended South American Nervine. One bottle helped, six bottles cured, and her own written testimony closes with these words: "It has saved my life."—20

"Father," said an inquiring youth, "when a hen sits on an egg for three weeks and it don't hatch, is the egg spoiled?" "As an article of diet, my son, it is henceforth a failure; but for political purposes it has its uses."

Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debarred from eating these tempting things, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remarkable manner and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

Young Mother—"Now, Harold, whom do you love most, papa or me?" Little Harold—"Papa." Young Mother—"But yesterday you said you loved me most." Little Harold—"Yes; but I've thought it over since and decided that we men must stick together."

Faith

You cannot be expected to have faith in Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, as a cure for Colds, Coughs and all diseases of the air passages, if you have not tried it. We have faith in it, and to convince you that it will cure you we guarantee it. If it doesn't cure you it costs you nothing. If it does it costs you 25c. That's fair. Try it to-day.

Shiloh

has cured many thousands of the most obstinate cases, and we do not hesitate to say that it will cure any Cold, Cough, Throat or Lung trouble. If we did not believe this we would not guarantee it absolutely as we do. Shiloh has had an unbroken record of success for thirty years. It has stood every possible test without failure. Isn't that proof of its curative properties. Further

Proof

is found in the many testimonials of those who have tried Shiloh and been cured. Mrs. Archie Taylor, Asaph, Pa., writes:—

"I bought a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure and found it very beneficial. I have two children and they had a terrible cough. I gave them everything I could think of, but they got no better until one evening my husband bought a bottle of Shiloh. We gave it to the children when they went to bed, and they slept all night. It cured them completely. I shall always keep it in the house." 60a

SHILOH

25c. with guarantee wherever medicine is sold.

ISSUE NO. 42—05.

A. MILNE.

-Special OFFERING-

—IN—

LADIES' WHITE

Silk Blouses

New goods, new sleeves,

was $3.75, Bargain Price $2

Don't Miss the SALE

—OF—

Flannelette
Remnants.

You will save money by buying them from us.

A. MILNE.

The Central Ontario Railway.

TIME TABLE.

Trains leave Eldorado station as follows:—

GOING NORTH.—	GOING SOUTH —
8.35a.m. for Bancroft	8.35 a.m., Trenton
4 p.m. for Coe Hill	2.55 p.m. "

Trains leave for the South, Coe Hill at 6,15 a.m. and Bancroft at 12.30 p.m.

GEO. COLLINS,
Receiver and Manager.

Madoc Pump Works

ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS

Wood and Iron Pumps, Wind Mills, Grain Grinders, gasoline Engines, Steam Engines and Boilers.

Sole Agents for the Anderson Force Pump of Aylmer.

HART BROS.,
Proprietors.

Choice Groceries

—AND—

Provisions, Crockery and glassware,

—TRY—

GEO. WRIGHT'S.

HOME NEWS
GOSSIP CHAT

MADOC, OCTOBER 26, 1905.

Business Notice.

All reading notices of gatherings or entertainments of any kind where an admission fee is charged will be counted as advertising, for which our regular rate will be charged. In cases where posters or dodgers have been printed at this office for such entertainment or gatherings a short notice will be inserted free of charge. Where an admission fee is not charged we will gladly publish a free notice, especially for churches, or church societies.

REVIEW, Madoc.

☞ Alexander sells colored Matt Paper and colored Cardboard.

—Thanksgiving Day!

—Deer hunting season opens on Wednesday next.

—Several cars of talc were shipped from the Madoc mine last week.

☞ 21 lbs. Redpath Light Yellow Sugar for $1, at Hudgins'.

—Miners' meeting in Mr. Stewart's Office, Friday at 3 o'clock.

☞ F. G. Lynde has removed to the "New O'Flynn Block,"—one door east of his old stand.

—Remember the Fair meeting on Friday at 1 o'clock p.m.

—Milne has added electric light to his store, in addition to his private acetylene gas plant.

☞ It will pay you to buy your Flour and Groceries from Hudgins as you will get them for less money than at any other place in Madoc.

—Referring to the fact that Madoc will in future hold municipal nominations in the evening, the Herald urges Marmora Village Council to follow suit. The Tweed News says that municipality has held its nominations in the evening for many years past.

—The farmer sows his crop
And his good wife sews his clothes;
The farmer darns the weather
And his good wife darns his hose
The farmer pitches in the hay;
But, should he cross her whim,
His good wife lays aside her work
And pitches into him.

☞ A car of Flour just arrived, bought at the low price and W. W. Hudgins will sell you the very best cheaper than any other man in North Hastings.

—The brain is the thinking apparatus. If it is used it grows. If neglected it withers, contracts, becomes limp and stupid. It cannot be taken out and a new one put in. It is not necessary to do that at all. Begin to use it and the brain throbs. Use it still more and it grows stronger. Becomes a member of the Public Library and spend the long evenings reading good books. The Directors have just purchased a large number of news books including several of the latest works by well known authors.

Among the Churches.

Ministers, and church workers generally, are invited to contribute items of church news under this heading, from their respective churches.

There will be no Thanksgiving services in any of the Madoc churches this year.

Rev. E. W. Mackay, B.A., pastor of St. Peter's, Madoc, was in Toronto over Sunday, Mrs. Mackay being ill in that city.

Rev. J. J. Bell, of Stirling, preached two earnest and helpful sermons in the Methodist Church in Madoc on Sunday last.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Church, Madoc, are arranging for a concert to be held on the evening of Thursday, November 23rd. Particulars later.

Mr. Kennedy, the evangelist, left Madoc on Friday last. He commenced a similar series of meetings at Hanover on Sunday, and his whole time is engaged until next July.

Rev. Dr. McDiarmid, of this village, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church in Stirling on Sunday last, morning and evening, preaching anniversary sermons to large congregations.

Rev. R. G. Mackay, M.A., of Toronto, a young preacher recently graduated from Knox College, occupied the pulpit of St. Peter's Presbyterian Church in this village on Sunday, in the absence of the pastor.

The members of the Executive Board of the Madoc Y.M.C.A. are requested to meet the President in the rooms on Tuesday evening next, 31st inst., to map out the programme of entertainment for the next few months. All members of the Board will please attend.

The Anniversary Services in connection with St. Andrew's Church, Stirling, will be held on Sunday, Nov. 5th. Rev. Jas. Wallace, M. A., B. D. will preach morning and evening. St. Andrew's Church, Huntingdon, will hold their anniversary on Sunday, Nov. 12th. Rev. E. W. Mackay, B.A., of Madoc, will officiate.

A meeting of the Church of England Rural Deanery of Hastings will (D.V.) be held at St. John's Church, Madoc, on Monday and Tuesday, October 30th and 31st. A meeting of Sunday School workers and any who may be interested in Sunday Schools will be held at 4.30 p.m. in the church. Evening service at 8 p.m., at which everybody is welcome. The Preacher will be Rev. W. Archbold, late of the Diocese of Huron.

—The furnace and stove men of the country are the busy ones.

☞ 20 lbs. Redpath Granulated Sugar for one dollar, at Hudgins'.

—A number of new telephones are being located in Madoc The village service now numbers about 50 'phones.

☞ F. G. Lynde is now buying large quantities of Live Poultry, shipping nearly every day.

—The Model School Board will hold regular meeting on Friday evening of this week, instead of Thursday as formerly.

—Messrs. Stephen Wellington and Chris Henderson left on Tuesday night for a mining and prospecting trip to Cobalt. Their Madoc friends will wish them success.

☞ If you are not trading with Hudgins, you are certainly losing money as he can give you goods of first-class quality cheaper than any other man in Madoc.

—There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the date when partridge may be sold. In some papers it has been given as Sept. 15, 1905, and in others 1910. The correct date is Sept, 15, 1910, according to Game Warden Tinsley.

☞ Be sure and read Hudgins locals in this issue. He gives more Sugar and more Groceries for $1.00 than any other man in Madoc.

School Holidays.

The Model School students and pupils of Madoc have been granted a holiday for Friday as well as Thursday (Thanksgiving Day) of this week.

Madoc Fair Meeting.

All interested in the Madoc Fair Association are requested to be present at the meeting in the Town Hall on Friday at 1 o'clock, to organize for next year. Everybody is invited.

I.O.O.F. Meeting.

Circulars have been issued inviting the members of Madoc Lodge of Oddfellows to be present at next regular meeting, Monday evening, Oct. 30th, for considering important business regarding the finances of the Lodge.

Sale of Village Lots.

The sale by auction of some thirty village lots, suitable for private residences, belonging to Mr. Fred E. Seymour, will take place on Saturday, 28th inst. Intending purchasers will meet at Moon's Hotel at 12 o'clock noon, and the sale will be held on the several lots in succession. For full list of lots, terms, etc., see advt. in another column and posters.

A Prize Winner.

It gives THE REVIEW pleasure to mention the success of a former Madoc lady, Mrs. W. M. Doig, (nee Miss Lydia Conley) now of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., as an exhibitor of ladies' work at the Chippewa County Fair. She captured six first and two second prizes, as follows:—

First on—Crazy work silk quilt; Arasene work, pillow, landscape painting in oil, flowers in oil, and fancy painting.

Second on — Landscape painting; patchwork bed quilt.

The Marmora Village Council will pass a by-law forbidding any spitting on sidewalks. Such a by-law is needed as there is too much carelessness in this regard. The walks in some places are very unsightly from this vile habit. In the matter of health alone the by-law is needed.—Herald

The Fall Assizes.

The Assizes, which open at Belleville on the 31st inst., promise to be an exceptionally busy and important court. There are two parties in jail on the charge of murder and in addition to these cases there will be one for criminal libel and one for conspiring to defraud the electorate. The latter is the charge against Mr. S. Harryett in connection with the bogus ballot-boxes.

In view of the fact the criminal business will be exceptionally heavy, the county Attorney is at present in communication with the Attorney-General's Department with reference to the advisability of having an extra panel of jurors summoned to attend the court.

Alleged Smallpox at Coe Hill.

Young Man Goes to a Toronto Hospital.

The following report of smallpox, from the Toronto papers, need create no alarm in this section of country. From private and reliable sources in Coe Hill THE REVIEW learns that there are a few mild cases of smallpox in the township of Chandos, Peterboro county, but they are many miles from Coe Hill, and the Wollaston Board of Health are on the alert to prevent any spread into their township.

The Toronto Star says:—There's another smallpox patient in the city. A young man from Coe Hill, Hastings County, was admitted to one of the city hospitals on Sunday and asked for a private ward. There not being one unoccupied, he was sent to a private ward in the Emergency Hospital. After he had been made comfortable he made a request that Dr. Sheard be sent for.

The doctor saw him yesterday, and immediately observed symptoms of smallpox. He was removed to the Swiss Cottage Hospital.

There have been a number of severe cases of eruption of the skin in the Coe Hill district, and the doctors have attributed them to poisoning of the blood. Another doctor, however, expressed the opinion that it was smallpox, and just as soon as the young man was taken ill he made tracks for Toronto.

Dr. Sheard has directed the attention of the Provincial Health authorities to the matter, and an investigation will be made.

The doctor states that during the shooting season there are a large number of Torontoians who go to Hastings County on hunting expeditions, and his advice is that they get vaccinated before they leave the city.

MARRIED

CRAIG—JOHNSTON—At 768 Palace str., Montreal, on Oct. 18th, 1905, by the Rev. Henry Jarvis, Clyde Craig, of Chesterville, Ont., to Miss Elizabeth Johnston, of Rosebush, Michigan, eldest daughter of John J. Johnston.

DIED

COMERFORD.—In Madoc township, on Friday, October 20th, 1905, Jannett Comerford, aged 60 years, 7 days.

FARRELL.—In Madoc township, on Monday, October 23rd, 1905, Bertha Harris, wife of Mr. W. F. Farrell, aged 36 years, 15 days.

Madoc....
Agricultural Fair.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A public meeting of members and all parties interested in the Agricultural Association of Madoc will be held in

TOWN HALL, MADOC VILLAGE,

—ON—

Friday, October, 27th, 1905,

at the hour of 1 o'clock sharp, for the reorganization of the Association and appointment of officers and a representative Board of Directors for the year 1906.

Farmers and all interested from the townships of Madoc, Marmora, Rawdon, Huntingdon and Elzevir are especially invited to be present.

Auditors' report and statement of this year's Fair will be laid before the meeting.

A. F. WOOD, President, J. R. ORR. Secretary.

Mineral Prospects for Sale.

The undersigned has promising mineral prospects on lot 11, in the 1st concession of Madoc. A new vein of copper ore from 10 to 100 feet wide, and other mineral veins in same vicinity. Prospectors are invited to look over these prospects.

41-3 JOHN T. CRAIG.

Madoc, Oct. 7, 1905.

Farm for Sale.

Lot 8 in 3rd con. of Rawdon, containing 200 acres, well adapted for dairy or mixed farming, watered by springs, and windmill on barn brings water to stables winter and summer. Has two dwellings, one brick with frame kitchen and wood-house, the other frame, barn 98x68, new drive-house 26x86, silo and other outbuildings. Has about 20 acres of timber of various kinds. Half a mile from school, 3 miles from Stirling village.

E. W. HAWKINS.

Stirling, Oct. 7th, 1905. 41-4

MADOC MARKETS.

The following are the ruling prices for Produce, Grain, etc., in this village. This list is corrected up to the date of going to press weekly:—

Butter, 20 to 22 per lb.
Eggs, 18 per dozen.
Potatoes, 50 to 60 per bag.
Onions, $1.00 per bag.
Apples, 50 to 60 per bag.
Wheat, 65 to 72 per bushel.
Oats, 32.
Barley, 45 to 48.
Peas, 65.
Buckwheat, 48.
Rye 52.
Bran, $18 per ton.
Shorts, $20 to 22.
Hay, $8.
Flour, $2 to 2.75.
Hides $9.

Four Young Horses for Sale.

Can be seen at the Woollen Mill.

S. J. DANFORD,
Madoc, Sept. 26, 1905.

For Sale.

South half lot 29, 4th concession of Thurlow, containing 100 acres, 9 miles from Belleville. Barn 80x30, stabling for 25 cows and 7 horses. Floor cement. Good dwelling house, drive house, pig and implement shed, good orchard of winter fruit, well watered and in first class state of cultivation. Clover grown extensively. Terms easy. Apply to

W. A. ESMOND,
on the premises.

A HEADACHE TALK.

It is a fact that many people suffer from headache almost continually.

Next time you have a headache try

ALEXANDER'S TONIC HEADACHE POWDERS

They will cure it in a very short time.

Once you use them you will have no other.

They are **absolutely harmless.**

They do not contain any opium or morphine or any other narcotic.

They are not injurious to the heart even when used habitually.

The price is 25c. a box—one dozen in box, or
Two powders for five cents—as sample.

If your headache is caused by a strain on your eyes we can fit you with glasses which will remove it permanently.

Alexander's

Corner Drug Store.

Druggist, . . Graduate Optician.

3 Good Things that You Need 3

Horehound and Cherry Cough Syrup

cures any cough. People that use it once always ask for it again. Sells on its merits and good qualities and not on its guarantee.

For chapped hands, lips, etc., we have several good things, but the best is **Carlton's Almond Cream.** Cures in 1 night.

We are the people that sell **Blaud's Iron Blood Pills**, 100 for 25c., recommended by doctors.

HARRY H. JONES, Phm. B.

In the Matter of JEWELLERY!

It is generally conceded that we have the most attractive assortment to be seen anywhere in town. Just now we have an unusually fine variety of Pearl **Brooches** in the latest designs that will insure suiting any taste or pleasing any fancy.

Before buying a Mantle **Clock** call and see the Canadian line we are showing. We have them in the natural wood and enamel. They are finely finished, movements well constructed and will give entire satisfaction.

How about a Simmons **Watch Chain**. We guarantee them to give satisfaction, if they don't we replace the chain for a new one. We have a large assortment to show you **NOW.**

G. F. MAYBEE,
Agent for the Edison Phonograph Co.

Eyes tested Free.

UNDERWEAR!

A First-class Assortment in ...GARMENTS FOR LADIES...

(Watson's Unshrinkable.)

Ladies' Plush Underwear, 50cts. a piece.
do Fleece-lined do from 25cts. up.

All sizes in Children's Underwear varying in price.

Men's Heavy Wool Underwear, 50cts. up.
do Wool Fleece-lined do 50cts.

A Good Assortment of Flannelette and Wrapperette.

ALEX. MACGREGOR'S.

Our Business is Strictly Cash to Everybody.

CZAR WILL GRANT LIBERTY

Government Will Lead the Reform Movement.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Telegram claims to know that ukases are impending granting certain important liberties in connection with the establishment of the National Assembly, to which every reasonable facility will be given for making the political condition of the people practically as free as that of their Western neighbors. Wide-spreading changes will be made in the Russian administration, after which the Government will try to lead, instead of following, the reform movement, adopting lines of policy which will run parallel with the reforms demanded by the Moderate Liberals.

The aim will be to allow the people, through their chosen representatives, to work out their own destinies on national lines. The people will be permitted to elect freely members of the National Assembly, candidates will be allowed to publish addresses and deliver speeches, the restrictions on the press will be repealed, and the people generally will be treated with confidence. In a certain sense the coming changes may be described as a revolution from above.

EDWARD IS CZAR'S MODEL.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times says that Count de Witte is holding informal conferences with influential reformers, notably Editor Hessen, of the Pravo, and Gen. Kouzmin, who expounded their programme at great length. They received assurances that the will give precise indication on this meeting the wishes of the nation. Count de Witte declared that the Czar's greatest desire is to become a constitutional sovereign. His ideal is King Edward, who rules over loyal subjects without the terrible burden of responsibility imposed by an autocratic regime. He hesitated to grant a constitution solely because he is yet unconvinced that the nation desired it. Count de Witte intimated that it would be the high mission of the National Assembly to express the people's will in this respect, but he urged moderation, so as to avoid playing into the hands of the reactionary counselors who surround the throne.

The correspondent adds that it is difficult to foresee success for these overtures. The Reformers are so profoundly sceptical and suspicious of the Government that they may persist in their present intention of entering the National Assembly to demand an immediate charter of liberties. The Congress of Reformers, to be held at Moscow on Wednesday, will give precise indication on this point. The first electoral meeting was held in St. Petersburg Wednesday. Several speakers urged the extension of the franchise, pointing out that the capital, with a population of 1,400,000, has only 13,000 electors.

PREPARING THE CHICKS

HINTS ON HOW TO SEND THEM TO MARKET.

Timely Bulletin Issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Starving.—The chickens should be starved 24 hours before killing, to prevent food in the crop and intestines decomposing and spoiling the flavor of the birds. Several hours after the last feed allow the chickens what water they wish to drink. They should then have a complete fast until they are killed.

Killing.—(a) For chickens going into immediate consumption on the local market it will be most convenient to dislocate the neck, with the left hand hold the chickens legs and wings in one firm grasp. Place the first finger of the right hand on the right side of the neck and the remaining fingers on the left side. Grasp the head in the hollow of the hand, with the fork of the fingers behind the head where it joins the neck. The back of the chicken being upwards, hold the legs against the left hip, and the head near the right thigh or knee. Bend the head backwards as far as possible and at the same time stretch the neck, when it is dislocated immediately; pull the head about 1½ inches from the neck. Hold the wings firmly after killing and allow the chicken's head to hang down, so that the blood can collect in the neck; the head is attached to the body simply by the skin of the neck.

(b) Chicks that are to be exported or put into cold storage must be killed by sticking in the mouth. Cut the large arteries at the sides of the neck, just below the ears. This can be done by introducing the knife into the throat and giving a couple of quick turns up and down. When bleeding freely drive the blade at an angle with the bird's hill into the back part of the roof of the mouth. Be sure the blade is through the bony structure and has entered the brain, then give a quick half turn to the knife. This causes paralysis which loosens the feathers, making them much easier to pluck. Allow the bird to hang by its feet until plucked.

Plucking—(a) When killing by dislocation, commence dry plucking as soon as the neck is dislocated.

Directions for Plucking.—While still holding the chicken in the left hand, extract the tail feathers and the quill feathers of the wing. Allow the chicken's head to hang down and commence plucking the feathers on the back and wings; then pluck the breast and lower part of the neck, work back on the body to the tail, and, turning the bird over again, finish the back and wings.

Leave the feathers on the neck for three inches from the head, a ring of feathers around the legs at the hock joints, and the small feathers on the outside joint of each wing.

Clean pluck the rest of the chicken. Remove all pin-feathers and make the bird as attractive as possible. Be careful not to tear the skin. If a tear is made, have the flesh brought together with white thread.

(b) Plucking the Chick that is Bled—As the bird is hanging on a level with the operator's chest, grasp the wing between the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, holding the neck between the third and little finger. This gives the operator control of the bird.

Remove the large wing feathers and the stiff feathers at the shoulder joints with the right hand. Remove tail feathers with one quick twisting motion. Pass the right hand rapidly down the back, from rump to neck, removing the feathers with thumb and forefinger. Shift the bird then to the right hand and use the left hand in picking the soft feathers from the breast.

If the sticking has been properly done, the feathers will all come out easily and without tearing. The bird is again held in the left hand while the feathers are quickly stripped, the neck, wing and hock feathers are left the same as in (a).

Shaping.—Chickens fattened for market should be properly shaped. This gives them a compact, plump appearance, and the returns are greater than when the chickens are shipped in a rough, unprepared condition.

The shaper is made by nailing two ¾-inch planed boards together at right angles, so as to form a 6-inch trough, inside measurement. This trough can be made six feet long and nailed in a frame, or 12 feet long with ends on it and laced on the top of two barrels; the trough should lean slightly backwards.

Directions for Shaping.—As soon as the chicken is plucked, place its legs alongside its breast; then with its breast downward, force the chicken into the angle of the shaper. Cover the chicken with paper and place a brick on top to shape it and one against it to hold it in position. Continue the same process as the other chickens are plucked, placing each chicken in the shaper close to the last and moving the lower brick along to hold the row in position. Leave the chickens in the shaper for at least six hours.

Packing.—After being thoroughly cooled, the chickens should be packed into shipping cases. The chickens must be cooled and dry on the skins before packing. Unless they are artificially cooled they should not be packed for twenty hours after killing. The shipping cases used by the Department of Agriculture are graded according to the size of the birds. Each case holds 12. Full description is contained in Bulletin No. 7.

For those having only a limited number of chickens, the ordinary small packing cases, to be obtained at the grocery store, will be found fairly satisfactory.

To ascertain the price per pound at which chickens may be sold by drawn, plucked or live weight, to realize the same amount of money, the following table of equivalent values for the different selling prices has been calculated:—

Equal prices per pound (in cents) for fatted chickens sold by live weight, plucked weight or drawn weight.

Live weight—6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 13c.

Plucked weight—7.4c, 8.6c, 9.9c, 11c, 12.4c, 13.6c, 14.8c, 16c.

Drawn weight—11c, 12.8c, 14.7c, 16.5c, 18.4c, 20c, 22c, 23.8c.

This table gives the seller a fair idea as to which pays the best. No account has been taken of the cost of killing, plucking or drawing.

TRAIL TO THE YUKON

Police Cutting it From Edmonton Make Good Progress.

An Ottawa despatch says:—According to reports received at the Mounted Police Department excellent progress is being made by the police party under Superintendent Constantine, which is cutting a trail northwesterly from Edmonton to the Yukon. It is expected that the party will reach Fort Graham this fall and spend the winter there, thence continuing the trail to Teslin next summer. Several of the Mounted Police who wintered at Cape Fullerton, Hudson Bay, last year, are going back again by the Lake Winnipeg route this fall.

HUMAN HAIR FROM CHINA.

May Come From Those Who Had The Plague.

A London despatch says:—The inquest in the case of an employe of a firm of woolcombers at Bedford who died from anthrax revealed that a great part of the human hair used artificially is imported from China. The foreman said that it arrived in thousand-pound bales. There was no guarantee that it had been cut from healthy persons. It might come from those who had suffered from the plague or other contagious diseases. The enquiry was adjourned to allow an examination of samples.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—Wheat—The market is quiet, and prices are steady for Ontario grades. No. 2 white is quoted outside at 75 to 75½c; No. 2 red at 74½ to 75c, and mixed at 74 to 74½c. Goose wheat, 69 to 70c outside. New No. 1 hard unchanged at 87c, Georgian Bay ports; No. 1 Northern at 84c, and No. 2 Northern at 82c.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted at 32 to 32½c west, and at 32½ to 33c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 48 to 49c, and No. 3 extra at 46 to 47c, and No. 3 at 43 to 44c at outside points.

Peas—Sales of No. 2 at 69 to 70c north and west.

Corn—The market for Canadian is dull, with prices pretty nominal. American corn dull and prices also nominal.

Buckwheat—The market is quiet, at about 50c outside.

Rye—No. 2 quoted at 60 to 62c west.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents made of new wheat for export are quoted at $3 to $3.10 in buyers' sacks at outside points; do., in bbls, $3.45 to $3.50; Manitoba flours unchanged; No. 1 patents, $4.90 to $5; No. 2 patents, $4.50 to $4.70, and strong bakers' at $4.40 to $4.60. Manitoba flour, made of new wheat, quoted as follows:—No. 1 patents, $4.60; No. 2, $4.40, and strong bakers' $4.30 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $12.50 to $13, and shorts at $16.50 to $17.50. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $15.50, and shorts at $18.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, $1.75 to $2.25 per bbl., and cooking apples, $1 to $1.25.

Beans—The market is firm; hand-picked, $1.75; prime, $1.60 to $1.65.

Honey—The market is steady at 6½ to 7½c for strained, and $1.50 to $2 per dozen combs.

Hops—The market is steady at 18 to 20c per lb.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at $8 to $8.50 on track here, and No. 2 at $6 to $6.50.

Straw—Car lots quoted at $6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Ontario stock, 60 to 70c per bag, and New Brunswick, 75 to 80c per bag on track.

Live Poultry—Fat hens, 6 to 7c; thin, 5 to 6c; fat chickens, 8 to 9c; thin, 6 to 7c; ducks, 7 to 8c; turkeys, 13c; all live weight.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound rolls are jobbing at 20 to 21c; tubs, good to choice, 18 to 20c, and inferior, 16 to 17c. Creamery prints sell at 23 to 24c, and solids at 22 to 23c.

Eggs—Sales at 19 to 20c per dozen in case lots; splits, 16 to 17c.

Cheese—At 12 to 12½c per lb., the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, 11½c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $18 to $18.50; short cut, $22.50.

Cured Meats—Hams, light to medium, 13½ to 14c; do. heavy, 13c; rolls, 12c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c.

Lard—The market is quiet, and prices are unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 10½ to 10¾c; tubs, 10¾ to 11c; pails, 11 to 11½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 24—Grain—The market for oats was firm this morning owing to the outside range of prices advanced to 37c for No. 2, this being paid for several cars, store Flour—The two large mills are together on quotations for the first time in many months. They quote $4.50 per bbl., in bags, for Manitoba strong bakers, patents being $4.90. Dealers state that their reports from Ontario millers are to the effect that there is a good export demand at better prices than can be had here. Ontario flour is being quoted at the following figures:— Patents, $4.35 to $4.50 per bbl; straight rollers, in bbls., $4; bags of straight rollers being $1.85 to $1.95 and extra bags being $1.65 to $1.75. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, $15 to $15.50; shorts, $20 to $20.50; Manitoba bran, in bags, $16 to $17; shorts, $19 to $20. Hay—No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on track; No. 2, $7.50 to $8; clover, $6 to $6.50; clover, mixed, $6.50 to $7. Beans—Choice primes, $1.50 to $1.55 per bushel; hand-picked, $1.65 to $1.75. Potatoes—New potatoes, in bags of 80 lbs. 50 to 55c; in bags of 90 lbs., 65c. Honey—White clover, in comb, 12 to 13c per 1-lb. section; extract, 6½ to 7c; buckwheat, 5½ to 6c. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $22; light short cut, $18 to $19; American cut clear fat backs, $20.25 to $20.75; compound lard, 5¾ to 6½c; Canadian pure lard 10 to 10½c; kettle rendered, 11 to 12c; hams, 12 to 14c; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9.25 to $9.50; alive, $6.50 to $6.37½, mixed lots. Eggs—Straight stock, No. 1 candled, 18½ to 19c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 22½c; undergrades, 21¾ to 22c; dairy, 18 to 20c. Cheese—Ontario, 11¾ to 11¾c; Quebec, 11 to 11½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 24—Wheat—Close—Wheat, Dec., 82½c to 82½c; May, 85½c to 86c; No. 1 hard, 84½c; No. 1 Northern, 84½c; No. 2 do., 81½c. Flour—First patents, $4.90 to $5; second do., $4.70 to $4.80; first clears, $3.70 to $3.90; second do., $2.40 to $2.50. Bran, in bulk, $11.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24.—Wheat closed:—Cash, 86½c; Dec., 83½c; May, 86½c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 24—Wheat closed:—No. 1 Northern, 86½c; No. 2 Northern, 84 to 86c; Dec., 87c bid. Rye—No. 1, 60c. Barley—No. 2, 54c; sample, 36 to 53c. Corn—May, 44½c bid.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—The limited number of good butchers' offered made buying quite active, and owing to the extent of the demand buyers bought extensively the inferior stock which always comes forward to the market. Business in distillery feeders was lively, and prices were a trifle higher than last week. Hogs were unchanged, but weak. Sheep and lambs were not in very brisk demand.

Export cattle, choice	$4.25	$4.50
Do., medium	4.15	4.25
Do., bulls	3.00	3.25
Do., light	2.75	3.00
Do., cows	2.75	3.25
Butchers' picked	4.25	4.40
Do., choice	4.00	4.10
Do., medium	3.60	3.75
Do., light	2.75	3.00
Do., bulls	2.00	2.25
Stockers, choice	3.00	3.25
Do., common	2.00	2.25
Do., bulls	2.25	2.50
Heavy feeders	3.50	3.75
Short keep	3.75	4.00
Milch cows, choice	40.00	55.00
Do., common	28.00	35.00
Sheep, export, ewes	3.85	4.25
Do., bucks	3.00	3.50
Do., culls	3.00	3.50
Lambs, per cwt.	5.90	6.10
Calves, each	2.00	10.00
Hogs selects	6.00	0.00
Do., lights and fats	5.75	0.00

POLITICIANS RUN BANK.

Cashier Took Landanum and Then Shot Himself.

A Pittsburg, Pa., despatch says:—After an investigation of the books of the Enterprise National Bank of Allegheny, which disclosed that the bank was insolvent, T. Lee Clark, cashier of the institution for years, went to his home on Tuesday night, spent a sleepless, nervous night and on Wednesday took an ounce of laudanum and then shot himself through the head, dying at 2.30 p.m. An hour before the announcement of his death was received at the bank a telegram came from the Comptroller of Currency at Washington to close the doors, and appointing Bank Examiner John B. Cunningham as receiver.

The President of the bank, Fred Gwinner, on Wednesday announced that Clark had loaned thousands of dollars to Pennsylvania politicians, that he himself had endorsed a note for $50,000 for Clark, concluding with the statement: "If the shortage was only $100,000 he would gladly pay it himself."

The bank has State deposits which will amount to $800,000, of which $398,000 is in the checking or active account and the rest is State sinking funds.

Mr. Gwinner, in his statement, said: "Nearly $700,000 of the $800,000 State deposits of our bank is out on paper of State politicians. W. H. Andrews has borrowed nearly $40,000; Frank J. Torrance has borrowed considerable. I do not know how much. But the bank, I state, is solvent."

HAMILTON MURDER CASE.

Government Offers a Reward of Six Hundred Dollars.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Government decided at the Cabinet meeting on Thursday to offer a reward of $600 for the arrest, or information leading thereto, of the murderer of the woman whose body was recently found near Hamilton. A circular announcing the reward and giving a description of the man wanted in the case will be distributed broadcast.

Detective Greer, who is engaged on the case, urged that this should be done. To a reporter who saw him during the afternoon he said there was nothing new in the case that could be made public. He will devote his whole attention to it for some time.

NAVAL VICTORS WORSHIP.

Togo, With Admirals and Sailors Attends at Temple of Ise.

A Tokio despatch says:—A despatch from Yamada, Ise Province, reports that Admiral Togo and the admirals under his command, with their staffs and 2,000 armed and 1,000 unarmed sailors and marines, proceeded on Wednesday to the great Temple of Ise on warship, making a most impressive sight.

Premier Katsura, who assumed the duties of Foreign Minister when Baron Komura, the Foreign Minister, went to America, as peace plenipotentiary, has been relieved of his duties as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

NOTICE TO DOUKHOBORS.

Given Two Months to Make Homestead Entry.

A Dauphin despatch says:—The Doukhobors have been notified by the Minister of the Interior that they have two months to become naturalized and make entry for their homesteads, or their present holdings will be given to others. Peter Veregin has advised his countrymen to refuse to become British subjects. In view of this stand serious complications are sure to result.

BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE

He is Expected to Accept the Norwegian Throne.

The London Times correspondent at Christiania, Norway, cables:—The bill giving the Government authority to make a proposal to Prince Charles of Denmark to accept the Norwegian throne is expected to be laid before the Storthing very soon.

DOG ON LONELY VESSEL.

Speeding Across Atlantic With All Sails Set.

A New York despatch says: A sailing vessel in mid-ocean, deserted by her crew, but with sails set, and proceeding with fair speed toward the shore of North America, was sighted by the steamer Teutonic, which arrived here on Thursday. The Teutonic's officers believe that the vessel is the bark Orion, whose crew, according to a wireless message received from mid-ocean last Tuesday, were rescued from their ship by the steamer Etruria. The Teutonic passed the deserted ship about 40 miles southwest of the point from which the wireless message was sent, and about five hundred miles east of the North American coast line. Only a black dog was seen on the lonely vessel by the Teutonic's passengers. The bark's wheel was lashed, and her course was steadily southwest. From the masthead a distress signal was flying.

A DRUGGIST SUICIDES.

J. C. Luckham, of Guelph, Took Dose of Carbolic Acid.

A Guelph despatch says: Probably worried by continued ill-health, Mr. J. C. Luckham, druggist, took a dose of carbolic acid during Wednesday night and is now dead. The last seen of him alive was about 7.30, when he left the hotel where he has been staying since purchasing the business from Mr. Law, about six weeks ago.

Shortly before eight on Thursday morning, the clerk, M. H. Cook, arrived and was horrified to find Mr. Luckham stretched on the floor of a back room. Medical aid was summoned and the still living man removed to the hospital, where he died shortly after his arrival. A pound bottle of carbolic acid was found at the store with about two ounces gone.

Deceased left a note reading: "My God has commanded me to His kingdom right away. Good-bye."

DROWNED AT PORT ROWAN

Two Young Men Lose Their Lives While Duck-hunting.

A Port Rowan despatch says:—Four young men, all residents of South Walsingham, went out in a small boat early on Wednesday morning hunting duck. While chasing a wounded one the sail jibed and the boat capsized. Two of the men were drowned, Roy Smith and Nelson Cronk. The cries of the other two, Hiram Wrightman and John Griggs, were heard on shore. Elgin Rockafellow of this village was just starting for Long Point, and, being told of the cries for help coming from the bay, he at once started in the direction of the sound, and arrived just in time to rescue. The survivors were in a very exhausted condition, having been in the water over one hour, holding fast to the boat. bonnie prince charlie

JUVENILE DRUNKENNESS.

Two Sad Cases at Ottawa — Boys Found on the Streets.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A twelve-year-old boy, who was found on the streets helplessly intoxicated, appeared in the Magistrate's court on Wednesday. On the previous night a boy nearly as young was discovered in a drunken state in one of the city lanes, where he had been left by two men. Efforts are being made to trace the liquor dealer who furnished the boys with whiskey.

BALLOONS IN WAR.

Experiments by French War Office —Dropping Projectiles.

A despatch from Toulon says: In the course of further experiments with the huge Lebaudy dirigible balloon, constructed under the patronage of the War Office, the aeronauts on Tuesday succeeded in dropping dummy projectiles upon the forts, demonstrating the possibility of airships being able to completely destroy military works during hostilities.

DEATH IN TORNADO'S PATH.

Eight Persons Killed in an Illinois Village.

A despatch from St. Louis says: Information has been received that a tornado swept through the Village of Sorento, Ill., on Tuesday night. Eight persons are dead, many injured, and 40 to 50 houses demolished. So violent was the tornado that some residences were swept away completely. Houses that remained standing were converted into temporary hospitals, and the people by lantern light in the pouring rain searched through the debris for the injured. The population of Sorento numbers 1,100 persons.

INFANT BURGLARS.

Youngsters Robbed Churches and Other Buildings.

A despatch from Binghamton, N. Y., says: The many burglaries of churches, residences, and business places, which have puzzled the police of Waverly, N. Y., for weeks, were cleared up on Wednesday morning, when two precocious infants, Frank and Willie Sullivan, eight and six years old, owned up that, alone and unassisted, they committed the several crimes and revealed the hiding place of the assorted booty.

SHOULD CUT THEIR HAIR.

Carnegie's Advice to Girl Students of Dundee University.

A despatch from Dundee, Scotland, says: Andrew Carnegie, addressing the girl students at the Dundee University College, advised that women should cut their hair short for hygenic reasons, but hoped they would retain their long-haired ways.

Thanksgiving Dinner

THE MENU.

Thanksgiving Day means good cheer and groaning table. Below is given a menu in which the recipes are all tried and tested. It is not intended merely to be a well-balanced menu, but to have dishes to suit the individual taste.

Celery Soup—Cut two heads of celery in small pieces and boil in hot water until perfectly tender. Have ready a thin cream sauce made of 2 tablespoons melted butter, 2 tablespoons flour and milk added slowly until right consistency is obtained. Mash celery through colander into this sauce and beat together thoroughly. Season with pepper and a dash of celery salt. Serve hot with little squares of toast.

Codfish baked with Tomatoes—Boil fresh codfish until tender. Pick up in small pieces and moisten thoroughly with tomatoes (canned) salt, pepper and a drop or so of Worcestershire sauce. Sprinkle bread crumbs over top. Bake in fish shells until set.

A good-sized turkey should roast from five to six hours; first in a slow oven for at least two hours. Make the oyster stuffing as follows: Moisten thoroughly brown crusts of bread with the oyster liquor, add pepper, salt, a touch of onion, sage and savory, 2 tablespoons lemon juice and 1 pt. oysters slightly chopped. If not moist enough, 2 tablespoons melted butter adds flavor.

The cranberry sauce should be made the day before and placed in a mold so it will turn out in shape. Serve with a spray of red chrysanthemums stuck in the center, if the table decorations are to be red; and by the way, nothing could be prettier than either red or yellow chrysanthemums to give color tone to the dinner.

Mash the potatoes with plenty of cream and butter and boil the squash a long time until very tender. It is then delicious if highly seasoned. Both potatoes and squash can be garnished with parsley.

Macaroni baked with cheese makes a delicious side dish. Use sufficient macaroni, broken into 2-inch pieces, to about half fill a pudding dish. Boil rapidly in salted water for about 20 minutes. Drain and allow to stand in cold water a few moments. Drain again. Put a layer of this into a baking dish, then a layer of grated cheese. Another layer of macaroni and so on until the dish is filled, having the top layer of cheese. Pour over the whole a cream sauce made of 1 tablespoon butter, 1 of flour, with 1 pt. milk stirred until boiling. Bake for about half an hour. Serve with hot buttered crackers, salted. Butter the crackers, sprinkle a little salt over the butter and heat for a few minutes in the oven.

Broiled quail should be thoroughly basted with butter and served on slices of hot buttered toast, garnished with lemon.

Bird's nest salad is made of hard-boiled eggs (with shells neatly removed), half hidden in a nest of lettuce. Thick mayonnaise dressing is served in a dressing bowl.

Spanish cream is a delicious and inexpensive dessert. Soak half box gelatine in 1 cup cold water. Place to boil one qt. sweet milk. Beat the whites and yolks of three eggs separately. Stir into the beaten yolks half cup sugar. When the milk has reached the boiling point stir in the dissolved gelatine and the yolks and sugar. Let boil up thoroughly and then pour into the beaten whites, not letting them cook at all. Flavor with lemon or vanilla and set into molds to harden.

Delicious little chocolate cakes can be made as accompaniments: Whites of three eggs, 1 cup powdered sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 cup milk, 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, lemon flavoring. The yolks of these eggs can be used for the salad dressing. Cream butter and sugar, add beaten whites of eggs and milk. Sift flour with the baking powder, flavor. Bake in very small gem pans in a hot oven. Ice with chocolate icing: Melt 2 squares chocolate, add a little boiling water and add powdered sugar until thick enough, 1 teaspoon lemon extract. When icing the cakes put 1 candied cherry in the center of each before the icing hardens.

Mince pies should be heated in the oven just before serving, and sprinkled with sugar.

The centerpiece of the table at the Thanksgiving dinner can be a big open work basket, with a red ribbon run through, filled with the harvest home fruits. Nuts and candies, to carry out the same idea, can be served in four little baskets similarly fixed.

Delicious home made candies can be made by beating stiff the whites of 2 eggs, adding confectioner's sugar until of right consistency, and a few drops of any desired flavoring. Take small lumps of this paste and roll into oblong shape. Remove the stones of dates and put half of the date either side of this mixture. When done these are delicious.

Afterdinner coffee should be very strong and black, and may be served either at the table or in the parlor.

MULTIPLIED BY TWO.

Increase of Wheat Marketed Over Amount Last Season.

A despatch from Montreal says: There has new been marketed in the Canadian Northwest, along the line of the C. P. R., 14,580,000 bushels of wheat, as compared with 7,000,000 bushels for the corresponding period of 1904, and 100,000 cars have been loaded with that cereal and sent eastward to the lake front, as against 4,000 cars last year.

No less than 5,500,000 bushels of wheat have reached the Fort William elevators over the C. P. R., and 5,300,000 bushels have been shipped from that port to Georgian Bay terminals, Buffalo and Montreal. At

UNHAPPIEST OF MORTALS

King Solomon's Method of Enjoying Himself Was Erroneous.

A despatch from Brooklyn, N. Y., says: Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis preached from the following text:

Vanity of vanities: all is vanity.—Ecclesiastes, i., 2.

Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man.—Ecclesiastes, xii., 13.

These are the opening and closing words of one of the most remarkable books of the Old Testament. The book is not only melancholy, but also pessimistic, written by the wealthiest, wisest man of ancient times. Without taking the time to review the history of King Solomon, the acknowledged author of these words, we may say that probably no man was ever more favorably circumstanced for testing the power of mere earthly things to confer happiness on the soul.

He had great wealth, position, power, learning, fame—all those things ordinarily regarded as essential to happiness. And yet he describes himself as the unhappiest of mortals. The world came to him with its best, and he knew and appreciated too what was best in that which he sought, and yet he cried "Vanity!"

Nor are we to understand that the things to which he gave himself with such passionate devotion were all improper or useless. Some of them were highly improper, but others, in their own place, were of great

IMPORTANCE AND VALUE.

To be rich, to be learned, to be powerful, were in themselves ambitions not to be ignored. His quest for happiness in itself was not to be despised. His passion for pleasure was wholly legitimate, but the principle or method of its gratification was erroneous; consequently he was doomed to disappointment.

Solomon failed to realize that happiness is a thing of the soul, and that the soul is infinitely greater than any or all of the things of the world, and carries a potency of seemingly infinite development. Toward the end of his checkered and embittered career he realized his mistake and made the discovery that the spiritual transcends the material; that only as the human soul seeks to live in the fear—which really means the favor—of God and keeps His commandments can the soul possess triumphant peace and overflowing joy.

The closing words of the foregoing paragraph are among the tritest utterances of the modern preacher. But they need to be repeated over and over again to the weary disappointed, dejected multitudes of pleasure seekers of our day. As old Froissart said, we take our pleasures too sadly, aye, too ignorantly. Not work, not religion, but enjoyment is the business of the hour. That much of it is frivolous and harmful makes little difference, people will be frivolously and perniciously happy rather than not be happy at all. If happiness cannot be obtained in a wholesome and helpful way it will be sought in ways that

INJURE AND DEMORALIZE.

And this passion for happiness is a God created instinct. It exists just as truly in the bosom of the ascetic as in the bosom of the so-called man of pleasure.

But the way in which happiness is found—that is the question. One man, as a worldling, finds it in "agreeable sentiments and sensations;" another, as a patriot, in dying for his country; another, as a martyr, at the burning stake, in his witness for the truth. But do not these men illustrate for us the great psychological fact that human happiness varies according to the different stages in the evolution of the soul? Differing in their conceptions of happiness, they are one in this, that happiness is essentially a good. The difference is in the kind of happiness and the kind of good.

The trouble with Solomon and all other men who have sought happiness as he did has been their failure to enter this clearer, upper region, where all lower pleasures are sublimated into holier, diviner forms. Other men have been stripped of every outer good, of every comfort of the body and of every enjoyment of the senses, but they have entered into joys so sublime, so transcendent, that all other pleasures became insignificant in comparison.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCT. 29.

Lesson V. Power Through God's Spirit. Golden Text, Zech. 4.6.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note—These Word Studies are based on the text of the Revised Version.

The Times of Zechariah.—Hardly had the work of rebuilding the temple at Jerusalem begun than a serious check was encountered. The Samaritans, the northern neighbors of the Hebrews in Judea, had requested to be allowed to participate in the rebuilding of the temple on the plea "we seek your God, as ye do." But their request was peremptorily refused by the Jews. Hereupon the Samaritans complained at the Persian court and made representations throwing discredit and suspicion upon Zerubbabel and his colaborers at Jerusalem with a view to stop the work. Cyrus was no longer on the throne, and his immediate successors gave ear to the representations of the Samaritans and prohibited the continuation of the work. It was not till Darius the son of Hystaspis ascended the throne that the work was permitted to go on. The delay had been one of about fifteen years. It was at this critical time that Zechariah, as also his contemporary, Haggai, prophesied. Zechariah in the name of Jehovah summoned the people to once more arise and continue the work, and Zerubbabel, the prince or governor, the Joshua, the high priest gladly responded, leading the people, who at first showed a general apathy and disinclination to undertake the work again, in the endeavor. Further obstacles were placed in the way of the workers by the satrap of Syria and other Persian officers, but under the leadership of faithful prophets and others, and with the firm support of Darius the king, the work was continued, and in four years' time, in the sixth year of Darius, the temple was completed.

Verse 1. The prophecies of Zechariah, one of which we are to study in to-day's lesson, are like those of Daniel and Ezekiel and Saint John in his apocalypse, given largely in the form of symbolical visions, which fact must be kept in mind in the interpretation of the prophecies. In chapter 4 is given the fifth of a series of visions, the explanation to the vision itself being found in the context. The whole chapter should be read.

The angel that talked with me—The same person mentioned in Zech. 2. 1. "And behold a man with a measuring line in his hand." Note the similarity to the vision of Ezekiel (Ezek. 40. 3).

Waked me—Zechariah. Zechariah was the son of Berechiah, the son of Iddo, a prophet mentioned in Neh. 12. 4, who was one of the chief priests that went up with Zerubbabel to Jerusalem, that is, returned with him from captivity. Zechariah himself, like his grandfather, was a priest as well as a prophet.

2. A candlestick all of gold—Literally, "lampstand." In design like the candlestick originally placed in the tabernacle having seven lamps thereon. The lamps were supplied with oil from a bowl or reservoir placed above them from which the oil was conveyed into them by means of seven pipes to each of the lamps.

3. Two olive trees by it—That is, by the bowl or reservoir. In verses 11 and 12 we are told that these trees had each a fruit-bearing "branch" which "emptied itself" (that is, delivered its oil) by means of a golden tube into the oil-bowl of the candlestick. The point of the vision is that the candlestick gave forth its light, and was in turn supplied by a continual and inexhaustible flow of oil without the assistance of any human agency.

5. Knowest thou not—The interpreting angel expresses his surprise at the inability of the prophet to interpret the vision without assistance.

6. In this verse begins the interpretation of the vision, which had been granted unto Zechariah the prophet as a message of encouragement unto Zerubbabel, saying, Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith Jehovah of hosts—that is, the work undertaken and superintended by Zerubbabel was to be carried on and completed not in the strength of those engaged in it, but by Jehovah himself.

7. Who art thou, O great mountain before Zerubbabel?—A mountain of difficulty and hindrance, interfering with the work in hand, is referred to.

Thou shalt become a plain—Every impediment and hindrance shall be entirely removed.

Bring forth the top stone with shoutings—This top stone represents the finishing touch given to the completed work. The work shall be finished amid great rejoicing.

8. By way of further interpretation of the vision the message of the vision is repeated in definite words by the angel. This second message is contained in verse 8 and the following verses.

9. The hands of Zerubbabel . . . . shall also finish it—Jehovah definitely confirms the promise to Zerubbabel that his work shall be successfully completed, and this completion of the work shall in turn be the proof that Jehovah of hosts hath sent me (the angel) unto you (the prophet).

10. The beginning of the work had been a day of small things, the resources of those engaged in the work being apparently inadequate to the undertaking, and the positive hindrances comparatively great. But since these seven . . . the eyes of Jehovah, which run to and fro through the whole earth, perceive and behold all things, and so also the progress of their work, therefore, who will venture to despise or presume to hinder it?

A THANKSGIVING DAY TEA.

It was because mother was ill that we had our Thanksgiving day in town instead of going to Grandmother's farm. It was Grandmother's suggestion that they come in to spend the day with us, as mother's lameness prevented her travelling, and Uncle Joe and his family agreed to the change. So we all set about to plan a pleasant surprise for mother on that day.

Thanksgiving day dawned clear and bright, and in the morning I told mother we were going to give a Thanksgiving day tea in her honor that afternoon. The house was decorated for our own family dinner and did service for the afternoon as well. A wagon-load of farm produce had been sent in from the farm the day before, and even Grandmother, fresh from the old homestead, smiled with delight. A low frieze of wire netting was tacked around the bottom of the wall, making an excellent lace work receptacle to hold cornstalks. These rose against the wall to their full height of four or five feet, the husks well pulled back to show the yellow ear, making a charming wainscoting. Over the pictures hay bound in sheaves was fastened, the strings which ties it being concealed by bittersweet. Over the doors the same device suggested the hay loft of a barn. Each chair was bound at the back with a tall sheath of corn tied with ribbons, rising like sentinels to guard the table.

The table was covered with a spotless cloth, over which bittersweet trailed its way, in and out among the India china dishes. A pumpkin hollowed out held the bowl of chrysanthemums for the centerpiece, and small ones were converted into odd candle shades, with slits in daisy shape to give them a dainty touch and let the light shine forth.

Late in the afternoon after our family party was over and when all were rested, the guests came for "5 o'clock tea." The whole house was lighted by lamp light, shells taking the place of dainty lamp shades and giving a quaint effect. In the bay window straw was put down upon the floor; a huge pumpkin far at the back held the jardiniere which held a beautiful branching palm. Huge branches of cornstalks rose at either ride of this window retreat, and at the other doorways and up the uprights of the banisters of the stairway the same idea was carried out. But in the window cozy corner an armchair was placed, and here sat our invalid mother—a hostess of harvest time—to welcome her guests.

Our menu may surprise some up-to-date hostess. Here it was: Dainty turkey sandwiches, tea, tiny pumpkin tarts and apples. By the open fireplace there was much popping of corn, and the rustic atmosphere of the city rooms made all vote the Thanksgiving day tea a novelty and success.

FORESTRY CONVENTION.

The Premier Names Jan. 10, 11, and 12, 1906, as the Date.

To the public of the Dominion of Canada:

Canada possesses one of the largest areas of virgin forest of any country in the world and is ranked by European experts first, or among the first, of the important sources of the world's timber supply for the future.

The preservation of the streams in perennial and constant flow, which is largely controlled by the forests on the watersheds, will have an important influence on the industrial and agricultural development of the Dominion. The expansion of our electrical and mechanical industries will be regulated to a great extent by water, which forms the greatest source of power in all countries, and some of our western districts are dependent on irrigation to ensure the success of agricultural operations.

In all the older provinces the clearing of the soil has been carried to such an extent that the ill effects on the water supply and on agriculture are clearly marked, while on the western prairies the need of sheltering trees for houses and fields is seriously felt by the settlers.

The early construction of the Transcontinental Railway, and of other railways, through our northern forested districts and the consequent opening of those districts to general traffic, will increase the danger from fire which has already been a most active agent of destruction.

These conditions are not new; they have from time to time received public attention, and during the Session just closed Parliament authorized the summoning of a convention for the more thorough discussion of the same.

I therefore hereby call a public convention to meet in the City of Ottawa on the 10th, 11th and 12th of January, 1906, under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association, and to this convention are specially invited:

Members of the Senate and House of Commons.

Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces.

Members of Legislative Councils and Legislative Assemblies of the Provinces.

Dominion and Provincial Forest Officials.

Members of the Canadian Forestry Association.

Representatives of Lumbermen's Associations.

Representatives of Boards of Trade.

Representatives of Universities.

Representatives of Agricultural Colleges.

Representatives of Farmers' Institutes.

Representatives of Railway Companies.

Representatives of the Canadian Mining Institute.

Representatives of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

Representatives of Associations of Land Surveyors.

Representatives of Fish and Game Associations and all others who take an interest in Forestry.

An invitation is also extended to the Bureau of Forestry of the United States, the American Forestry Association and the State Forestry Bureaus and Associations to send representatives to this Convention.

WILFRID LAURIER.

Ottawa, 21st August, 1905.

The subjects to be considered at the Convention will be discussed under the following divisions:—

1. The Nation and the Forest.
2. Forestry in relation to Agriculture and Irrigation.
3. The Forest and the Lumber and Pulp Industries.
4. The Relation of our Forests to our other industries: Railways; Water Powers; Mining; Building Trades; Wood Working Manufactures.
5. Scientific Forestry and Forestry Education.

The Home

SELECTED RECIPES.

For sugar kisses, beat the whites of two eggs beaten as for frosting; one cup of sugar. Mix well and drop on buttered tin in small cakes. Bake in a moderate oven until lightly browned.

To make muffins quickly: To one teacupful of sour cream add one teaspoonful each of soda and salt, one egg, and flour enough to make a somewhat stiff batter. Have the rings well greased and hot, fill quickly, and bake in a hot oven to a delicate brown. Some milk can take the place of cream by adding a teaspoonful of butter. The above amount makes a dozen muffins; if more is wanted, increase the amount of each ingredient equally.

Grape Juice—Grape juice is thought one of the most healthful beverages, not only for its medicinal qualities, but for the nourishment it affords. There is no other drink that can compare with it in delicacy and refreshment, and none that can be more easily obtained, for, by little trouble, one can supply their household. If bought, it is an expensive luxury, but when made at home, it is very inexpensive, and when once tried, it proves to be the sort of thing that is a joy forever. To make it, first pick the grapes from the bunch off the vines, which is much easier than handling the fruit twice, and also gives the picker the benefit of the open air. Wash and brush the grapes, put in a granite kettle; don't allow the juice to touch tin, as it discolors it. Heat until the juice flows, then strain through a heavy cloth; unbleached muslin is good; add as much water as there is juice, and to every quart of this a cupful of sugar. Bring to boil, can or bottle, and you have a drink fit for the gods. And one which will never cause the hand to tremble or the heart to ache.

Good Savoury Pie—One pound ox liver, four pounds potatoes, one lb. flour, one-fourth pound lard, pepper, salt, onion, and baking powder. Mode: Cut the liver in small pieces; also the onions; pare the potatoes very thin; cut in slices, and put them in an agate pie dish in layers, with pepper and salt; when all in, add water till three parts full. Cover: Take flour, lard, a teaspoonful of baking powder, and a saltspoonful of salt; mix well; add cold water to make a paste; roll out and cover a pie dish, and bake for two hours.

Savory Dutch Pie—Four pounds of potatoes, red herring, one pound flour, one-fourth pound of dripping, pepper, salt, baking powder. Wash pare, and slice potatoes; soak the herring in warm water, and divide into flakes; put the sliced potatoes and herring into an agate pie dish, well mixed with a little pepper and one ounce of dripping. If the herring is not salt, add a little salt; cover, and bake for two hours. Cover: Mix the flour and three ounces of dripping with a teaspoonful of baking powder and a saltspoon of salt; make a stiff paste with cold water; roll out to the size of pie dish and cover. Serve hot.

Rice Pudding—A good rice pudding does not call for eggs. An excellent one is made of five cupfuls of rich milk, one small cupful of uncooked rice, well washed and picked over; one cupful of raisins, washed and stoned; one cupful of sugar, a scant teaspoonful of salt and half a grated nutmeg, or any flavor that may be preferred. Let the pudding bake slowly for two hours, until the grains of rice have fully swollen out and each one rests in a creamy bed.

Indian Pudding—An old-fashioned Indian pudding that requires no eggs is made as follows: Scald one pint of milk, add two heaping tablespoonfuls of Indian meal to half a cupful of milk, and when all the lumps are stirred out, thin with a cupful and a half of cold milk; add a tablespoonful of butter and a small cupful of molasses, and pour in the pint of scalded milk, add a half teaspoonful of salt and stir well. Bake the pudding an hour; then pour in another pint of cold milk and let it bake slowly for three or four hours longer, or until it is as dark as a black ginger cake. Serve it hot with cream.

An English recipe for an economical pudding, says: Bake any remains of bread a golden brown and crush them to a fine powder while hot. Of these take four ounces, two ounces of brown sugar or golden syrup, two ounces of raisins or dried cherries, half a pint of milk and the same of boiling water, together with half a teaspoon of allspice. Pour the boiling water on the crumbs, stir well, and let them soak until soft; then mix in all the other ingredients and pour the mixture into a dish plentifully rubbed with butter or well clarified dripping, and bake for twenty to twenty-five minutes.

SOME HOUSEHOLD WRINKLES.

A candle may be made to fit any candlestick if it be dipped into very hot water. This softens the wax and it may then be easily pushed into a candlestick which otherwise would be too small, and it will be neatly and firmly held.

If you wish to stick anything and have no glue in the house, try the following recipe: Take a small piece of cold potato which has been boiled, and rub it up and down on a piece of paper with your fingers for about five minutes. It will become the right consistency, and stick as well as the strongest glue.

A few spoonfuls of a borax solution added to the hot soapy water in which silver glass and china are washed will give these articles additional lustre. It may be also employed for cleaning hairbrushes in the proportion of three or four spoonfuls to a quart of water, and it should be remembered that the water for this purpose should be only tepid, and there should be sufficient to wet the bristles, but not the back of the brush. The brushes should then be rinsed well in several waters, and be finished with quite cold water.

To Mend Table Linen.—Always do this before sending it to the wash. Paste a piece of stiff paper over the hole on the right side, and then darn very carefully on the wrong. The darn should reach half an inch beyond the tear on all sides and the crossing must be very neatly and accurately done. It is really more satisfactory to mend these places before they reach the hole stage, and takes far less time. It is a good plan to keep the pieces of linen left over after evening off the cloth, as the ravelled threads are the very thing for mending with.

Laundry Hint.—To polish collars and cuffs you need a proper polishing iron, one with a rounded surface faced with steel. Iron each collar until quite dry. Lay it on a board covered with one thickness of cotton only. Rub over with a clean rag squeezed out of cold water, and iron quickly with your polishing iron, pressing hard. The iron should be moderately hot.

If butter has to be softened it is wasteful to set it on the stove or in the oven. Some of the butter is sure to run to oil, which few people like to eat. When the oil hardens again its nature has been changed and deteriorated. Moist heat is better than dry heat, if the butter must be softened by artificial means, so set the plate with the butter over a basin of hot water

Almost every lamp wants boiling occasionally when the light burns dimly, and no attention to oil or wick will make any difference. Take the lamp apart, remove the wick, and then boil both burner and wick in hot water in which has been thrown some washing soda. When every part has been thoroughly cleaned and as thoroughly dried, put in the wick, trim it, fill the lamp with oil and the light will be brilliant.

Ink stains may be removed from white goods with lemon and salt. Cover the stain with fine salt, squeeze the lemon-juice on it, and rub between the hands. A second application will be necessary when the ink is obstinate

In washing knives, it is best to have a wide-mouthed jug half filled with water, so that the blades only are covered. If the handles are placed in water they quickly become discolored and frequently come off. In the latter event they can be mended by filling the hole in the handle with powdered resin, and replacing the blade, the shaft of which has been heated to redness. When cold the blade will be found firmly fixed.

WASHING FINE LINEN.

As to now fine linen should be washed and guarded, a large linen manufacturer gives some excellent hints. He advises the best of washing soaps to begin with. Soaps full of alkali discolor linen. It is better to wring linen by hand, or at least have the roller of the wringer fairly loose. Be sure that the rinsing process is thorough. A great improvement in doing up linen is this stock: Dissolve one ounce of gum arabic in half a pint of warm water, add one tablespoonful of the solution to a qt. of warm water, wring out the linen in the mixture. A point in the care of towels: Admonish the masculine members of the family never to wipe a razor on a towel. The damage done often does not show at the time, but is apparent after the towel is washed.

BREAD ECONOMICS.

If a loaf goes very dry from some unavoidable reason it may be soaked in water and re-baked. The steam generated in the loaf will make it like new bread. Milk acts in the same way and gives the re-baked loaf a sweeter, more cake-like taste. A new loaf can be broken apart and its interior pulled out into rough pieces. By baking these until they are crisp the dextrine-change is accomplished, and the delicious "pulled" bread, nice with cheese or butter for supper, results. This is good for invalids. New bread is not economical to use. If a new loaf must be cut, a hot knife does it more neatly than a cold one. In cutting any loaf the aim should be to go straight across.

CATS AS FOOD.

In Northern Italy the cat is a favorite article of food, even though people are forbidden by law from partaking of the animal. Indeed, cats are fattened and grown for the market with great care, and the Italians believe that they far surpass rabbits in every good quality. The method of cooking the animal is to roast it in an oven until brown, with onions, garlic, parsley, bay leaf, red wine, and some fragrant herbs other than those mentioned.

OLD WORK HORSE.

Teacher (to smallest boy in class) —What well-known animal supplies you with food and clothing?

Smallest Boy (after some thought) —My father.

An old Scotch gravedigger was remonstrated with one day at a funeral for making a serious overcharge for digging a grave. "Well, ye see, sir," said the old man, in explanation, making a motion with his thumb towards the grave, "him and me had a bit o' a tift twa or three years syne o'wre a braw watch I selt him, an' I've never been able to get the money out o' him yet. 'Now,' says I to myself, 'this is my last chance, and I'd better tak' it.'"

KINGS IN THE NURSERY

SOVEREIGNS AS CHILDREN'S PLAYFELLOWS.

Some Great Men Who Enjoyed a Romp With the Little Folks.

The pretty story that is told by a newspaper correspondent of King Edward being snapshotted by the Queen while "playing at horses" with three of his grandchildren reminds one of many another great monarch who has also loved a romp with the children.

A delightful story is told of the fourth Henry of France, who was passionately fond of the little ones and was never happier than when playing games with them. One day when he was trotting round the room on hands and knees, with the Dauphin on his back and the other children urging him on to gallop in imitation of a horse, an Ambassador suddenly entered and surprised the Royal family in the midst of their play. Henry rising, inquired, "Have you children, M. l'Ambassadeur?" "Yes, sire," was the answer. "In that case," said the monarch, as he dropped on his knees again, while the Dauphin, whip in hand, climbed on his back,

"I PROCEED WITH THE SPORT."

George III. was ever a prime favorite with children, and thought nothing of keeping great Court officials and Ministers of State waiting while he proceeded with his game, "laughing as loudly and romping as merrily as the youngest of his little playmates." Once at least he too was caught by a pompous Ambassador, careering on all fours and trying to dislodge one of his children from the precarious seat on his back; nor did he pause in his "buck-jumping" efforts, in spite of the grave looks of the Ambassador, until purple and convulsed with laughter, he had sent the small rider sprawling on the floor.

Napoleon was never weary of playing with his beloved little boy, the infant King of Rome, and stories are told of how he would keep his Marshals fretting and fuming while he made grimaces in front of a mirror, with the child in his arms, sending the little one into peals of delighted laughter. At breakfast, we learn, "he would take the child on his knees, dip his fingers in the sauce, and daub his face with it; the child's governess scolded, the Emperor laughed, and the child, always pleased, seemed to take delight in the rough caresses of his father."

QUEEN VICTORIA,

until her husband's death, which changed the whole current of her life, used to spend at least an hour a day romping with her children and sharing their games. One day, in 1858, when Lord Palmerston called at Buckingham Palace to announce his defeat over the Conspiracy Bill and to hand in his resignation, he was kept waiting quite a quarter of an hour for his interview with the Queen. When at last she appeared, flushing and smiling, it was with a pretty apology that she had been playing charades with the children and she "simply couldn't get away earlier, though she had tried so hard."

Queen Alexandra, too, as is well known, has always been a great lover of a romp, and was never too busy to join her children in their games. Indeed, among the prettiest photographs in her album are two, in one of which she is carrying one of her little daughters on her back while Prince George is driving her with a pair of reins and a formidable whip; in the other she is standing, bat in hand, at the wicket while her grandson, Prince Edward, is in the act of bowling.

Royal records abound with similar stories of great Sovereigns as the playfellows of children—from Agesilaus, who was once found by a friend

RIDING ON A STICK

for the amusement of his little son, to the present Shah, who, a few weeks ago, spent a couple of happy hours playing in the Bois de Boulogne with crowds of little ones who called him "Uncle Shah," to the enjoyment of nursemaids and the evident horror of the onlooking members of his suite.

Nor are Kings the only great people who love to unbend and forget their dignity in the company of children. When Lord Chancellor Eldon was once surprised by a brother judge in the act of dancing round his dining-room to the music of a tin whistle played by a five-year-old grandson, his greeting was, "Ah! my dear fellow, you don't know what a luxury it is to play the fool" and, to give but one instance out of hundreds, when a great lord called to sympathize with Mr. Gladstone shortly after his defeat in 1886, he surprised the veteran statesman trotting round the dining-table with one of his grandchildren, holding the reins and shouting, "Whoa, mare!" —London Tit-Bits.

HORSES OF SABLE ISLAND.

A recent visitor to Sable Island, a storm-swept bit of sandy land lying about 100 miles eastward of Nova Scotia, describes the present condition of its celebrated droves of wild horses, the ancestors of which are supposed to have come from a wrecked Spanish ship, perhaps as early as the 16th century. Something less than 200 of these ponies are now living, although 25 years ago they were estimated to number 500 or 600. To the regret of naturalists, some of them have been crossed with modern horses. About two-thirds of the entire number are pure bred. They bear a striking likeness to the horses represented on the Parthenon frieze, and to the now exterminated tarpan horses of Tartary. All colors, except gray, are found among them, but chestnut is the most common, with a dark streak on the back.

A cramp in his bank account keeps many a feller out of the swim.

Over a Century.

Canada's Oldest Man at His Son's Golden Wedding.

An event of more than usual interest took place this week, when Mr. and Mrs. Lee, of Ops Township, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. The fact that they had lived to see fifty years of married life was not in itself unusual, though comparatively few persons are so privileged, but the peculiar fact is that Mr. Lee's father, a man of 117 years of age, was one of the guests. There may have been occasions when parents lived to see their sons or daughters celebrate their golden wedding, but it is doubtful if in this province a man has attained the age of 117 years, and attends the golden wedding of his son, as was Mr. Lee's privilege.

By appearance you would judge that Mr. Lee, sr., is only about 60 or 70 years of age. He is lively and the picture of health, and shaves himself. The old gentleman's memories run back to the year 1798, when he was ten years of age. He was old enough at the time of the Irish rebellion to amuse himself by cutting the buttons off the red coats of the soldiers.

The well-known druggist, W. P. J. Alexander, has been appointed special Agent for the sale of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure Catarrhal Powder, Ointment and Pills, as well as South American Rheumatic Cure, Nervine and Kidney Cure. 4-52

Head About to Burst From Severe Billous Attack.

"I had a severe billious attack and felt like my head was about to burst when I got hold of a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. I took a dose of them after supper and the next day felt like a new man and have been feeling happy ever since," says Mr. J. W. Smith, of Juliff, Texas. For billiousness, stomach troubles and constipation these tablets have no equal. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

For Sale.

Large Wood Stove. Takes four foot stick.

ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE.

Farm For Sale.

Containing 115 acres more or less in good state of cultivation, well watered with creek and two never-failing wells. All the wood and fruit a person wants for a life-time. Farm double width with a lane in centre, good soil, frame house, drive-house, pig pen, 2 frame barns and shed. Convenient to church, post-office, grocery, blacksmith shop and feed mill. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to

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Rose Hall, Prince Edward Co.

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PRINCIPAL, J.W. JOHNSON, F.C.A.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale the south half of lot 15, in the 2nd con. of Huntingdon, containing 140 acres. On it is a good stone house, a small frame house, two good barns and waggon-house with basement stables under all three of them, good orchard. The farm is well watered, well fenced and well wooded, convenient to school, church, store, post office, cheese factory. Will sell cheap as the owner wishes to retire from business. Terms easy.

S. P. VANTASSEL,
28 Moira P. O.

DR. PERRY G. GOLDSMITH,

OF BELLEVILLE, will be in
Madoc 2nd Monday each month
at St. Lawrence Hall, for consultation on diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.

Village Residence for Sale

Consisting of ½ acre of land in the village of Madoc, on which is a good brick house, good frame barn, good well, etc., will be sold subject to a lease expiring October 1st, 1906, now occupied by Mr. W. Tumelty. Terms reasonable. Apply to the owner up to April 1st at Madoc, after that at Marmora.

41 MRS. MARY FEENEY.

Albert College

Belleville Ont.

223 students enrolled last year, 155 young ladies and 155 young men. Two matriculation scholarships of $100 and $130 won in 1903 by Albert College students. New commercial rooms unsurpassed, courses in Book-keeping, Short-hand and Telegraphy, full Conservatory courses in Piano, Pipe Organ, Vocal, Violin, Harmony, and Theory of Music. Local Conservatory examinations. Special attention given to Elocution, Physical Culture, Matriculation and Teachers Course. New Pipe Organ. Domestic Science Rooms and Art Gallery recently added. Large athletic grounds, splendid gymnasium. Building heated with steam and lighted by electricity.

Re-Opens Tue'ay, Sep. 12, 1905

Fee for Commercial course from $37.50 to $38.50.
For illustrated circulars, address
27 PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D

Recklessness in the United States.

In the last five years 38,896 persons have been killed and 253,823 injured on the railways of the United States, if the figures quoted by George E. Walsh in Cassier's Magazine are correct. In other words, twenty-one persons are killed and 139 injured every day of the year in the United States. These losses in killed and wounded equal, every year or two, the losses sustained by both combatants in some of the greatest battles. Mr. Walsh finds, moreover, that for every five men killed by accidents in this country only three were killed in all of Europe.

The records of the Patent Office show that there are plenty of safety devices, but the railroads neglect to use them. Many of these devices require radical changes in rolling stock and other equipment, and the cost of adopting such devices is, therefore, prohibitive. American employers, however, always so quick to adopt new machinery, however costly, that will save labor, time and money, are extremely slow to lay out money for devices that serve merely to protect workmen without increasing the product or reducing its cost. Nor is the American workman much more zealous than the employer in guarding against accidents. Mr. Walsh says that American workmen prefer to run risks rather than take a little extra trouble.

Mr. Dan. Murphy, of Deloro, has gone to Cobalt. Miss Minnie Murphy is taking a holiday in Toronto.

Lumber for Sale

AT GILMOUR.

About fifty thousand feet of Hemlock Lumber, plank, scantling and 1-inch; also twenty thousand feet of ash, basswood, pine and spruce. For sale on reasonable terms.

GEORGE SPRACKETT.
Gilmour, June 22, 1905.

Bargain List of Valuable Farms

FOR SALE.

Of all descriptions located in Fruit and Canning Factory Districts and elsewhere in Ontario and North-West, suitable for all kinds of farming and ranching. Get our list before buying. Colonies located. We list farms.

ALF. BROWN,
Real Estate, Picton.

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Wool! Wool!

As the Season is Open and Wool on the Go,

the undersigned has added the latest new and improved machinery and will be able to give satisfaction in every line.

Can now supply

Broad Blankets, all wool or part cotton, Tweeds, Full-Cloths, Shirtings, Sheetings, Wool Carpets, Yarn, etc.

Highest prices paid in either cash or trade at the Madoc Woollen Mills.

Call and see us.

S. J. DANFORD.

Notice.

CHAS. JOSE, VETERINARY SURGEON, has located in Madoc permanently. All diseases of the domesticated animals treated on the latest and most scientific principles. Filing horses teeth a specialty. Examination and consultation free.

CHAS. JOSE, V. S.,
MADOC.

OFFICE—St. Lawrence street, opposite the Post Office.

Removal Notice.

W. C. MIKEL, B. C. L.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Solicitor for the city of Belleville.

Office removed to the City Hall, where he will continue a general practice of Law except as against the corporation of the city of Belleville.

Money to loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent. according to quality of security.
Telephone No. 195. 44

Farm For Sale.

A valuable 100 acre farm, 14 miles from Trenton, on the Wooler gravel road. It is 80 rods wide, good roads on both sides of it, has a never failing spring creek running through it five rods from barn. The soil is clay loam. Has a brick residence 22x32, frame kitchen 14x30, and a good cistern in kitchen. The barn is 30x5, has an 9-foot stone basement, with stabling for 10 cows and 5 horses underneath, drive-house 24x36 with stables attached. Buildings are all in first-class repair. There is a bearing orchard of 400 apple trees, besides pear and plum trees, and berries. There is also a tenement house on the farm. No encumbrance on place. Immediate possession given and purchaser may buy stock on hand consisting of horses, cows and farm implements. Owner is desirous of selling, owing to indifferent health. Terms easy.

J. G. WILLIAMS, Owner,
6 Box 7 Trenton, Ont

NEW FALL JACKETS!

From $3 to $15.

We are in the cloak business with all our might. The collection embraces nearly 100 attractive styles in Tweeds, Beavers, Coverts, etc.

Display of Autumn Dress Goods.

Novelties in Tweeds, Blacks, Chiffon Cloths and German Suitings. Our trade has this year doubled in these goods. Best values we ever offered.

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Renews the hair, makes it new again, restores the freshness. Just what you need if your hair is faded or turning gray, for it always restores the color. Stops falling hair, also.

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Sale of Land.

The undersigned offers a most desirable farm for sale on easy, suitable terms, being part of lot 1, 7th concession of the Township of Huntingdon. Parties desiring to purchase can apply to Jas. C. Dale, Madoc, Miles Reed, on the premises, or to the undersigned.

A. A. McDONALD,
Assignee of the Reed Estate,
Madoc, 3rd January, 1905.

A. F. WOOD,
LAND, LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY

Agent for "London, Liverpool & Globe," "Equity," and "Metropolitan" Fire Insurance Companies. Lowest rates in Tariff and Non-tariff Companies, and risks absolutely safe.

NEW PAINT SHOP.

The undersigned, having fitted up a new Paint Shop, is now prepared to do all kinds of

Painting on Buggies, Carriages, etc.
—IN—
FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

Durable work given. Fifteen years' experience. Charges moderate. Shop next door to his residence.

W. J. REED.
Madoc, Nov. 15, 1904.

Attention!

New SPRING GOODS!

We have just received a complete assortment of

MEN'S SUITINGS,

consisting of the best English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Venetians, Irish Serges, etc., and invite the patronage of the public. Call and satisfy yourselves.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. McGHEE,
Tailor.

For Sale.

First-class farm, east half lot No. 12, in the 5th concession of Sidney, large brick house, good out-buildings, and a large orchard, close to cheese factory and school, a mile from Frankford. Terms to suit the purchaser. Possession any time. Apply to

JAMES MUNNS,
on premises, Frankford P.O.

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C. B. Scantlebury,
Decorator, Belleville

Wall Papers, Paints, Oils, etc., a wholesale and retail.

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Where can I get a good Suit of Clothes? At the Big 4.

Are they well made? Yes, they are.

What can I get a good Suit for? He has Men's from $3.70 to $12.00.

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What price will I have to pay? He sells Christie's Fedoras for $1. They keep the shape and color and wear just as well as a $2 Hat.

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The knack of printing is the result of artistic insight into the "Art preservative of all arts." With us printing is not mechanical—we treat it as an art should be treated. To have

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Men's Fine boots,

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Men's Working Boots,

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Boots and Shoes made to order.

An assortment of Home-made Work always on hand. Mending done promptly.

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